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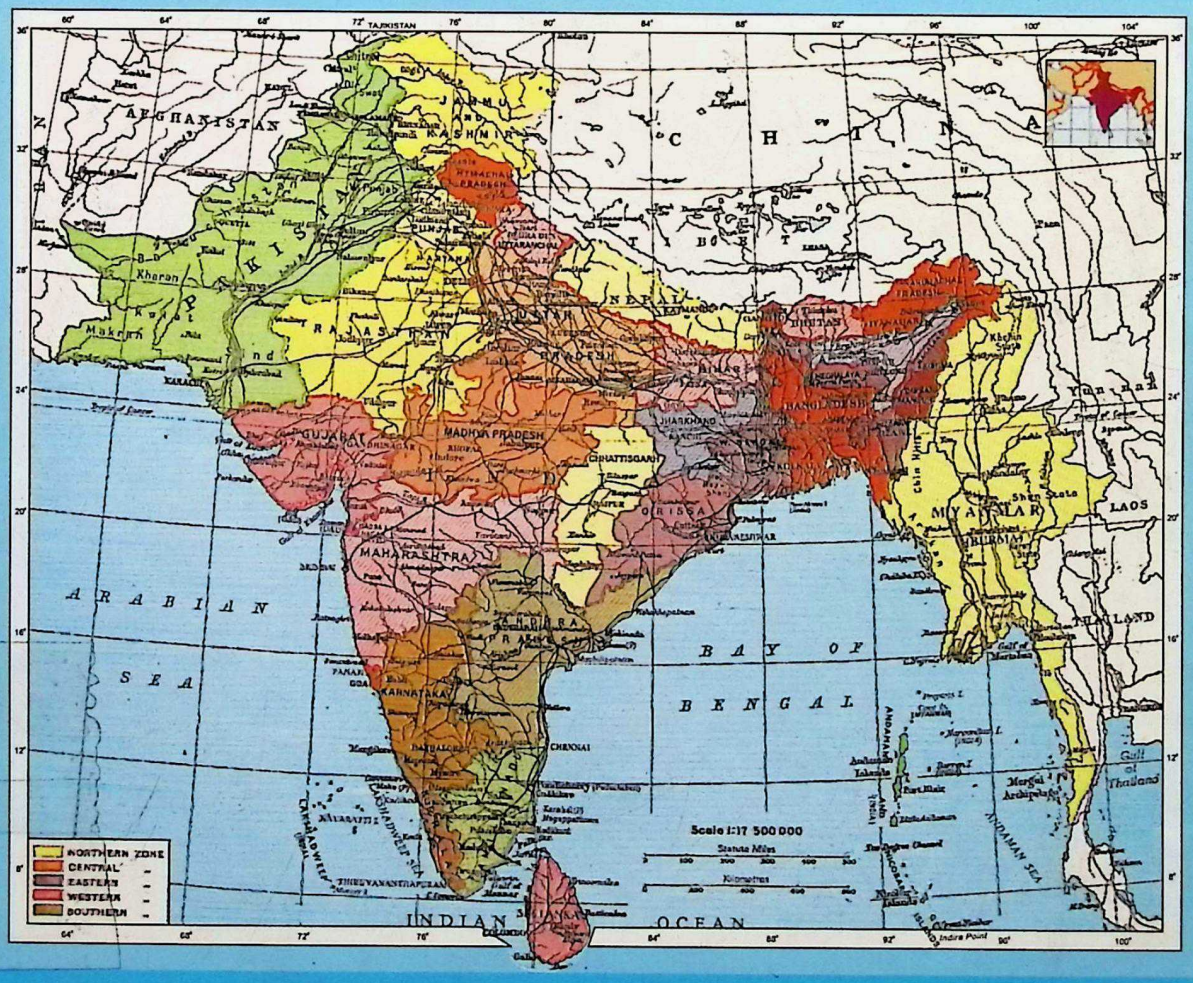
INDIA

THROUGH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



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INDIA

THROUGH QUESTIONS AND ANSWER

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ABOUT THE BOOK

The book in the hands of the reader is a valuable collection of Questions and Answers that help the reader know about India from its earliest civilisations to the present day democratic set up in India. It addresses all types of readers from Research Scholars to enthusiastic students of History, those preparing for IAS, IFS, IPS etc. and also those preparing for TV Quiz like KBC2 and other competitive games based on knowledge. Indeed it is a first attempt of its kind, looking at the large encyclopedic volume of questions and answers it contains. Volume I Part I of the book [History of India] covers all periods of History from Ancient India to the present day renunciation episode of Sonia. It has a special coverage of Mahamta Gandhi, his assassination, his various movements for India's freedom, without forgetting the noblest work he did in South Africa. The tragic end of Kalpana Chawla, the attack by terrorists on India's temple of democracy i.e. the parliament, are all notable sections of the book. This part has a detailed History of Jammu and Kashmir through Questions and Answers with circumstances that led to terrorism, the 'Intifada' phase and the subsequent 'Fidayeen' attacks. Special sections covering Mother Teresa and her beatification, Swami Vivekananda and his speeches in the 'Parliament of Religions' [1893] & Sister Nivedita are other attractions [Ch. 10]. A brief section on the births and deaths of India's intellectuals/saints like Tulsidas, Mirabai etc. add to the merits of the book. Volume 2 Part I [Religions] enriches the reader about various faiths in our country and contains the names of all 5 conches of the *Pandavas* and that of Lord Krishna, the names of Krishna's 8 queens and Prophet Muhammad's 12 wives, the 12 Apostles of Jesus, the 10 Commandments, the 8-fold path of the Buddha, the 6 Shankracharyas, the 24 Tirthankuras of Jainism and the 5 seats of Sikh Polity along with contents of the 'Dasam Grantham' and the names of all the poets/gurus whose verses constitute the 'Guru Granth Saheb' of the Sikhs. Part II [Indian Cinema]

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INDIA

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Volume 1

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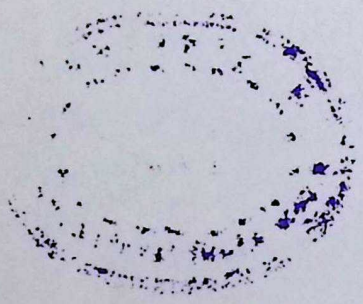

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INDIA

THROUGH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Volume 1

P. C. SAHAJWALA

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WITH LOVE

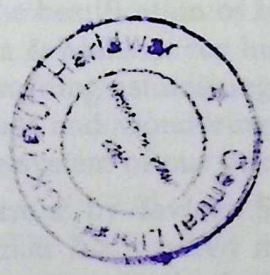
To

All Boys and Girls of

'Sadguru Swami Jairamdas Smriti Sansthan'

From

Ever Loving Prem Uncle (ELPU)



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Preface

The book 'India Through Questions and Answers' has been prepared with hard work of six years and addresses all readers from Research Scholars, Academicians and enthusiastic History students to those who prepare for TV Quiz and other competitions like the IAS, IFS etc. It has been really an enriching experience for me to read History without preparing for any academic degree or qualification. The last decade of the 20th century was full of political turmoil in India with communal and caste forces dividing the nation ruthlessly and attempting to destroy India's secular fibre for trivial political interests. Certain forces were unable to accept India as a beautiful combination of varying cultures and religions and were trying to bind the nation in the rope of a single culture leading to furious riots, disturbances, demolition, of a dilapidated structure and so much of disaster in this otherwise harmonious nation. I was finding myself in the grip of some sort of curiosity about India and began to study History from Satyaketu Vidyalankar's Pracheen Bharat (Ancient India). My studies did not stop here and I found myself reading Medieval History, India's Struggle for Independence, India after independence and many other titles soon. The most fascinating experience was to read about Gandhi whose spiritual personality is comparable to those of Jesus, Buddha and Rama and whose worship of the scriptures of Hinduism distinguished him from the fanatics nay mavericks of Savarkarite Hindutva (Hinduness or Hindudom not Hinduism!) as also the Golwalkarite 'Cultural Nationalism'! The speeches by Swami Vivekananda in the PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS at Chicago (1893), the beatification of Mother Teresa at the Vatican City and the renunciations of Buddha & Mahavir for human welfare from princely lives...there seemed to be no end to reading astonishingly about this great country as India that is Bharata of King *Bharat* and wondering why certain forces were determined to destroy the noblest value-system of our beloved country.

Study of books like 'Kashmir, a Tragedy of Errors' by Tavleen Singh or 'The Origin of a Dispute - Kashmir 1947' by Prem Shankar Jha inspired me to feel the problem of the Kashmiri people. The valuable suggestions in the form of Paths to Peace in the book 'Kashmir, Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace' by Sumantra Bose with precious models of the solution of dispute in the North Ireland between nationalists and loyalists made me realize that India's continuous aversions that 'Kashmir is the integral part of India' and those of Pakistan that 'Kashmir is the jugular vein of Pakistan' are now futile and that Kashmir needs a solution which

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can bless the Kashmiri people with peace. It gradually became my habit to read History and make my personal views on every subject. One fine morning it occurred to me that I must share my knowledge with the fellow beings who keep asking me questions, noticing that reading about India is my mission as well as passion and I read very enthusiastically about India. But in return, it also became my habit to ask them certain questions to seek answers and know their mindsets. I thus became an enthusiastic questioner in my society in return to being questioned. The result was obvious; this vast questionnaire entitled 'India Through Questions and Answers'. I have attempted to cover as much of India as possible in about 7400 questions (counting each part separately) with answers. Where answers do not suffice my appetite for answering, I have added certain 'Notes' from various books/magazines/websites in order to elaborate the answer. These 'Notes' are given at the end of each chapter where necessary. I hope the reader will not get only crisp questions like 'Who was the First Indian beauty to be crowned 'Miss World' but also be confronted with Questions like 'To which gods did media & other intellectuals compare her sacrificial step, praising her & even nicknaming her 'Saint Sonia'? The questions on Mahatma Gandhi and Jammu & Kashmir are rich with knowledge, reading answers to which, the reader will get an insight into India. The pride of India lies in having astronauts like Kalpana Chawla who tragically left us, as also having sportspersons like PT Usha, Milkha Singh, Leander Paes, Sachin Tendulkar and great actors like Devika Rani Roerich, Ashok Kumar and Dev Anand.

The lists of *Bharat Ratna, Param Veer Chakra,* Ramon Magsaysay Award, Dada Saheb Phalke Award, Best Film Award, Nobel Prize winners and many others put India among the proud nations of the globe and leave not even the enemies of India under any suspicion about India's potentialities. The book has been divided into two volumes with the first volume covering History from Ancient India to the threshold of 21st century, the second volume (in three parts) covering religions viz. Buddhism, Judaism & Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Jainism and Sikhism (Part I), an interesting albeit brief part on Indian Cinema (Part II) and the last part dedicated to the proud records of Indian Cricket which is accompanied by the world records of Cricket in its 2nd chapter (Part III). In writing this questionnaire, it has been my sincerest effort to cover every subject thoroughly. It is the sincere claim of this book that any reader who finishes reading this whole questionnaire will certainly be richer in knowledge than he/she was before reading the book. The answers have been prepared after thorough study of the books given in the Bibliography at the end of the book along with references to some websites as well. The books referred to are in five languages viz English, Hindi, Sindhi, Punjabi and Urdu. However despite all claims, the real evaluator of this book is the reader himself/herself and it is my humble statement before the reader that I do carry the responsibility of any shortcomings in the book.

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Acknowledgement

In preparing such a large questionnaire, my son Kanoo Sahajwala, 'The Ambitious Boy' as I call him out of pride, was the one who accompanied me each & every moment as a moral support. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the fact that without his moral support, the book would not have taken its shape. Also, despite having my own library at home, I must thank libraries like the *India International Center Library, Max Muller Marg, New Delhi* & the *Gandhi Museum Library, Rajghat Delhi* for permitting me to refer to certain books & encyclopedia. Ms Basawati Chaudhary of this library initially helped me to access literature on Mahatma Gandhi. She also extended guidance to me in acquiring some audio-cassettes of the speeches of Mahatma Gandhi. I also thank all the boys and girls of the spiritual organisation 'Swami Jairamdas Smriti Sansthan', Chembur, Mumbai who have been constantly a source of inspiration to me and have waited more than me for the book to be published. The young boys and girls and even children studying from Nursery to 6th std. love me so much that I feel their love is the real source of inspiration to me. I feel it is the love that the young generation gives to the elders that keeps us lively & hopeful. I wish all the best to these young tomorrows.

New Delhi. **P. C. SAHAJWALA**

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Abbrevations and Symbols used in the book

(I) Cricket Terms

Abbreviation/ Symbol	*Full Form*	*Abbreviation/ Symbol*	*Full Form*
*	Not out	LOI	Limited Overs International
abs.	Absent	M	Match(es)
Av.	Average	mn.	Maiden
b	Bowled/Balls	MoM	Man of the Match
B	Birth/Born	NB	No Ball
BB	Best Bowling	n.o.	Not out
Blg.	Bowling	N/R	No Result
Blr.	Bowler	O	Over(s)
Btg.	Batting	p	Played
c	Caught	R	Runs
d	Drawn	Red.	Reduced
D	Death	Retd.	Retired
dec.	Declare (d)	st.	Stump(s)
dis.	Dismissed	t	Tied Match(es)
f	Fielding	T	Test match(es)
HS	Highest Score	Tar.	Target
In.	Innings	v	Versus
L	Lost	vut	Valid up to
LB	Leg Bye	w	Won
lbw	Leg Before Wicket	W/Wkt.	Wicket(s)
		WC	World Cup

(II) Others (including Cricket organisations & names of countries/ cities used in Cricket chapters also)

<	Less than.
>	Greater than.

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'	Foot/Feet
"	Inch(es)
≈ or ~	Approximately
*ing	Starring
$	Dollar
A	Australia
A & N	Andaman & Nicobar
Abt.	About
AC	Air-conditioned
Acc.	According
Ack.	Acknowledge
A.D.	Anno Domini
Add.	Address
Addl.	Additional
ADG	Additional Director General
ADE	Aeronautical Development Establishment
Adj.	Adjacent/Adjoining
Admin.	Administration
ADMK	Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagham
Advt/Advts.	Advertisement/Advertisements
AF	Air Force
Afg.	Afghanistan/Afghan
AGP	Assom Gana Parishad
AGPL	Agreed Ground Position Line
Ahm.	Ahmedabad
AI	Air India
AIADMK	All India Anna Dravida Munetra Kazagham
AIBMAC	All India Babri Masjid Action Committee
AICC	All India Congress Committee
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHRL	All Indian Home Rule League
AIML	All India Muslim League
AIR	All India Radio
Ajm.	Ajmer
Alla.	Allahabad
Amt.	Amount
Ann.	Annual
Ans.	Answer
AP	Andhra Pradesh
APPLE	Ariane Passenger Payload Experimental

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Approx.	Approximately
Apr.	April
ARAI	Automotive Research Association of India
Art.	Article
Arupr.	Arunachal Pradesh
ASI	Archaeological Survey of India
ASLV	Augmented Satellite Launching Vehicle
Asm.	Assam
Asr.	Amritsar
Asso.	Association
Asstt.	Assistant
Aug.	August
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
Bang.	Bangalore
Bby./Mum.	Bombay/Mumbai
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
B.C.	Before Christ
BCCI	Board of Control for Cricket in India
BD	Bangla Desh
B'day	Birthday
Beng.	Bengal
Bet.	Between
Bhr.	Bihar
BHU	Banaras Hindu University
b-in-law	Brother in-law
BJD	Biju Janata Dal
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
BJS	Bharatiya Jan Sangh
BKD	Bharatiya Kranti Dal
Bkr.	Bikaner
BLD	Bharatiya Lok Dal
Bldg./Bldgs.	Building/Buildings
b/o	Brother of
Brig.	Brigadier
Bro./Bros.	Brother/Brothers
B.S. (Aero Engg.)	Bachelor of Science (Aeronautical Engineering)
BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange
BSF	Border Security Force
BSIP	Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany
Bns.	Banaras

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Brd.	Baroda
BSP	Bahujan Samaj Party
C	Canada
C Sectt.	Central Secretariat
Cal./Kol.	Calcutta/Kolkata
Capt.	Captain(s)
CBFC	Central Board of Film Certification
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CCC	Colombo Cricket Club
Cdr.	Commander
CEC	Chief Election Commissioner
Cent.	Century/Centuries
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFD	Congress For Democracy
Ch.	Chapter
Chem.	Chemistry
Chi.	China
Chnl.	Channel
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads Of Governments Meet
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
C-in-C	Commander in Chief
CJ/CJI	Chief Justice/Chief Justice of India
CM	Chief Minister
cm.	Centimeter(s)
CNS	Chief of Naval Staff
c/o	capital of
Co.	Company
CoI	Constitution of India
Col.	Colonel
COI (M-L)	Communist Organization of India (Marxist-Leninist)
Comm.	Commerce/Commercial
Commu.	Communication(s)
Conf.	Conference
Cong. (I)	Congress (Indira)
Cong. (J)	Congress (Jagjivan Ram)
Cong. (N)	Congress (New)
Cong. (O)	Congress (Old/Organisation)
Cong.(R)	Congress (Requisitionists)
Cong. (U)	Congress (Urs)
Const.	Constitution/Constitutional

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Contd.	Continued
Corpn.	Corporation
CP	Central Provinces
CPI	Communist Party of India
CPI (M)	Communist Party of India (Marxist)
CPP	Congress Parliamentary Party
Cr.	Crore(s)
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
CSP	Congress Socialist Party
CST	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
Cu.	Cubic
CWC	Congress Working Committee
C'wealth	Commonwealth
DAE	Department of Atomic Energy
DCC	Dow Chemical Company
Ddn.	Dehradun
Dec.	December
Def. Min.	Defence Minister
Dep.	Departure
DG	Director General
DGMO	Director General of Military Operations
DGOS	Directorate General of Ordnance Services
Diff.	Difference(s)/Different
d-in-law	Daughter in-law
Dir.	Director
Dist.	Distance
Distt./Distts.	District/Districts
Div.	Division(s)
DK	Dravida Kazhagham
Dli.	Delhi
DM	District Magistrate
DMK	Dravida Munetra Kazhagham
d/o	Daughter of
D.O.	Duty Officer
DOS	Department of Space
Dr.	Doctor
DS-4	Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science
Dt.	Dated
DU	Delhi University

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Dy.	Deputy
E/Eng.	England
EA	East Africa or External Affairs
EC	Election Commission
Eco. (Hons.)	Economics Honors
Ed.	Education
Edi.	Editor
e.g.	*Exampli Gratia* (Latin phrase that means 'For Example')
EIR	East Indian Railways
Emp.	Emperor
Encl.	Enclosure
Engg.	Engineering
EP	East Pakistan
Est.	Establish(ed)/Establishment(s)
E.T.	Eastern Time
etc.	etcetera
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
Exam.	Examination
Excl.	Excluding
Exe.	Executive
Exp.	Express/Experience
Ext. Aff. Min.	External Affairs Minister
F	France
Fbd.	Faridabad
Feb.	February
Fest.	Festival(s)
f -in-law	Father in-law
Flt. Lt.	Flight Lieutenant
FM	Finance Minister
Fm.	From
Fn.	Function
f/o	Favour of
Fri.	Friday
Ft.	Foot/Feet
G	Germany
g	Grams
GATT	General Agreement on Trade & Tariff
gd.	Granddaughter
gd/o	Granddaughter of
Gen.	General

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gf	Grandfather
Ght.	Guwahati
GIPR	Great Indian Peninsular Railways
gm	Grand-mother
gn/o	Grand nephew of
GOI	Government of India
Gov.	Governor(s)
Govt.	Government
GPO	General Post Office
Grd.	Ground
gs	Grandson
gs/o	Grandson of
GSLV	Geo-synchronous Satellite Launching Vehicle
Guj.	Gujarat
Gwl.	Gwalior
Gym.	Gymkhana
H	Holland
h	hour(s)
HAL	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
Har.	Haryana
HC	High Court
Hdw.	Hardwar
HH	His Highness
HIV	High Immuno-deficiency Virus
HM	Home Minister/Ministry
HMS	Hindu Maha Sabha or His/Her Majesty's Service
h/o	Husband of
Hony.	Honorary
Hosp.	Hospital
HP	Himachal Pradesh
HQ	Headquarters
HRD	Human Resource Development
Ht.	Height
husb.	Husband
HVC	Himachal Vikas Congress
HVP	Haryana Vikas Party
Hyd.	Hyderabad
I	India
IA	Indian Airlines
IAF	Indian Air Force

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IAS	Indian Administrative Services
I & B	Information & Broadcasting
IB	Intelligence Bureau
ICC	International Cricket Council (originally Imperial Cricket Council)
ICS	Indian Civil Services
Id./Ids.	Island/Islands
i.e.	*id est* ((Latin phrase that means 'That is to say')
IFA	Indian Football Association
IHF	Indian Hockey Federation
IM	Industry Minister
IMD	India Meteorological Department
Immly.	Immediately
Imp.	Important
INA	Indian National Army
INC	Indian National Congress
Incl.	Including
INCOSPAR	Indian National Committee for Space Research
Ind.	Independence/Independent
Indr.	Indore
Inf.	Information
INLD	Indian National Lok Dal
INS	Indian Naval Services
Ins.	Insurance
INSAT	Indian National Satellite
Instt.	Institute
Int.	Interest(ing)
Intro.	Introduce(d)/introduction
INUS	Inthia Nala Urimai Sangam (meaning: South India Welfare Association)
IOA	Indian Olympic Association
IPC	Indian Penal Code
IPS	Indian Police Services
IRA	Indian Revolutionary Army
IRS	Indian Remote Sensing
ISI	Inter Service Intelligence
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
IST	Indian Standard Time
ITF	International Tennis Federation
J	Japan

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Jan.	January
JD	Janata Dal
JD (A)	Janata Dal (Ajit Singh)
JD (S)	Janata Dal (Secular)
JD (U)	Janata Dal (United)
Jdp.	Jodhpur
Jn.	Junction
Jr.	Junior
Jrknd	Jharkhand
Jt.	Joint
Jun.	June
Jul.	July
K	Kenya
Kash.	Kashmir
Kath.	Kathmandu
KEM	King Edward Memorial
Ker.	Kerala
Kg.	Kilogram(s)
Km.	Kilometer(s)
KMPP	Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party
Kpr.	Kanpur
Krntk.	Karnataka
Lab.	Laboratory
Lang.	Language(s)
Lat.	Latitude
LG	Law Giver
LJS	Lok Jana Shakti
LM	Law Minister
LoC	Line of Control
Long.	Longitude
LS	Lok Sabha
Ltd.	Limited
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam
Luck.	Lucknow
m	Minute(s)
mm.	Millimeter(s)
M.A.	Master of Arts
Maha.	Maharashtra
Maj.	Major
Mani.	Manipur

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Mar.	March
Marr.	Marriage
Max.	Maximum
MCC	Merylebone Cricket Club
MDMK	Marumalarchi Dravida Munetra Kazhagham
Mds.	Madras
MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
Met.	Meteorology/Meteorological
Min.	Minister(s)/Ministry/Ministries
Mizo.	Mizoram
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
m/o	Mother of
Mon.	Monday
MoS	Minister(s) of State
MP	Madhya Pradesh
Mr.	Mister
Mrs.	Mistress
MRTP	Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices
M.S. (Aero. Engg.)	Master of Science (Aeronautical Engineering)
M.Sc.	Master of Science
Msg.	Message
Mt.	Mount
MUF	Muslim United Front
N	Namibia
NAM	Non-Alignment Movement
NASA	National Aeronautic Space Administration
NC	National Conference
NCI	National Congress Indira
NCMRWF	National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast
NCP	Nationalist Congress Party
NCT	National Capital Territory
N Dli.	New Delhi
NDA	National Democratic Alliance
NE	Northeast/ Northeastern
NEFA	North East Frontier Area
NF	National Front
NFDC	National Films Division Corporation
Ngp.	Nagpur
NGRI	National Geophysical Research Institute
Nico.	Nicibar

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NIO	National Institute of Oceanography
NIOT	National Institute of Ocean Technology
n/o	Nephew of
No.	Number
Nos.	Numbers
Nov.	November
NSA	National Security Adviser
Nsk.	Nasik
NTC	National Trinamool Congress
NW	Northwest/Northwestern
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
NY	New York
NZ	New Zealand
OBC	Other Backward Classes
Obsd.	Observed
Obsn./Obsns.	Observation/Observations
Obtd.	Obtained
Oct.	October
Opn./Opnl.	Operation/Operational
Opp.	Opposite/Opposition
Ord.	Ordinance
Org.	Organisation(s)
Ors.	Orissa
OSD	Officer on Special Duty
Oth.	Others
p	Page
P/Pak	Pakistan
p.a.	Per annum
PDP	People's Democratic Party
PF	Plebiscite Front
Ph. D	Doctor of Philosophy
Phy.	Physics
Pic./Pics.	Picture/Pictures
Pjb.	Punjab
PM	Prime Minister
p.m.	Per month
PMK	Pattali Makkal Katchi
Pna./Pne.	Poona/Pune
POK	Pakistan Occupied Kashmir
Pol.	Political

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Posth.	Posthumous(ly)
POTA	Prevention of Terrorist Activities
PoW	Prisoner(s) of War
PP	Praja Parishad
PPO	Prospective Procurement Officer
PRC	People's Republic of China
Prev.	Previous
Presi.	President
PRL	Physical Research Laboratory
Prob./Probs.	Problem/Problems
Prod.	Produce(d)/Producer
Prof.	Professor
PSLV	Polar Satellite Launching Vehicle
PSP	Praja Socialist Party
Pt.	Pundit
Ptn.	Patna
PVC	Param Vir Chakra
Pvt.	Private
Q/Qs	Question/Questions
q/o	Queen of
Qr.	Quarter
RAF	Rapid Action Force
RAW	Research & Analysis Wing
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
Rd./Rds.	Road/Roads
RDX	Royal Demolition eXplosive*
Re./Rs.	Rupee/Rupees
Recd.	Received
Ref.	Reference
Regd.	Registered
Regi.	Regiment
Rel.	Relation(s)/Relative(s)
Rep.	Representative(s)/Represent(ing)
Res.	Reservation/Reserved
Resi.	Residence/Residential/Resident(s)
Reso.	Resolution

*RDX is also called 'Research Department eXplosive' or 'Research and Development eXplosive'. In fact X stands for some unknown number and the myth goes that the number could not be alloted because the Department alloting number itself exploded.

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Resp.	Respectively
Retd.	Retired
Rev. Min.	Revenue Minister
Revo.	Revolution
Rgd.	Regard
RI	Rigorous Imprisonment
RIN	Royal Indian Navy
RJD	Rashtriya Janata Dal
RJP	Rashtriya Janata Party
RKP	Rashtriya Kranti Party
RLD	Rashtriya Lok Dal
Rly.	Railway(s)
RNA	Royal Nepalese Army
RPP	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party
RPS	R Premadasa Stadium
RS	Rajya Sabha
RSP	Revolutionary Socialist Party
RSS	Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh
RTC	Round Table Conference
s	Second(s)
S	South/Southern
SA	South Africa
SAI	Sports Authority of India
SAARC	South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation
SAD	Shiromani Akali Dal
Sat.	Saturday
SBI	State Bank of India
SC	Security Council
Sc.	Science
Sco.	Scotland
Scr.	Silchar
SE	Southeast/Southeastern
Sec.	Section
Sectt./Secy.	Secretariat(s)/Secretary
Sep.	September
Sess.	Session(s)
SGPC	Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee
Sh.	Shri
Sil.	Silver
s-in-law	Son in-law

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sis.	Sister(s)
sis/o	Sister of
SITE	Satellite Instructional Television Experiment
SJP	Samajwadi Janata Party
Skm.	Sikkim
SL	Sri Lanka
SLV	Satellite Launching Vehicle
s/o	Son of
Sol.	Solution
SP	Samajwadi Party
Spl.	Special
Sq.	Square
Sqn. Ldr.	Squadron Leader
Sr.	Senior
SROSS	Stretched Rohini Satellite Series
SSC	Singhalese Sports Club
SSP	Samyukta Socialist Party
SSTC	Space Science & Technology Centre
ST	Scheduled Tribes
St.	Saint
Std.	Standard
STEP	Satellite Telecommunication Experiments Project
Stn./Stns.	Station/Stations
Sub.	Subject(s)
Sun.	Sunday
Suptt.	Superintendent
SW	Southwest/Southwestern
TADA	Terrorism And Disruptive Activities (Prevention)
TC	Trinamool Congress
TDP	Telugu Desam Party
Tech.	Technical
Tele-com.	Tele-communication
Temp.	Temperature
TERLS	Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station
Thro'	Through
Thu.	Thursday
TIFR	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
TISCO	Tata Iron & Steel Company
TMC	Tamil Manila Congress
TN	Tamil Nadu
TOI	Times of India

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TPS	Telengana Praja Samiti
Trans.	Transport
Tue.	Tuesday
TV	Tele-vision
UAE	United Arabian Emirates
UAR	United Arabian Republic
UCC	Union Carbide Corporation
UCIL	Union Carbide India Ltd.
Udp.	Udaipur
Ujn.	Ujjain
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization
Univ.	University
UNIVAC	Universal Automatic Computer
u/o	Uncle of
UP	United Provinces (before independence)
	Uttar Pradesh (after independence)
US	United States
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UT	Union Territory
UTI	Unit Trust of India
Utncl.	Uttaranchal
Uzb.	Uzbekistan
VHP	Vishwa Hindu Parishad
Vill.	Village(s)
Vns.	Varanasi
Vol.	Volume
VP	Vice President.
VS	Vanniya Sangam
Vsk.	Visakhapatnam
VT	Victoria Terminus
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
Washington (D.C.)	Washington (District of Columbia)
WB	West Bengal.
Wed.	Wednesday
WHO	World Health Organization
WI	West Indies
Wk.	Week
w/o	Wife of.
w.r.t.	With respect to

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Wt./Wts.	Weight/Weights
WTA	Women's Tennis Association
WTO	World Trade Organisation.
Yd.	Yard(s)
Yr./Yrs.	Year/Years.
Ysl.	Yugoslavia
Z	Zimbabwe

Note 1 Abbreviations listed in this section, begin mostly with capital letters but in the text they may begin with either capital or small letters. Some exceptions are also there e.g. Dec. = December & dec. = declared; b = bowled/balls & B = Birth/Born; c = caught & C = Canada; D = death & d = drawn; EA – East Africa or External Affairs; f = fielding & F = France; HMS = Hindu Maha Sabha or His/Her Majesty's Service; m = minutes & M = Match(es); p = played or page & P = Pakistan; S = South & s = second(s); St. = Saint & st. = Stump(s); T = Test(s) & t= Tied match(es), w = won, W = wickets etc.

Note 2 While Hyd. (P) would mean Hyderabad (Pakistan), Hyd. would mean Hyderabad (India). Bby./Mum., Cal/Kol., Mds./Chennai & Pna./Pne. are the old & new name pairs of the same cities.

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PART I

HISTORY OF INDIA

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Chapter 1
India Ancient

(1. In all chapters of all parts, the answer to each question is given at the end of the question. Some additional information & excerpts from books/magazines are given at the end of each chapter under the head 'Notes' 2. Yrs. where B.C. is not mentioned may be considered to be of A.D. era).

EARLIER MAN & CIVILISATIONS/ARYANS

1. How many yrs. ago is India believed, by historians to have had the 1st traces of human beings?

Ans: ≈ 5 lakh yrs. (in Pjb. bet. Sindhu & Jhelum Rivers).

2. (i) Which was the 1st Stone Age that the Indians lived?

Ans: Paleolithic age (Paleo = old, Litho=stone).

(ii) Which was the next?

Ans: Mesolithic (Meso= middle).

(iii) Which was the next?

Ans: Neolithic (Neo=new).

(iv) Which age followed the stone ages?

Ans: Copper & Bronze age.

(v) Which was the next?

Ans: Iron age.

3. (i) Which is the oldest known civilisation on Indian soil?

Ans: Sindhu (Indus) Valley Civilisation.

(ii) Around which river is the Sindhu Valley?

Ans: Sindhu (or Indus).

(iii) Abt. which yr. is the civilisation believed to have begun to exist?

Ans: ≈ 2700 B.C.

(iv) Which 2 prominent towns of the civilisation were found by excavations (1921-22)?

Ans: Mohan-jo-Daro & Harappa.

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(v) In which distt. was Mohan-jo-Daro found?
Ans: Distt. Larkana, Sind (P).

(vi) In which distt. was Harappa found?
Ans: Distt. Montgomery, Pjb. (P).

(vii) How many layers showing diff. cities built over the earlier ones have so far been discovered at Mohan-jo-Daro site?
Ans: 7.

(viii) What are the dimensions of the 'Great Bath' excavated?
Ans: 180 ft. x 108 ft.

(ix) What are the dimensions of the bathing pool in the 'Great Bath'?
Ans: 39.25 ft. x 23 ft. x 8 ft.

(x) What are the dimensions of the big granary near the 'Great Bath'?
Ans: 150 ft. x 75 ft.

(xi) What are the dimensions of the largest bldg. at Harappa ('Great Granary')?
Ans: 169 ft. x 135 ft.

4. (i) Which was the most dominant race that came fm. outside India & conquered earlier civilisations inhabiting India?
Ans: Aryans.

(ii) To which region did the Aryans originally belong acc. to historian JG Rhod (as he proposed in 1820)?
Ans: Mid Asia (Bactria-East of Caspian Sea).

(iii) What was the opinion of subsequent historians Shliegel, Pot & Max Muller on the origin of the Aryans?
Ans: Same.

(iv) In which 2 branches did those Aryans traveling to SE further divide?
Ans: Indo-Aryans & Iranian Aryans.

(v) In which other directions did the original Aryans travel?
Ans: W & SW (Europe etc.).

(vi) Fm. which Veda of the Aryans did some historians conclude that the Aryans originally belonged to a cold region where there were horses, cows, peepal trees & boating facilities?
Ans: Rig Veda (cf. Notes).

(vii) Which is the holy book of the Parsees giving similar indications?
Ans: Zend Avesta.

5. (i) Fm. where did the Aryans come acc. to Lokmanya Tilak?
Ans: North Pole.

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(ii) Which Veda of the Aryans refers to 6 months long days/nights thus indicating the origin of Aryans at North Pole?

Ans: Rig Veda.

6. (i) Which were the 7 rivers around which the Aryans originally lived acc. to some historians like Avinash Chandra Das?

Ans: Saraswati, Shatadru, Vipasha Parushni, Asikni, Vitasta, Sindhu.

(ii) How is the region named?

Ans: Saptasaindhava Desh (7-River region).

7. In which valley of a European country did the Aryans originally live acc. to some historians like Guiles?

Ans: Danube River Valley (Hungary).

8. In which country, East of Caspian Sea did the Aryans originally live acc. to historians like Prof. Myers & Prof. Child?

Ans: Russia (S).

9. (i) Which was the language of the Aryans?

Ans: Sanskrit.

(ii) Which French philologist first proposed that Sanskrit, Latin & Greek languages had striking similarities (1767)?

Ans: Kairdu.

(iii) Which British scholar confirmed this fact & concluded that Sanskrit, Latin & Greek languages originated fm. same language family (1786)?

Ans: William Jones.

(iv) What was the language of the non-Aryan Mediterranean peoples who were earlier wide-spread in North India but subsequently remained densely concentrated in S. India?

Ans: Dravidian.

(v) Which is the dialect of Dravidian language that survives in Baluchistan?

Ans: Brahui.

10. Where did Oceanographers of 'National Institute of Ocean Technology' (NIOT) come across the ruins of a possible ancient city just while measuring levels of marine pollution (2001-02)?

Ans: Gulf of Cambay (30 km. off Guj. coast) (cf. Notes).

MAGADHA/MAURYA DYNASTY/CHANAKYA/ALEXANDER

11. (i) Which is the earliest known dynasty that ruled Magadha?

Ans: Sisunaga.

(ii) Who was its founder?

Ans: Sisunaga.

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(iii) When was the dynasty founded?

Ans: 642 B.C.

(iv) What was the capital of Magadha at the time?

Ans: Rajgriha (Rajgir).

(v) Which 3 rulers succeeded Sisunaga?

Ans: Kakavarna, Kshemadharman, Kshattranjas.

(vi) Which prominent ruler ruled after the above rulers (519-494 B.C.)?

Ans: Bimbisara.

(vii) Who became ruler after starving Bimbisara to death (494 B.C)?

Ans: Ajatshatru (son).

(viii) Why did Ajatshatru starve his father to death?

Ans: For reverting to Hinduism fm. Buddhism.

(ix) To which religion did Ajatshatru convert (490 B.C.)?

Ans: Buddhism.

(x) Who succeeded him after his death (459 B.C.)?

Ans: Darsaka.

(xi) Who succeeded Darsaka (434 B.C.)?

Ans: Udaya.

(xii) Which city did he build near Pataliputra?

Ans: Kusumpura.

(xiii) Who succeeded Udaya (401 B.C)?

Ans: Nandivardhana.

(xiv) Who was the last ruler of Sisunaga Dynasty (ruled up to 361 B.C.)?

Ans: Mahanandin.

12. (i) Who founded Nanda Dynasty (361 B.C)?

Ans: Mahapadmananda s/o Mahanandin.

(ii) When did the dynasty end?

Ans: 321 B.C.

(iii) Who was its last ruler?

Ans: Dhanananda.

13. (i) Who founded the Maurya Dynasty in Magadha (321 B.C.)?

Ans: Chandragupta Maurya.

(ii) What was the capital of Magadha at the time?

Ans: Pataliputra.

(iii) Whose army had Chandragupta Maurya joined to conquer Magadha?

Ans: Alexander.

14. (i) To which country did Alexander belong?

Ans: Macedonia (north of Greece).

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(ii) What was his father's name who conquered many small kingdoms of Greece?

Ans: Phillips.

(iii) When did Alexander invade India?

Ans: 327 B.C.

(iv) How old was he at the time?

Ans: 33 yrs.

(v) Which ruler of the Pjb. did he conquer first?

Ans: Porus.

(vi) When did Alexander leave Karachi for Persia?

Ans: 325 B.C.

(vii) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 10 Jun. 323 B.C. (at Babylon).

(viii) Who killed Porus whom Alexander gave back his kingdom before leaving India?

Ans: Eudemus (Greek Gov., Pjb.).

15. (i) Who was Chandragupta Maurya's PM as well as guide & mentor who helped him achieve Magadha & rule over it?

Ans: Chanakya.

(ii) What was Chanakya's real name?

Ans: Vishnugupta.

(iii) By which other nickname also was he popular?

Ans: Kautilya.

(iv) Which famous university's scholar was he?

Ans: Taksh-shila.

(v) Before Chanakya led Chandragupta to the rulership of Magadha, which Nanda Dynasty king had once insulted Chanakya & Chanakya walked out fm. the kingdom's 'Bhojashala'?

Ans: Dhanananda (cf. Notes).

16. (i) Which Syrian King & Alexander's Gen. crossed the Indus & fought Chandragupta Maurya unsuccessfully (305 B.C.)?

Ans: Seleucus Nikator.

(ii) Which regions did Seleucus surrender to Chandragupta?

Ans: Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Baluchistan (Chandragupta also probably married Seleucus' daughter).

17. To which religion did Chandragupta Maurya convert at old age?

Ans: Jainism.

18. Who succeeded Chandragupta Maurya (297 B.C)?

Ans: Bindusara Amitraghata.

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19. (i) Who succeeded Bindusara after his death (272 B.C.)?
Ans: Ashokavardhana or Ashokapriyadarshin (son).

(ii) What was Ashoka's bro.'s name who contested for coronation after Bindusara's death?
Ans: Susima.

(iii) Which famous victory created remorse in Ashoka's mind (261 B.C.)?
Ans: Kalinga victory.

(iv) Which religion did Ashoka embrace after remorse?
Ans: Buddhism.

(v) Where did he become Buddhist?
Ans: Sanchi.

(vi) Whom did Ashoka depute to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) to spread Buddhism (251 B.C.)?
Ans: Mahendra (son) & Sanghamitra (daughter).

(vii) Who was the king of Ceylon at the time?
Ans: Dewanampiya Tissa.

20. (i) When did Ashoka breathe his last?
Ans: 232 B.C.

(ii) Where did Mahendra breathe his last (204 B.C.)?
Ans: Ceylon.

(iii) Where did Sanghamitra breathe her last (203 B.C.)?
Ans: Ceylon.

21. (i) Who was the last ruler of the Maurya Dynasty (191-184 B.C.)?
Ans: Brihadaratha.

(ii) Which rulers ruled bet. Ashoka & Brihadaratha?
Ans: cf. Notes.

22. (i) Who founded Sunga Dynasty in Magadha (184 B.C.)?
Ans: Pushyamitra Sunga.

(ii) Which Maurya dynasty ruler's C-in-C was he?
Ans: Brihadaratha.

(iii) How did Pushyamitra usurp the Magadha throne?
Ans: Killed Brihadaratha during an army review.

(iv) Which rulers of Sunga dynasty ruled after Pushyamitra?
Ans: cf. Notes.

23. (i) Who killed Devabhuti, the last ruler of Sunga dynasty (72 B.C.)?
Ans: Vasudeva (his min.).

(ii) Which dynasty did Vasudeva found after killing Devabhuti?
Ans: Kanya.

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(iii) Which rulers of this dynasty ruled after Vasudeva?

Ans: cf. Notes.

24. Which Greek emissary visited India & wrote 'Indika' (302 B.C.)?

Ans: Magasthenes.

25. Which Buddhist philosopher wrote 'Rasa Ratnakar', the 1st work in Chemistry in India?

Ans: Nagarjuna.

KUSHANA DYNASTY (NW INDIA)

26. (i) Who invaded India & founded the Kushana Dynasty (10)?

Ans: Huemo Kadphises I.

(ii) Who succeeded him (45)?

Ans: Wimakadphises.

(iii) Who was the most prominent Kushana ruler?

Ans: Kanishka.

(iv) Which yr. did Kanishka ascend the throne?

Ans: 78.

(v) Which new calendar did he inaugurate on his coronation (78)?

Ans: Saka Era.

(vi) When did the GOI (Independent India) adopt this calendar as India's National Calendar?

Ans: cf. Q 842 Ch. 9.

27. (i) What was Kanishka's religion?

Ans: Buddhism.

(ii) Who was his religious preceptor?

Ans: Parswa.

28. (i) How was Kanishka assassinated (111)?

Ans: By suffocation with a quilt.

(ii) Who engineered the assassination?

Ans: Mathara (a min.).

29. (i) Who succeeded him?

Ans: Hubiska.

(ii) Who was the last ruler of the dynasty (180-226)?

Ans: Vasudeva.

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PALLAVA DYNASTY

30. (i) Who founded the Pallava Dynasty of Kanchipuram (275)?
Ans: Simhavarman I.

(ii) Up to which yr. did the dynasty last?
Ans: 903.

(iii) Who were the last 2 rulers?
Ans: Aparajitavarman (885), Kampavarman.

GUPTA DYNASTY

31. (i) Who founded the Gupta Dynasty in Pataliputra (26 Feb. 320)?
Ans: Chandragupta I.

(ii) Who was the ruler before he ascended the throne (305-320)?
Ans: Ghatotkacha (father).

32. (i) Who succeeded Chandragupta I (350-380)?
Ans: Samudragupta (son).

(ii) Which king of Ceylon sent an embassy to Samudragupta for permission to erect a monastery in Bodh Gaya (360)?
Ans: Meghavarna.

33. (i) Who succeeded Samudragupta (380-414)?
Ans: Vikramaditya (Chandragupta II - son).

(ii) To which city did Vikramaditya shift his capital (400)?
Ans: Ujn.

34. Who succeeded Vikramaditya (414-455)?
Ans: Mahendraditya Kumaragupta I (son).

35. Who was the last prominent ruler of the dynasty (455-480)?
Ans: Skandagupta Vikramaditya (son).

36. Who headed the 1st (repulsed) white Hun attack on the Gupta empire (455)?
Ans: Chu-Khan (Konkha).

37. Which rulers succeeded Skandagupta?
Ans: cf. Notes.

PALA/RASHTRAKOOT/GURJARA PRATIHARA/SENA

38. (i) Who founded the Pala Dynasty in Bengal (750-770)?
Ans: Gopala.

(ii) Which famous NE univ. did Gopala revive?
Ans: Nalanda.

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39. (i) Who succeeded Gopala (770)?

Ans: Dharmapala (son).

(ii) Which prominent kingdom did he attack (783)?

Ans: Kanauj.

(iii) Who was ruling over Kanauj at the time?

Ans: Indraraj (or Indrayudh).

(iv) Whom did he make ruler of Kanauj after defeating Indraraj?

Ans: Chakrayudha.

(v) Which univ. did he found near Bhagalpura?

Ans: Vikramshila.

(vi) Who destroyed this univ. (1203)?

Ans: Bakhtiar Khilji.

40. (i) Who succeeded Dharmapala (810)?

Ans: Devapala (nephew).

(ii) Which prominent NE regions did Devapala's cousin & Army Chief Jaipal conquer?

Ans: Utkala (Ors.), Pragjyotisha (Asm.).

(iii) How many elephants did he have in his Army?

Ans: 50,000.

41. Which religion did Gopala & Dharmapala practice?

Ans: Buddhism.

42. (i) Who founded the Rashtrakoot kingdom in S. India (752)?

Ans: Dantidurga.

(ii) Which Chalukya king did he defeat & establish independent rule (753)?

Ans: Kirtivarman II.

43. Who was the prominent Rashtrakoot ruler contemporary to Pala ruler Dharmapapala?

Ans: Dharavarsha Dhruva (Dhruva Nirupama).

44. Who founded the Gurjara Pratihara kingdom at Bhinnamal (S of Jdp.) (725)?

Ans: Nagabhata I.

45. (i) Which Gurjara Pratihara ruler attacked & defeated the Pala ruler Dharmapala & the Kanauj ruler Chakrayudha?

Ans: Vatsaraja.

(ii) Which Rashtrakoot ruler's help did the 2 defeated kings seek?

Ans: Dharavarsha Dhruva.

(iii) Who was defeated when Dhruva attacked Vatsaraja to help them?

Ans: Vatsaraja.

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46. (i) Who succeeded Vatsaraja after his death (805)?

Ans: Nagabhata II.

(ii) Who won the battle when Nagabhata II also attacked Dharmapala & Chakrayudha?

Ans: Nagabhata II.

(iii) Which Rashtrakoot ruler attacked Nagabhata II & defeated him subsequently?

Ans: Govinda III.

47. (i) Which Rashtrakoot ruler unsuccessfully attacked Pala ruler Devapala?

Ans: Amoghavarsha I.

(ii) Which Gurjara Pratihara ruler attacked & defeated Pala ruler Devapala & captured Kanauj?

Ans: Mihirbhoja (alias Adivaraha).

(iii) Which regions did Mihirbhoja conquer when he attacked Magadha (871)?

Ans: Tirhut, Rajashahi.

48. (i) With which Chalukya ruler's expedition against Beng., Asm. & other northern countries did the Senas come to Beng.?

Ans: Vikramaditya VI.

(ii) Who was the 1st prominent Sena King (1097)?

Ans: Vijaya Sena.

(iii) Which Pala King did he defeat & conquer Beng.?

Ans: Madanapala.

(iv) Which regions did he further push under his rule?

Ans: Asm., Mithila, Magadha (partly).

49. Who was the next Sena ruler who was a learned scholar & author of several works (1159)?

Ans: Ballala Sena (son).

50. (i) Who succeeded Ballala Sena (1178)?

Ans: Lakshmana Sena (son).

(ii) In which prominent victories of his father & grandfather did he actively participate ?

Ans: Gauda (Beng.), Kamarupa (Asm.), Kalinga (Ors.).

(iii) Which cities of present UP did he further conquer?

Ans: Bns., Alla.

(iv) Which prominent poet was a notable personality of Lakshmana Sena's court?

Ans: Jayadeva (cf. Notes).

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(v) Which medieval invader ultimately attacked & conquered major part of Beng. fm. Lakshmana Sena?

Ans: Bakhtiyar Khilji.

51. Who were the Pala rulers after Devapala?

Ans: cf. Notes.

52. Who were the Rashtrakoot rulers after Dantidurga?

Ans: cf. Notes.

53. Who were the Gurjara Pratihara rulers after Nagabhata I?

Ans: cf. Notes.

54. Who were the Sena rulers after Lakshmana Sena?

Ans: cf. Notes.

SATAVAHANA DYNASTY

55. (i) Who founded Satavahana Dynasty (202 B.C)?

Ans: Simuka (Shrimukha) (up to 197 B.C.).

(ii) To which Indian region did the Satavahana dynasty belong?

Ans: Andhra.

(iii) What was its western capital?

Ans: Pratishthana.

(iv) On which riverbank was it situated?

Ans: Godavari.

(v) What was its eastern capital?

Ans: Dhanyakataka.

(vi) On which riverbank was it situated?

Ans: Krishna.

56. (i) Who was Simuka's son who became a prominent ruler of the dynasty initially?

Ans: Satakarni.

(ii) What was his wife's name?

Ans: Nayanika (or Naganika).

(iii) Which prominent regions gradually came under him during his rule?

Ans: Maha., Krntk.

57. (i) Under which Satavahana ruler did the Prakrit language flourish (69-74 A.D.)?

Ans: Hala.

(ii) Who was the last Satavahana ruler (229-236)?

Ans: Pulumyi III.

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58. Which rulers ruled bet. Simuka & Pulumyi III?

Ans: cf. Notes.

HARSHAVARDHANA/RAJYAVARDHANA/RAJYASHRI

59. (i) Which prominent ruler ruled Thaneshwar & Kanauj simultaneously (606-647)?

Ans: Harshavardhana.

(ii) What was his father's name?

Ans: Prabhakaravardhana.

(iii) What was his original name?

Ans: Shiladitya.

(iv) When was he formally coronated?

Ans: Oct. 612.

(v) What title did he acquire?

Ans: Rajputra.

(vi) To which Maukhari Dynasty ruler of Kanauj was his sis. married before he took over Kanauj?

Ans: Grihavarman.

(vii) What was her name?

Ans: Rajyashri.

(viii) Which rulers of Malwa & Gaud (Beng.) attacked, defeated & killed Grihavarman & arrested Rajyashri (605)?

Ans: Devagupta & Narendragupta Shashanka resp.

(ix) Which ruler of Thaneshwar attacked Malwa & rescued Rajyaluxmi?

Ans: Rajyavardhana (b/o Harshavardhana).

(x) By which deceptive msg. did Shashanka escape defeat in possible attack by Rajyavardhana?

Ans: Compromise & offer to marry his daughter to him.

(xi) What did Rajayshri plan when Shashanka treacherously attacked & killed Rajyavardahana on his arrival for compromise (606)?

Ans: Escaped to Vindhyachala forests for suicide.

(xii) Who was officiating as ruler at Thaneshwar who rescued Rajayshri fm. the forests?

Ans: Harshavardhana.

(xiii) Whom did Harshavardhana depute to attack Shashanka?

Ans: Bhandi (cousin).

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60. (i) Who was the 1st prominent ruler against whom Harshavardhana started battling after taking over as combined ruler of Thaneshwar & Kanauj?

Ans: Shashanka (cf. Notes.).

(ii) With which ruler of Kamarupa (Asm.) did he compromise in order to fight Shashanka?

Ans: Bhaskaravarman.

61. Which ruler of Valabhi did Harshavardhana defeat but not take over his kingdom?

Ans: Dhruvasena.

62. Which Chalukya ruler did Harshavardhana battle unsuccessfully?

Ans: Pulakesin II.

63. Which legendary poet of Sanskrit wrote his famous work *'Harsha Charitam'* in admiration of Harshavardhana (620)?

Ans: Banabhatta.

64. Which region's victory was his last prominent victory?

Ans: Sind.

65. (i) Where did Harshavardhana hold a religious conf. (612)?

Ans: Prayag.

(ii) To which Hindu sect did Harshavardhana originally belong?

Ans: Shaivism.

(iii) To which religion was he more inclined later?

Ans: Buddhism.

66. (i) Which prominent Chinese traveler has described Harshavardhana's ruler-ship among India's prominent ruler-ships?

Ans: Hiuen Tsang.

(ii) Where did Harshavardhana hold a meeting with Hiuen Tsang?

Ans: WB.

(iii) Where did he hold a large religious congregation in Hiuen Tsang's honor?

Ans: Kanauj.

(iv) How many tributary kings attended the congregation?

Ans: 20.

(v) How many Buddhist monks & Jainas/orthodox Brahmins?

Ans: ≈ 4000 Buddhists, ≈ 3000 Jainas & Brahmins.

(vi) To which ruler of China did Harshavardahana send a Brahmin envoy (641)?

Ans: Tai Tsung.

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CHOLA OF TANJORE (THANJAVUR)

67. (i) Who founded the Chola Kingdom of Tanjore (Thanjavur) (846)?
Ans: Vijayalaya.

(ii) Which Chola ruler of Tanjore died battling the Rashtrakoots (949)?
Ans: Rajaditya I.

68. (i) Which 2 rulers ruled the Chola kingdom simultaneously (1012-14)?
Ans: Rajraja I & son Rajendra I.

(ii) Which island did Rajendra I capture?
Ans: Ceylon.

69. Which Pala ruler did Rajendra I attack (1023)?
Ans: Mahipala I.

70. (i) When did the Chola Kingdom end?
Ans: 1173.

(ii) Who was the last ruler (1146)?
Ans: Rajaraja II.

(iii) Which rulers ruled bet. Vijayalaya and Rajaraja II?
Ans: cf. Notes.

CHALUKYA DYNASTY OF MAHARASHTRA (BADAMI)

71. (i) Who founded the Chalukya Dynasty of Maha. (525)?
Ans: Ramaraja.

(ii) What was its capital?
Ans: Vatapipura (Badami, Distt. Bijapur).

(iii) Who is considered to be the most prominent ruler of the dynasty?
Ans: Pulakesin II.

(iv) Which prominent victories is he believed to have made?
Ans: cf. Notes.

72. (i) Who was the last ruler of the dynasty (747)?
Ans: Kirtivarman II.

(ii) Who were the rulers bet. Ramaraja & Kirtivarman II?
Ans: cf. Notes.

CHALUKYA DYNASTY—(EASTERN VENGI OF ANDHRA)

73. (i) Who founded the Chalukya Dynasty of Eastern Vengi in Andhra (624)?
Ans: Kubja Vishnuvardhana I.

(ii) Which prominent Chalukya ruler of Maha. (Badami) was his bro.?
Ans: Pulakesin II.

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(iii) Which rulers of the dynasty ruled after Kubja Vishnuvardhana I?

Ans: cf. Notes.

CHALUKYA DYNASTY (KALYANI)—SOUTH INDIA

74. (i) Who founded the Chalukya Dynasty at Kalyani – S India (973)?

Ans: Nurmadi Taila II (Tailapa).

(ii) Against which Baramar Raja of Dhar did he have 16 unsuccessful encounters?

Ans: Munja.

(iii) When did the last encounter take place?

Ans: 995.

(iv) How was Munja treated when captured in the 17th encounter?

Ans: Forced to beg door to door & finally killed.

75. (i) Who succeeded Nurmadi Taila II after his death (997)?

Ans: Satyashraya (son).

(ii) Which Chola king invaded his kingdom?

Ans: Rajaraja I.

76. (i) Which king of the dynasty fought the Chola king Rajadhiraja at Koppam in Mysore (1059)?

Ans: Somesvara I.

(ii) Which of the 2 kings died in the battle?

Ans: Rajadhiraja.

(iii) Which ruler of Chedi did Somesvara I defeat in addition?

Ans: Raja Karna.

(iv) In which river did Somesvara I commit suicide due to some incurable disease (1069)?

Ans: Tungabhadra.

77. (i) Who is considered to be the strongest Chalukya ruler?

Ans: Vikramaditya VI (1076).

(ii) Who were the rulers of Chalukya Dynasty (S India) after Satyashraya (up to its end in 1200)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

78. (i) Who was the 1st Muslim invader to invade India (712)?

Ans: Muhammad bin Qasim.

(ii) Which Iraqi Gov.'s son-in-law was he?

Ans: Hajjaj.

(iii) How old was he when he invaded Sind?

Ans: 17 yrs.

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(iv) Which Hindu ruler of Sind did he defeat & kill?

Ans: Dahir.

(v) Whom had king Dahir married when told by his astrologer that his sis.'s husband would dethrone him?

Ans: His step sis.

(vi) Which yr. did the Arabs lose control over Sind?

Ans: 779.

NOTES

(Dates, especially in Ancient History, sometimes vary in diff. books. The 3 main books which have been referred to for this chapter are: *Ancient India by RC Majumdar; Encyclopedia of Indian Events & Dates by SB Bhattacherje (English) & Pracheen Bharat by Satyaketu Vidyalankar (Hindi).* All ruling dynasties in this & subsequent chapters of History are referred to fm. the book: *'Encyclopedia of Indian Events & Dates' by SB Bhattacherje*).

Q.4(vi) **RIG VEDA:** The line *'Taresa Taresa Shatam Hima'* means may we live for 100 *Himas* (*Hima* was the word used for a year). Many other hymns also gave similar indications.

Q.10. **ANCIENT CITY AT GULF OF CAMBAY** (Excerpt fm. 'India Today' 11 Feb., 2002):... Only months later while analysing the images did the team realise that it had unknowingly photographed the ruins of a vast ancient city submerged 40 meters under the sea. Last fortnight, after spending weeks dredging the site & picking up over 2000 artifacts, the NIOT team made some astonishing revelations. It found that the ruins under the sea were strung across a 9 km. stretch on the banks of an ancient riverbed, which even had signs of a masonry dam. The submerged city bore striking similarities to 'Indus Valley Civilisation' sites in the mainland. One of its structures, the size of an Olympic swimming pool, had a series of sunken steps that looked like the 'Great Bath' of *Mohan-jo-Daro.* Another rectangular platform was 200 meters long & 45 meters wide – as big as the acropolis found in Harappa. A larger granary-like structure made of mud plaster & extending to 183 meters was discernible. . . The real stunner came when the team sent samples of a fossilised log of chopped wood to 2 premier Indian labs – The Birbal Sahni Instt. of Paleobotany (BSIP) Luck. & the National Geophysical Research Instt. (NGRI) Hyd., to determine its antiquity. The BSIP dated it as 5,500 B.C. But the NGRI found its sample to be much older possibly 7,500 B.C. . . Joshi (Min. for HRD) is convinced that the impact of the discoveries will be far reaching & that several areas need detailed investigation..(Since the team concerned was of Oceanographers & not Archaeologists, the findings of the team are to be thoroughly examined with the help of the ASI, the National Instt. of Oceanography (NIO) Goa & Physical Research Lab. (PRL) Ahm., but it is the view of many that the discovery of this ancient city is going to agitate all historians & alter our notions of History.

Q.15(v) **CHANAKYA:** Occupied the seat of 'Sangha Brahmina' (a prominent position) expecting honor fm. the King but it is said that King Dhanananda ordered his courtiers to remove Chanakya fm. that prominent place. Chanakya, insulted, walked out & cursed the King that the 'Earth, surrounded by the ocean may see the destruction of Nanda.' Thereafter he & his

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disciple Chandragupta Maurya decided to dethrone Dhanananda & founded the Maurya Dynasty.

Q.21 (ii) **MAURYA DYNASTY** - Rulers bet. Ashoka & Brihadaratha: 1. Kunala – s/o Ashoka (232 B.C.) 2. Dasaratha (232 B.C.) 3. Sangata (224 B.C.) 4. Salisuka (216 B.C.) 5. Samasarman (206 B.C.) 6. Satadhanwan (199 B.C.).

Q.22 (iv) **SUNGA DYNASTY** - Rulers after Pushyamitra: 1. Agnimitra s/o Pushyamitra (148 B.C.) 2. Basujestha (140 B.C.) 3. Basumitra s/o Basujeshtha (133 B.C.) 4. Andhraka s/o Basumitra (125 B.C.) 5. Pulindaka (123 B.C.) 6. Goshavesu s/o Pulindaka (120 B.C.) 7. Vajramitra (117 B.C.) 8. Bhagvata (108 B.C.) 9. Devabhuti s/o Bhagvata (82 - 72 B.C.).

Q.23(iii) **KANYA DYNASTY** - Rulers after Vasudeva: 1. Bhumimitra s/o Vasudeva (63 B.C.) 2. Narayana s/o Bhumimitra (49 B.C.) 3. Susarman s/o Narayana (37 - 27 B.C.).

Q.37. **GUPTA DYNASTY** – Rulers after Skandagupta: 1. Puragupta s/o Mahendraditya Kumaragupta I (480) 2. Budhagupta s/o Puragupta 3. Narasimhagupta Baladitya s/o Puragupta (485) 4. Vainyagupta (507) 5. Bhanugupta (510) 6. Kumaragupta II s/o Narasimhagupta Baladitya (530) 7. Vishnugupta s/o Vainyagupta.

Q.50(iv) **LAKSHMANA SENA**: Himself composed poems & completed a learned treatise left unfinished by his father. An almost contemporary Muslim chronicle bestows high praise on him for his charity & other qualities of head & heart, describes him as the Chief among the Indian rulers like Caliph in the Muslim world & prays for his salvation after death, an unusual thing for a Muslim writing of a non-Muslim. (fm. ANCIENT INDIA by RC MAJUMDAR).

Q.51. **PALA DYNASTY** - Rulers after Devapala: 1. Vigrahapala I n/o Devapala (850) 2. Narayanapala s/o Vigrahapala I (854) 3. Rajyapala s/o Vigrahapala I (908) 4. Gopala II s/o Rajyapala (940) 5. Vigrahapala II s/o Gopala II (960) 6. Mahipala I s/o Vigrahapala II (988) 7. Nayapala s/o Mahipala I (1038) 8. Vigrahapala III s/o Nayapala (1055) 9. Mahipala II (1070) 10. Surapala I (1075) 11. Ramapala s/o Vigrahapala III (1077) 12. Kumarapala s/o Surapala I (1120) 13. Mahendrapala (Gopala III) s/o Ramapala (1125) 14. Madanapala u/o Kumarapala (1149) 15. Govindapala (1155) 16. Indrayumna.

Q.52. **RASHTRAKOOTS OF S INDIA** - Rulers after Dantidurga: 1. Krishna I (756) 2. Govinda II s/o Krishna I (775) 3. Dhruva Nirupama s/o Govinda II (780) 4. Govinda III s/o Dhruva Nirupama (792) 5. Amoghavarsha I s/o Govinda III (814) 6. Krishna II s/o Amoghavarsha I (878) 7. Jagattunga 8. Indra III gs/o Krishna II (915) 9. Amoghavarsha II s/o Indra III (927) 10. Govinda IV s/o Indra III (930) 11. Amoghavarsha III (935) 12. Krishna III s/o Amoghavarsha III (939) 13. Khottiga s/o Amoghavarsha III (967) 14. Amoghavarsha IV s/o Amoghavarsha III (972) 15. Indra IV gs/o Krishna III.

Q.53. **GURJARA PRATIHARA** of Malwa - Rulers after Nagabhata I: 1. Devaraja 2. Vatsaraja gn/o Nagabhata I (783) 3. Nagabhata II s/o Vatsaraja (805) 4. Rambhadra 5. Bhoja I (Mihira Adivaraha) gs/o Vatsaraja (840) 6. Mahendrapala I s/o Bhoja I (885) 7. Mahipala I s/o Mahendrapala I (912) 8. Mahendrapala II s/o Mahipala I.

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Q.54. **SENA DYNASTY** of Bengal - Rulers after Lakshmana Sena: 1. Madhava Sena (or Biswarup Sena) (1205) 2. Keshava Sena (1206) 3. Surya Sena (1230) 4. Narayana Sena 5. Lakshmana Sena II.

Q.58. **SATAVAHANA DYNASTY** - Rulers bet. Simuka & Pulumyi III:

B.C. - 1. Krishna (197) 2. Sri Mallakarni (179) 3. Purnat Sanga (169) 4. Satakarni (151) 5. Lambodara (111) 6. Apilaka (93) 7. Sangha (81) 8. Sataswati Satakarni (63) 9. Skanda Satakarni (45) 10. Mrigendra Satakarni (38) 11. Kuntala Satakarni (35) 12. Sata Satakarni (27) 13. Pulumyi I (26).

A.D. - 14. Megha Satakarni (6) 15. Arishta Satakarni (44) 16. Hala (69) 17. Mandalaka (74) 18. Purindrasena (79) 19. Sundara Satakarni (84) 20. Vilivayakura I (85) 21. Sivalakura (85) 22. Vilivayakura II (Gautamiputra) (113) 23. Pulumyi II (Vashishthiputra) (138) 24. Vashishthiputra Sivashri (170) 25. Sivaskanda Satakarni (177) 26. Yajnashri Gautamiputra (184) 27. Vijaya (213) 28. Vadasri Vashishtiputra (219).

Q.60(i) **HARSHAVARDHANA**: Never defeated Shashanka completely & ultimately accepted Shashanka's ind.

Q.70 (iii) **CHOLA DYNASTY** of Tanjore - Rulers bet. Vijayalaya & Rajaraja II: 1. Aditya I (871) 2. Parantaka I s/o Aditya I (907) 3. Rajaditya I s/o Parantaka I (947) 4. Gandaraditya s/o Aditya I (949) 5. Arinjaya s/o Aditya I (956) 6. Aditya II s/o Arinjaya (956) 7. Parantaka II s/o Aditya II (957) 8. Mudurantaka Uttama s/o Gandaraditya (970) 9. Rajaraja I s/o Aditya II (985) 10. Para Kesharivarman Rajendra I s/o Rajaraja I (1012) 11. Rajakesharivarman Rajadhiraja I s/o Para Kesharivarman Rajendra I (1044) 12. Rajendra II (1059) 13. Virarajendra (1063) 14. Adhirajendra (1067) 15. Koluttunga I (1070) 16. Vikrama Chola (1118) 17. Koluttunga II (1133).

Q.71 (iv) **PROMINENT VICTORIES OF PULAKESIN II:** Conquered Varanasi c/o the Kadambas; Defeated Gangas of Mysore & Mauryas of Konkan. Also subdued Latas, Malavas & Gurjaras.

Q.72 (ii) **CHALUKYA DYNASTY** – Maharasthra (Badami) - Rulers bet. Ramaraja & Kirtivarman II: 1. Pulakesin I s/o Ramaraja (550) 2. Kirtivarman I s/o Pulakesin I (566) 3. Mangalesa s/o Pulakesin I (Regent of Pulakesin II 597 – 609) 4. Pulakesin II s/o Kirtivarman I (609) 5. Vikramaditya I s/o Pulakesin II (655) 6. Vinayaditya s/o Vikramaditya I (681) 7. Vijayaditya s/o Vinayaditya (696) 8. Vikramaditya II s/o Vijayaditya (733).

Q.73 (iii) **CHALUKYA DYNASTY** – (Eastern Vengi of Andhra) - Rulers after Kubja Vishnuvardhana I: 1. Jayasimha s/o Kubja Vishnuvardhana I (641) 2. Indra Bhattaraka b/o Jayasimha (673 – 7 days) 3. Vishnuvardhana II s/o Indra Bhattaraka (673) 4. Mangi Yuvaraja s/o Vishnuvardhna II (682) 5. Jayasimha II s/o Mangi Yuvaraja (706) 6. Kokkili Vikramaditya b/o Jayasimha II (719) 7. Vishnuvardhana III b/o Kokkili Vikramaditya (719) 8. Bhattaraka Vijayaditya I s/o Vishnuvardhana III (755) 9. Vishnuvardhana IV s/o Bhattaraka Vijayaditya I (772) 10. Vijayaditya II s/o Vishnuvardhana IV (808) 11. Kali Vishnuvardhana V s/o Vijayaditya II (847) 12. Vijayaditya III s/o Kali Vishnuvardhana V (849) 13. Chalukya Bhima I n/o Vijayaditya III (892) 14. Vijayaditya IV s/o Chalukya Bhima I (921) 15. Amma I

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s/o Vijayaditya IV (921) 16. Vijayaditya V s/o Amma I (927 – 15 days) 17. Tadapa (Taila I) b/o Vijayaditya III (927) 18. Vikramaditya b/o Vijayaditya IV (927) 19. Bhima III b/o Vijayaditya V (928) 20. Yuddhamalla II s/o Tadapa (928) 21. Chalukya Bhima II b/o Amma I (935) 22. Amma II s/o Chalukya Bhima II (945) 23. Taila II s/o Yuddhamalla II 24. Danarnava b/o Amma II (970-973; no account available for the period 973-1000) 25. Saktivarman s/o Danarnava (1000) 26. Vimaladitya b/o Saktivarman (1011) 27. Rajaraja Narendra s/o Vimaladitya (1019) 28. Vijayaditya VI. (b/o Rajaraja Narendra).

Q.77(ii) **CHALUKYA DYNASTY** (Kalyani) S India - Rulers after Satyashraya: 1. Vikramaditya V n/o Satyashraya (1008) 2. Ayyana b/o Vikramaditya V (1015) 3. Jayasimha II b/o Vikramaditya V (1015) 4. Somesvara I b/o Jayasimha II (1042) 5. Somesvara II s/o Somesvara I (1068) 6. Vikramaditya VI s/o Somesvara I (1076) 7. Somesvara III s/o Vikramaditya VI (1127) 8. Prema Jagadekamalla II s/o Somesvara III (1138) 9. Nurmadi Taila III b/o Prema Jagadekamalla II (1149) 10. Jagadekamalla III b/o Prema Jagadekamalla II (1163) 11. Somesvara IV s/o Nurmadi Taila III (1184-1200).

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Chapter 2

India-Medieval

SULTAN MAHMUD OF GHAZNI

79. (i) When did Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni first invade India & capture some posts on Indian border?

Ans: 1000.

(ii) Which ruler did he defeat at Peshawar in his 1st expedition (27 Nov. 1001)?

Ans: Jaipal.

(iii) How did Jaipal die?

Ans: Self-immolation.

(iv) Who succeeded Jaipal?

Ans: Anandpal (son).

80. (i) Which ruler did Mahmud of Ghazni target in the 2nd expedition (1006)?

Ans: Raja Bhira Rao.

(ii) Which fortress did Mahmud capture in this expedition?

Ans: Fortress of Bhatia, (Bikaner desert).

81. Which of his own subordinates did he next attack in 3rd expedition (1006)?

Ans: Wali of Multan.

82. (i) Whom did Mahmud conquer in the 4th expedition (1007)?

Ans: Sukpal.

(ii) What position did he give to Sukpal in some of his conquered territories?

Ans: Gov.

83. (i) Against whom was his 5th expedition (1009)?

Ans: Anandpal (s/o Jaipal).

(ii) Which territory did he conquer fm. Anandpal?

Ans: Nagarkote (near Lahore).

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(iii) How much precious wealth did he rob fm. the temples of Nagarkote?
Ans: 7-ton pure gold, 7-ton Jewelry, 25-ton gold/silver utensils.

84. Which capital city did he capture in the 6th expedition (1009)?
Ans: Narain (capital of Matsya).

85. Against whom did he make the 7th expedition (1010)?
Ans: Abul Fath Lodi. (Gov. of his conquered territories).

86. When did Mahmud come next for plunder in India (8th expedition)?
Ans: 1013.

87. (i) Which part did he attack in the 9th expedition (1014)?
Ans: Thaneshwar.

(ii) How many captives did he take to Ghazni fm. Thaneshwar?
Ans: 2 lakh.

88. (i) Which part did he attempt to conquer in the 10th expedition (1015)?
Ans: Kash.

(ii) Upto what point could he actually invade?
Ans: Lohkot (Lahore).

89. (i) Which kingdom did Mahmud conquer in the 11th expedition (1017)?
Ans: Kanauj.

(ii) Which holy town of present UP did he capture in the same expedition?
Ans: Mathura.

90. (i) Which kingdom's ruler did Mahmud help in the 12th expedition (1021)?
Ans: Kanauj.

(ii) Fm. whose attack did he help the Kanauj ruler?
Ans: Nanda (Chandella Raja of Kalanjara).

(iii) Which ruler at Lahore opposed Mahmud & lost his life?
Ans: Trilochanapala.

(iv) What did he do to Lahore after killing its ruler & capturing it?
Ans: Annexe to Ghazni (Foundation of future Mohammedan empire).

91. (i) Which town of present MP did Mahmud attack in the 13th expedition (1023)?
Ans: Gwl.

(ii) Which Chandella Raja of Kalanjara did he defeat in the expedition?
Ans: Nanda.

92. Which famous temple of Guj. & of deep faith to the Hindus did he plunder & destroy in the 14th & last expedition (8 Jan. 1026)?
Ans: Somnath Temple (cf. Q 523 Ch 6).

93. When did Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni breathe his last?
Ans: 30 Apr. 1030.

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94. Which North Indian region did his son Masud capture (1034)?

Ans: Kash.

SHIHAB-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD GHORI

95. (i) Who invaded India & captured Multan (1175)?

Ans: Shihab-ud-din Muhammad Ghori.

(ii) What was his original name?

Ans: Ghiyas-ud-din.

(iii) With whom did he jointly rule over Ghazni (fm. 1173)?

Ans: Muiz-ud-din (bro.).

(iv) Which part of India did Muhammad Ghori attack (1178)?

Ans: Guj.

(v) Who was ruling over Guj. at the time?

Ans: Bhimadeva.

(vi) Who won the battle?

Ans: Bhimadeva.

96. (i) Which prominent ruler severely wounded & defeated Muhammad Ghori with the help of other Hindu forces (1191)?

Ans: Prithviraj Chauhan II.

(ii) How is the battle popularly known?

Ans: 1st Battle of Tarain.

(iii) When did the '2nd battle of Tarain' take place bet. Prithviraj Chauhan II & Muhammad Ghori?

Ans: 1192.

(iv) Who assisted Ghori?

Ans: Qutub-ud-din Aibak (a slave).

(v) Who won the battle?

Ans: Muhammad Ghori.

(vi) Which city under Prithviraj did he sack & kill thousands of people?

Ans: Ajm.

(vii) What did Ghori do to Prithviraj Chauhan II?

Ans: Execute.

(viii) Whom did Ghori appoint as Gov. of Ajm. (1192)?

Ans: Prithviraj's son Gola.

(ix) Which North Indian city's ruler submitted without resistance to Ghori & Ghori left it untouched?

Ans: Dli.

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97. (i) Whom did Ghori appoint to look after the conquered territories (1192)?
Ans: Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

(ii) Which North Indian cities did Aibak capture immediatley?
Ans: Meerutt, Dli.

(iii) Which Kanauj ruler did Ghori & Aibak attack together & defeat (1193)?
Ans: Jaichand (f-inlaw of Prithviraj Chauhan II).

(iv) How did Jaichand die?
Ans: Drowned in Ganga while escaping.

98. (i) Which holy city of present UP did Aibak ransack (1194)?
Ans: Ayodhya.

(ii) To which foreign power did Ayodhya later fall fm. Mohammedan hands (1856)?
Ans: British (Also cf. Q 998-1020 Ch. 9 Ayodhya).

99. (i) Which Army Gen. of Aibak captured Bhr. (1194)?
Ans: Muhammad Khilji.

(ii) Whose son was Muhammad Khilji?
Ans: Bakhtiar Khilji.

100. (i) Which holy city of present UP did Ghori capture & destroy most of its temples (1195)?
Ans: Vns.

(ii) Which bro. of Prithviraj Chauhan II revolted against Qutub-ud-din but was suppressed (1195)?
Ans: Bhiraj (or Hamir).

101. (i) Which Chandella Raja did Aibak defeat (1202)?
Ans: Paramardideva.

(ii) Which fort of Bundelkhanda surrendered in the battle?
Ans: Fort of Kalanjara.

(iii) How many captives were made slaves?
Ans: ≈ 50,000.

(iv) What was done to temples?
Ans: Converted to mosques.

SLAVE DYNASTY

102. (i) Who was the 1st Mohammedan ruler in India?
Ans: Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

(ii) Which dynasty did he found?
Ans: Slave Dynasty.

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(iii) When was he crowned as 'Sultan of India'?
Ans: 24 Jun. 1206.

(iv) Where?
Ans: Lahore.

(v) What was his sultanate's capital?
Ans: Dli.

103. (i) When did Qutub-ud-din Aibak breathe his last?
Ans: Nov. 1210.

(ii) How did he die?
Ans: Accident on Polo Ground, Lahore.

(iii) Who succeeded him as ruler?
Ans: Aram Shah (son).

104. Who deposed Aram Shah (Jun. 1211)?
Ans: Sams-ud-din Iltutmish (Aibek's s-in-law).

105. (i) Whom did Iltutmish defeat in the battle of Tarain (1216)?
Ans: Tajuddin Yilduz.

(ii) Where was Yilduz sent & killed after he was captured in the battle?
Ans: Badaun.

106. Fm. whom did Iltutmish recapture Lahore (1217)?
Ans: Nasir-ud-din Qubacha (cf. Notes).

107. (i) Which prominent Mongol made 1st Mongol appearance in India during Iltutmish's period (1221)?
Ans: Chengiz Khan.

(ii) In whose search did Chengiz Khan come?
Ans: Jalal-ud-din Mangbarni (Prince of Khwarism- a pol. refugee).

(iii) When did Chengiz Khan leave Indian soil?
Ans: 1222 (Iltutmish avoided any clash with him).

(iv) Thro' which prominent NW-mountain range did he make exit?
Ans: Hindu Kush.

108. (i) Who declared himself Sultan of Beng. during Iltutmish's rule?
Ans: Ghiyas-ud-din I'waz.

(ii) What action did Iltutmish take (1225)?
Ans: Attack.

(iii) Who faced defeat?
Ans: Ghiyas-ud-din I'waz.

(iv) What was Ghiyas-ud-din I'waz's next act when Iltutmish reached Dli.?
Ans: Declared himself Sultan again.

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(v) Whom did Iltutmish send to recapture him (1227)?
Ans: Nasir-ud-din (son).

(vi) What action did Nasir-ud-din take against Ghias-ud-din?
Ans: Killed him.

(vii) What was Beng.'s capital at the time?
Ans: Lakhmanavati.

109. (i) Which city of present MP did Iltutmish plunder (1234)?
Ans: Ujn.

(ii) Which famous temple did he destroy?
Ans: Mahakala.

(iii) Who had built the temple originally (57 B.C.)?
Ans: cf. Q530 Ch.6.

110. (i) When did Iltutmish breathe his last?
Ans: 29 Apr. 1236 (Dli).

(ii) Who succeeded him?
Ans: Rukn-ud-din Feroze Shah (son).

111. (i) What was Rukn-ud-din's mother's name?
Ans: Shah Turkan.

(ii) How did the nobles punish Rukn-ud-din for his vices along with his mother after trials (9 Nov. 1236)?
Ans: Death.

112. (i) Who was the next to sit on the throne at Dli.?
Ans: Raziya (d/o Iltutmish).

(ii) Who was the only woman to occupy the throne at Dli.?
Ans: Raziya.

(iii) Due to her favouring whom did Turkish nobles revolt against her?
Ans: Jalal-ud-din Yakut (Abyssinian slave).

(iv) Who faced defeat in the fight bet. nobles & Raziya (13 Oct. 1240)?
Ans: Raziya.

(v) Where was she defeated?
Ans: Kaithal (near Karnal, Har.).

(vi) Whom did the nobles execute along with her?
Ans: Altuniya (husb.).

(vii) How many days ago did they marry?
Ans: 12 days.

113. (i) Who sat on the throne at Dli. after Raziya?
Ans: Muiz-ud-din Behram Shah (s/o Iltutmish).

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(ii) What action did the Army take against him after revolting (15 May 1242)?

Ans: Killed him.

(iii) Whom did the army make new Sultan?

Ans: Ala-ud-din Masud Shah (s/o Rukn-ud-din Feroze Shah).

114. (i) Who was the next ruler of Slave dynasty (1246)?

Ans: Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah I.

(ii) Which Mongol ruler sent an embassy to him (1256)?

Ans: Hulagu Khan (gs/o Chengiz Khan).

(iii) Who gave reception to the embassy?

Ans: Ghias-ud-din Balban.

(iv) What was Balban to the Sultan?

Ans: CM & s-in-law.

(v) When did Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah I breathe his last?

Ans: 18 Feb 1266.

(vi) How many yrs. did he rule?

Ans: 20.

(vii) Who succeeded him?

Ans: Ghias-ud-din Balban.

115. (i) What was Balban's real name?

Ans: Ulugh Khan (Turkish Slave).

(ii) Who routed the Mongol raiders in North India on behalf of Balban (1275)?

Ans: Muhammad (son).

(iii) Where did the Mongol raiders kill Muhammad later (9 Mar. 1285)?

Ans: Pjb.

(iv) Which ruler of Beng. did Balban attack & behead (1281)?

Ans: Mughis-ud-din Tughril Khan.

(v) Which s/o Balban accompanied him in the attack?

Ans: Bughra Khan.

(vi) Whom did Balban hand over the throne after stepping down due to shock on Muhammad's death (1286)?

Ans: Kai Khusru (s/o Muhammad).

(vii) When did Balban breathe his last?

Ans: 1287.

116. (i) Who usurped the throne fm. Kai Khusru after Balban's death?

Ans: Muiz-ud-din Kaikobad (gs/o Balban & Kai Khusru's cousin).

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(ii) What was done to Muiz-ud-din Kaikobad due to his inefficiency (11 Apr. 1290)?

Ans: Killed (in his bed).

(iii) What was the name of his infant son?

Ans: Kayumars.

(iv) Who killed Kayumars & ended the Slave Dynasty?

Ans: Feroze Shah (Khilji Chief).

(v) Which dynasty did he found at Dli. (13 Jun. 1290)?

Ans: Khilji.

KHILJI DYNASTY

117. What title did Feroze Shah acquire after founding the Khilji Dynasty at Dli.?

Ans: Sultan Jalal-ud-din Khilji.

118. (i) Which Mongol attacked Jalal-ud-din Khilji (1292)?

Ans: Abdullah (gs/o Hulagu Khan).

(ii) Whom did Khilji allow as compromise to settle in Dli. with 3000 followers?

Ans: Ulgu Khan (gs/o Chengiz Khan).

(iii) How were they named after conversion to Islam?

Ans: New Mussalmans.

119. (i) Which rel. of Jalal-ud-din crossed the Narmada River (1st Muhammedan threat to Deccan - 1294)?

Ans: Ala-ud-din (nephew & s-in-law).

(ii) Where did Jalal-ud-din embrace Ala-ud-din on victory over Deccan?

Ans: Kara (Alla. Distt.).

(iii) Who assassinated Jalal-ud-din (20 Jul. 1296)?

Ans: Muhammad Salim & Ikhtiyar-ud-din.

(iv) On whose behest did the assassination come?

Ans: Ala-ud-din.

(v) Whom did Ala-ud-din next depose in Dli.?

Ans: Rukn-ud-din Ibrahim Shah I (s/o Jalal-ud-din).

120. (i) Who became the next Khilji ruler (21 Oct. 1296)?

Ans: Ala-ud-din.

(ii) How did he title himself as ruler?

Ans: Muhammad Shah I.

121. When did he intro. the 1st regular mail delivery system?

Ans: 1296.

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122. (i) Which ruler of Guj. did Ala-ud-din defeat, who was thus the last ind. ruler of Guj. (1297)?

Ans: Karna II Vaghela.

(ii) Which marble city did Ala-ud-din demolish?

Ans: Patan.

(iii) What was the name of Vaghela's Queen, captured & brought to Ala-ud-din's harem?

Ans: Kamala Devi.

(iv) What was his next step reg. Kamala Devi?

Ans: Marry her (cf. Q 315 this Ch.).

123. (i) With which of his family members did Karna II Vaghela escape?

Ans: 2 daughters (Devala Devi & her elder sis.).

(ii) What happened to the elder sis.?

Ans: Died.

(iii) Who discovered & captured Devala Devi near Ellora caves during an attack on S India (1306)?

Ans: Malik Kafur (Alau-ud-din's Army Chief).

(iv) To whom did Ala-ud-din marry her after capturing?

Ans: Khizr Khan (son).

124. (i) Which Mongol Chief's army crossed the Indus to conquer India (1298)?

Ans: Qutlugh Khan.

(ii) How many horsemen did he have for the attack?

Ans: ≈ 2,00,000.

(iii) Who won the conflict bet. him & Ala-ud-din (1299)?

Ans: Ala-ud-din.

125. (i) Who led yet another raid by the Mongols (1303)?

Ans: Targhi.

(ii) After how much period did Targhi & Army retire voluntarily after reaching entrance to Dli.?

Ans: 2 months.

126. (i) Under whom did the Mongols next cross the Indus (1306)?

Ans: Kabak.

(ii) Whom did Ala-ud-din send for battling the Mongol Army?

Ans: Gazi Malik.

(iii) Who faced defeat in the encounter?

Ans: Mongols.

(iv) How were the 3000 PoWs killed?

Ans: Crushed under elephants.

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(v) What was erected with the skulls of the killed PoWs as a warning against future Mongol attacks?

Ans: A pillar.

127. Who was the last Mongol Chief intruder during Ala-ud-din's reign to face defeat & be killed (1307)?

Ans: Iqbalmand.

128. (i) Which ruler of Malwa died battling Ala-ud-din (1305)?

Ans: Mahlak Deva.

(ii) Who led Ala-ud-din's Army?

Ans: Ain-ul Malik.

(iii) Which prominent cities came under Ala-ud-din after the battle?

Ans: Ujn., Mandu, Dhar, Chanderi.

(iv) Which position did Ain-ul Malik get as reward?

Ans: Gov. Malwa.

129. (i) Whom did Ala-ud-din send to capture the invincible Devagiri fort (1307)?

Ans: Malik Kafur.

(ii) Which ruler of Devagiri did Malik Kafur imprison (24 Mar. 1307)?

Ans: Raja Ramdev.

(iii) What status did Ala-ud-din give to Ramdev until his death (in 1312)?

Ans: Tributary to Dli.

(iv) Who attempted revolt against Ala-ud-din after Ramdev's death (1312)?

Ans: Sankara (s/o Ramdev).

(v) Whom did Ala-ud-din send to suppress him?

Ans: Malik Kafur.

(vi) Which Hindu ruler of Devagiri originally built the Devagiri fort (1187)?

Ans: Daloma.

(vii) Which prominent region of Maha. came fully under Dli. after suppressing Sankara & annexing Devagiri?

Ans: Marathwada.

130. (i) Who revolted again in Devagiri against the Muslim rule (1318)?

Ans: Harapala (s-inlaw of Raja Ramdev).

(ii) What fate did he meet?

Ans: Arrested, flayed alive.

131 (i) Which old capital of Hoysala kingdom did Malik Kafur attack (1311)?

Ans: Dorasamudra (cf. Notes).

(ii) Who was the Hoysala king at the time?

Ans: Raja Vira Ballala III.

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(iii) When did the Muslim armies ultimately destroy Dorasamudra?
Ans: 1327(also cf. Q328-336 this Ch.).

132. Who was the 1st to bring Mohammedan influence in the Cape Comorin (1311)?
Ans: Malik Kafur.

133. (i) When did Ala-ud-din breathe his last?
Ans: 6 Jan. 1316.

(ii) Who engineered Ala-ud-din's death when he fell sick?
Ans: Malik Kafur.

(iii) How long could Kafur rule after this?
Ans: 35 days.

(iv) Who killed Kafur & acquired the throne at Dli.?
Ans: Sahib-ud-din Umar Shah (s/o Ala-ud-din).

(v) When did Sahib-ud-din Umar Shah breathe his last?
Ans: Apr. 1316.

134. (i) Who was the next to occupy the throne at Dli.?
Ans: Qutub-ud-din Mubarak Khilji (s/o Ala-ud-din).

(ii) Who did he blind before usurping the throne?
Ans: Sahib-ud-din (bro.).

135. (i) Who assassinated Qutub-ud-din Mubarak Khilji (1320)?
Ans: Khusru (an employee).

(ii) How did he title himself as ruler at Dli.?
Ans: Nasir-ud-din Khusru Shah.

(iii) Who attacked & killed Khusru as punishment for traitorship (22 Aug. 1320)?
Ans: Gazi Malik (Gov. Pjb.).

(iv) Whose slave was Gazi Malik?
Ans: Balban.

(v) When was Gazi Malik declared Sultan?
Ans: 8 Sep 1320.

(vi) Which dynasty did he est. at Dli.?
Ans: Tughlak.

TUGHLAK DYNASTY

136. (i) How did Gazi Malik entitle himself as founder ruler of Tughlak Dynasty?
Ans: Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah I.

(ii) How did he name the new capital city he built in Dli.?
Ans: cf. Q 535 Ch. 7.

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137. (i) Who captured Warrangal, the capital of Telangana (1323)?
Ans: Juna Khan (s/o Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah I).

(ii) Which rule ended in Telangana after this victory?
Ans: Kakatiya (≈ 250 yrs.).

138. (i) Who engineered deceptively, Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah I's killing, in a strucure built for his entertainment at Tughlakabad (Feb. 1325) ?
Ans: Juna Khan (son).

(ii) How was the structure crushed to kill Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah I?
Ans: By elephants.

(iii) Who else died in the crush?
Ans: Mahmud (s/o Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah I).

139. (i) How did Juna Khan entitle himself as ruler (1325)?
Ans: Muhammad Tughlak Shah II.

(ii) Which other title did he hold?
Ans: Ulugh Khan.

140. Who was the Chagtai Chief of Transoxiana who invaded India & reached outside Dli. after ravaging Pjb. plains (1329)?
Ans: Tarmashirin Khan.

141. (i) Which famous North African Arab came & was appointed judge in Sultan Muhammad Tughlak Shah II's court (1333)?
Ans: Ibn Batuta.

(ii) To which country did the Sultan send Ibn Batuta for 4 yrs. (1342)?
Ans: Chi.

142. (i) Which southern region's Gov. revolted against Dli & est. ind. Muslim rule in the region (1335)?
Ans: Madurai.

(ii) Which power conquered the Muslim rule at Madurai (1378)?
Ans: Vijaynagar.

143. (i) Which NE region became independent after revolt against Dli. (1337)?
Ans: Beng.

(ii) Who dec. himself Sultan of western part of Beng. (1345)?
Ans: Sams-ud-din Elias Shah.

(iii) Which region did he capture (1346)?
Ans: Tirhut (also reached Kathmandu).

(iv) When did he become the 1st ind. Muslim ruler of the whole Beng.?
Ans: 1352.

144. Which Mongol emp. of Chi. sent an embassy to Muhammad Tughlak Shah II's court (1341)?
Ans: Toghan Timur.

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145. (i) When did Muhammad Tughlak Shah II breathe his last?
Ans: 20 Mar. 1351.

(ii) Where?
Ans: Sind.

146. (i) Who succeeded Muhammad Tughlak Shah II (23 Mar. 1351)?
Ans: Feroze Tughlak Shah III (nephew) (cf. Q 537 Ch. 7).

(ii) When did he enter Dli.?
Ans: 25 Aug 1351.

(iii) Which famous place in Dli., at present on Bhadur Shah Zafar Marg, did Feroze Tughlak Shah III build?
Ans: Feroze Shah Kotla.

147. (i) Which NE region did he invade (1359)?
Ans: Beng.

(ii) Which NE region did he invade (1360)?
Ans: Ors.

(iii) What did the defeated Hindu king of Ors. do?
Ans: Flee.

(iv) Which temple did Feroze Tughlak Shah III desecrate in Ors.?
Ans: Jagannath Temple, Puri.

(v) Which city did he found the same yr.?
Ans: Jaunpur.

148. (i) Whom did Feroze Tughlak Shah III give the throne (1387)?
Ans: Muhammad Tughlak Shah III (son).

(ii) Why did he take the throne back after some time?
Ans: Inefficiency.

149. (i) When did Feroze Tughlak Shah III breathe his last?
Ans: 20 Sep. 1388 (age 83).

(ii) Who succeeded him?
Ans: Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah II (gs).

(iii) When was Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah II assassinated?
Ans: 19 Feb 1389.

150. (i) Which eunuch declared independence of Jaunpur (1394)?
Ans: Malik Sarwar.

(ii) Who was the Sultan at Dli. at the time?
Ans: Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah II (s/o Mahmud Tughlak Shah III).

151. Who deposed Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah II & became ruler (1395)?
Ans: Nusrat Shah (gs/o Feroze Tughlak Shah III).

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152. (i) Who declared independence in Guj. (1396)?
Ans: Zafar Khan (Gov. Guj.).

(ii) What title did he acquire?
Ans: Sultan Muzaffar Shah.

153. (i) Which Mongol invader invaded India (1398)?
Ans: Amir Timur (or Taimur Lung).

(ii) When did he reach the banks of the Indus River?
Ans: 12 Sep. 1398.

(iii) Where did he cross the Indus River (20 Sep. 1398)?
Ans: Near Attock.

(iv) Which invader had crossed the Indus at the same point 17 centuries earlier?
Ans: Alexander.

(v) Who was the Sultan at Dli. at the time when Timur invaded?
Ans: Nusrat Shah.

(vi) To which region did he flee after defeat by Timur?
Ans: Guj.

(vii) When did Timur capture Dli.?
Ans: 18 Dec. 1398.

(viii) Which other cities around Dli. did he sack?
Ans: Meerutt, Hardwar & many other North Indian areas.

(ix) When did he leave Dli.?
Ans: 1 Jan. 1399.

(x) When did he cross the Indus again?
Ans: 11 Mar. 1399.

(xi) What title did he acquire?
Ans: Emp. of India.

154. (i) Who became Sultan at Dli. when Timur left India again (1399)?
Ans: Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah II.

(ii) When did Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah II breathe his last?
Ans: Feb. 1413.

(iii) Where?
Ans: Kaithal.

155. Who was raised to the throne but did not assume royalty?
Ans: Daulat Khan Lodi.

156. Which rulers succeeded for short intervals after Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah II's assassination?
Ans: cf. Notes.

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SAYYID DYNASTY

157. (i) Who founded Sayyid dynasty (1414)?
Ans: Khizr Khan Sayyid (Gov., Lahore).

(ii) When did Khizr Khan Sayyid breathe his last?
Ans: 20 May 1421.

158. (i) Who succeeded him (1421)?
Ans: Muiz-ud-din Mubarak Shah II.

(ii) Who killed Muiz-ud-din Mubarak Shah II (1433)?
Ans: His min.

159. (i) Who succeeded Muiz-ud-din Mubarak Shah II (1434)?
Ans: Muhammad Shah IV gs/o Khizr Khan.

(ii) Who succeeded Muhammad Shah IV (1445)?
Ans: Ala-ud-din Alam Shah s/o Muhammad Shah IV.

LODI DYNASTY

160. (i) Who replaced Sayyid dynasty with Lodi dynasty (19 Apr.1451)?
Ans: Bahlul Khan Lodi (fm. Afg.).

(ii) Which kingdom did he conquer (1478)?
Ans: Jaunpur.

(iii) When did he breathe his last?
Ans: 12 Jul. 1489.

161. (i) Who succeeded him as Sultan (17 Jul. 1489)?
Ans: Nizam Khan Lodi (son).

(ii) With what title?
Ans: Sikandar Shah II Lodi.

162. Which city's foundation did he lay (1494)?
Ans: Agra. (cf. Q 538 Ch. 7).

163. In which holy city of present UP did he destroy all Hindu shrines/temples (1500)?
Ans: Mathura.

164. Which region's ind. did he acknowledge (1510)?
Ans: Guj.

165. (i) When did he breathe his last?
Ans: 21 Nov 1517.

(ii) Who succeeded him?
Ans: Ibrahim II Lodi (son).

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166. (i) In which legendary battle was Ibrahim II Lodi defeated & killed (21 Apr. 1526)?

Ans: 1st Battle of Panipat.

(ii) Against which invader fm. Turkmenistan did he battle fatally?

Ans: Babar.

(iii) How much army did Ibrahim II Lodi have?

Ans: ≈ 1 lakh (not all trained).

(iv) How much army did Babar have?

Ans: ≈ 25000 (fully trained).

167. Which dynasty did Babar found after defeating Ibrahim II Lodi?

Ans: Mughal.

MUGHAL DYNASTY

(I) Babar

168. (i) What was the full name of Babar, the founder of Mughal Dynasty?

Ans: Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babar.

(ii) When was he born?

Ans: 24 Feb. 1483.

(iii) What was his father's name?

Ans: Umar Sheikh Mirza.

(iv) Which state's chieftain was his father in Turkmenistan?

Ans: Ferghana.

(v) What was his mother's name?

Ans: Qulik Nigar Khanum.

(vi) Which Mongol ruler's descendent was his father?

Ans: Timur.

(vii) Which Mongol ruler's descendent was his mother?

Ans: Chengiz Khan.

169. (i) When did he first enter India?

Ans: 1519.

(ii) Which region did he conquer in the Pjb. (1520)?

Ans: Bijaur.

(iii) Under which foreign power was Bijaur till then for the prev. 18 cent.?

Ans: Greece.

(iv) When did Babar again overrun the Pjb.?

Ans: 1524.

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(v) To which country did he go back?

Ans: Afg. (Kabul).

(vi) When did he finally enter India (5th time)?

Ans: 17 Nov. 1525 (via Sind).

170. (i) Whom did he defeat in the 1st battle of Panipat?

Ans: cf. Q166 this Ch.

(ii) When did he enter the palace at Agra?

Ans: 10 May 1526.

(iii) After whose nickname did he name the dynasty?

Ans: Mother (known as 'Mughal'- Prersian word for Mongol).

171. Who made an unsuccessful attempt to kill Babar by poisoning thro' a servant (Dec. 1526)?

Ans: Ibrahim Lodi's mother.

172. (i) Which Mewar ruler (capital Chittor) fought Babar unsuccessfully at Khanua near Agra (17 Mar. 1527)?

Ans: Rana Sangram Singh I.

(ii) What did Rana Sangram Singh I pledge after the defeat?

Ans: Not to enter Chittorgarh without victory.

(iii) When did he breathe his last without fulfilling the pledge?

Ans: 30 Jan. 1528.

173. (i) Who succeeded him as the ruler at Mewar?

Ans: Ratna Singh.

(ii) Which region's prince did Ratna Singh battle & die (1532)?

Ans: Bundi (also cf. Q 324 this Ch.).

174. Which region did Babar capture fm. Medini Roy, a Lt. of Rana Sangram Singh I (29 Jan. 1528)?

Ans: Chanderi.

175. Which Sultan of Beng. fought Babar unsuccessfully on the banks of River Gogra (6 May 1529)?

Ans: Nusrat Shah.

176. Which regions did Babar capture (1530)?

Ans: Oudh, S Bhr.

177. (i) When did Babar breathe his last?

Ans: 26 Dec. 1530.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Dholpur.

178. How did Babar name his autobiography?

Ans: Babarnama.

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(II) Humayun

179. (i) Who succeeded Babar as 2nd Mughal emp. (29 Dec.1530)?
Ans: Nasir-ud-din Humayun (son).

(ii) When was he born?
Ans: 6 Mar. 1508.

(iii) Where?
Ans: Kabul.

(iv) What were the names of his 3 bros.?
Ans: Kamran, Hindal, Mirza Askari.

180. (i) Who dethroned Humayun at Chausa, near Buxar, & became ruler himself (7 Jun. 1539)?
Ans: Sher Shah Suri (Afg. noble).

(ii) When was Humayun defeated again in the 2nd battle v Sher Shah?
Ans: 17 May 1540.

(iii) Where?
Ans: Hardoi (in present UP).

(iv) How is the battle historically known?
Ans: Battle of Kanauj.

(v) Thro' which river did Humayun escape?
Ans: Indus.

181. (i) How did Sher Shah name himself as ruler?
Ans: Abul Muzaffar Sher Shah.

(ii) Which Sultan of Beng. did he defeat before defeating Mughals (1538)?
Ans: Mahmud Shah.

(iii) Where did Sher Shah coronate himself after winning Beng.?
Ans: Gaud.

182. Which prominent road did Sher Shah build?
Ans: Grand Trunk Rd. (National Highway 2).

183. Which Gen. of Humayun captured Kash. & became its ind. ruler (1540)?
Ans: Hyder Mirza Doghlat.

184. (i) Which fort did Sher Shah capture (1543)?
Ans: Raisen Fort.

(ii) How did he kill the ruler Puranmal & his army?
Ans: By deceiving (cf. Notes).

185. (i) Under which ruler was rupee first minted in India (1542)?
Ans: Sher Shah.

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(ii) Of which material was the rupee?

Ans: Silver (179 grains).

(iii) Of which material was the paisa?

Ans: Copper.

(iv) How many copper paisas made a rupee?

Ans: 40.

186. Which cities of Raj. did Sher Shah capture (1544)?

Ans: Ajm., Chittorgarh, Nagore.

187. Which country did Humayun capture (1545)?

Ans: Afg.

188. Which famous fort did Sher Shah complete in Dli. (1545)?

Ans: Purana Qila (Old Fort) (cf. Q 540, Ch. 7).

189. (i) How did Sher Shah die (22 May 1545)?

Ans: Explosion in magazine.

(ii) Which fort was he going to attack before this fatal explosion?

Ans: Kalanjara (cf. Notes).

190. (i) Who succeeded Sher Shah?

Ans: Jalal Khan.

(ii) What title did he acquire?

Ans: Islam Shah.

191. Which city of present Pak did Humayun capture after crossing the Indus (Feb.1555)?

Ans: Lahore.

192. (i) Thro' which battle did Humayun recapture Dli. (22 Jun. 1555)?

Ans: Battle of Sirhind.

(ii) Which ruler did he defeat?

Ans: Sikandar Suri.

193. When did Humayun enter Dli. & sit on the throne again?

Ans: 23 Jul 1555.

194. When did Humayun breathe his last?

Ans: 26 Jan 1556 (cf. Q 323 this Ch.).

195. (i) Who wrote Humayun's biography 'Qanun Humayoni' (1534)?

Ans: Khondamir Ghayas-ud-din Muhammad.

(ii) Who wrote 'Humayun-nama' in Persian on Akbar's instance (1587)?

Ans: Gulbadan Begum (d/o Babar).

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(III) Akbar

196. (i) Who succeeded Humayun as the 3rd Mughal emp.?

Ans: Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar (son).

(ii) When was he born?

Ans: 13 Oct 1542.

(iii) Where?

Ans: Amarkot, Sind.

(iv) With whom had Humayun taken refuge at the time of his birth?

Ans: Rana Virsal.

197. (i) When did Humayun pronounce Akbar as the heir apparent?

Ans: 22 Jun. 1555 (cf. Q 192 this Ch.).

(ii) How old was Akbar when he ascended the throne after Humayun's death (14 Feb. 1556)?

Ans: 13 yrs 4 months.

(iii) Where did the coronation take place?

Ans: Kalanaur, Distt. Gurdaspur, Pjb.

(iv) Who was the trustee ruler to rule on behalf of Akbar?

Ans: Bairam Khan.

198. Which new calendars did Akbar intro. (Apr. 1556)?

Ans: Fasli (North Indian), Saal (Bengali).

199. (i) Who fought the '2nd Battle of Panipat' against Akbar (5 Nov.1556)?

Ans: Hemu.

(ii) Whose Gen. & PM was Hemu?

Ans: Sikandar Suri (cf. Q 192 this Ch.).

(iii) Who led Akbar's army?

Ans: Bairam Khan.

(iv) How did Hemu die?

Ans: Hit by arrow in eye (cf. Notes).

200. (i) How old was Akbar when he relieved Bairam Khan fm. trusteeship?

Ans: 18 yrs (1560).

(ii) How did Bairam Khan react?

Ans: Revolted, battled.

(iii) Who won the battle?

Ans: Akbar.

(iv) Where did Bairam Khan choose to go when Akbar pardoned him & gave him options?

Ans: Mecca (for pilgrimage).

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(v) Who assassinated Bairam Khan on way to Mecca (31 Jan. 1561)?
Ans: Mubarak Khan Lohani (cf. Notes).

201. (i) Who was ruling Mewar when Akbar invaded it (1561)?
Ans: Rana Uday Singh II.

(ii) Which imp. castles did Akbar win in the attack?
Ans: Nagore, Malkote.

(iii) To whom did he bestow the castles?
Ans: Rai Singh (Prince, Bkr.).

(iv) Which ind. kingdom did prince Rai Singh est. after this?
Ans: Jdp.

(v) Who had originally founded the city of Jdp. (1459)?
Ans: Rao Jodha (Rathore Chief).

202. (i) Which ruler of Amber became Akbar's vassal (1561)?
Ans: Beharimal.

(ii) What was Akbar's Queen's name?
Ans: Jodha Bai.

(iii) On way to which Sufi saint's pilgrimage at Ajm. did he marry her?
Ans: Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chishti.

203. (i) Fm. which ruler did Akbar conquer Malwa (1561)?
Ans: Baz Bahadur.

(ii) What was his Queen's name?
Ans: Rani Rupmati.

(iii) What did Rani Rupmati do when Baz Bahadur fled fm. the battle?
Ans: Suicide by poison.

(iv) What was the original name of Baz Bahadur?
Ans: Miyan Bayazid.

(v) When had he declared ind. of Malwa region?
Ans: 1555.

204. (i) Which legendary singer joined Akbar's court (1562)?
Ans: Mian Tansen.

(ii) When did Mian Tansen breathe his last?
Ans: 6 May 1589.

205. (i) Which legendary personality famous for wits, humour & as a physcian was Akbar's CM?
Ans: Raja Birbal.

(ii) What was his real name?
Ans: Mahesh Das.

(iii) In which battle was he killed (25 Feb. 1586)?
Ans: Battle against Yusufzai tribe near Peshawar.

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206. (i) Who was Akbar's Rev. Min. & one of his 9 jewels?
Ans: Raja Todarmal.

(ii) When did he breathe his last?
Ans: 1589.

207. Which Commander of Akbar's kingdom breathed his last (1589)?
Ans: Raja Bhagwan Das.

208. Which prominent poet & a Jewel of Akbar's court breathed his last (1595)?
Ans: Faizi.

209. Which unpleasant tax fm. the non-Muslims did Akbar abolish (15 Mar. 1564)?
Ans: Toll Tax (Jeziya).

210. (i) Which Queen of Gondwana fought Akbar & lost the battle (1564)?
Ans: Rani Durgawati.

(ii) Who led her army?
Ans: Asaf Jha.

(iii) How did she die after losing the battle?
Ans: Suicide.

211. Which cousin of Akbar revolted with the support of Uzbeg Chiefs & was executed (1566)?
Ans: Khan Zaman.

212. (i) Which legendary fort did Akbar attack (20 Oct. 1567)?
Ans: Chittorgarh Fort (Mewar).

(ii) When did he finally capture it?
Ans: 28 Feb 1568.

(iii) Who was the ruler of Mewar at the time?
Ans: Rana Uday Singh II.

(iv) How much golden ornaments were obtd. fm. the battlefield?
Ans: 74.5 maunds.

(v) How many women self-immolated after defeat?
Ans: 9 Queens, 5 Princesses, 8000 other Rajput women.

(vi) How is this brave scrifice of the women emotionally named among Rajputs?
Ans: Johar Brata.

(vii) How many other people were massacred?
Ans: ≈ 30,000.

213. (i) Which legendary ruler ascended the throne at Mewar & began fresh struggle against the Mughals (28 May 1572)?
Ans: Rana Pratap Singh.

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(ii) Fm. where did he begin the struggle?

Ans: Kamalmir.

(iii) Where did the most memorable battle of history bet. Akbar & Pratap take place (18 Jun. 1576)?

Ans: Haldighati (or Gogunda).

(iv) Who lost the battle?

Ans: Rana Pratap.

(v) Who was Akbar's Army Chief?

Ans: Raja Mansingh (Hindu).

(vi) Who was Pratap's Army Chief?

Ans: Gen. Hakim Khan Soor (Muslim).

(vii) Saving whom did Soor die?

Ans: Pratap (He took refuge in some distant fortress).

(viii) When did Rana Pratap breathe last after recapturing many parts of Mewar?

Ans: 19 Jan. 1597.

(ix) Which prominent parts could he never conquer?

Ans: Chittorgarh, Ajm., Mandalgarh.

(x) Who succeeded him?

Ans: Amar Singh (son).

214. (i) Which prominent NE-Indian region did Akbar conquer (1576)?

Ans: Beng.

(ii) Who was the Afg. ruler at Beng. whom Akbar imprisoned & executed ending virtually the 238 yrs. rule of ind. rulers of Beng.?

Ans: Daud Khan Karrani.

(iii) When did Raja Mansingh finally bring Beng. under Akbar's full control after continuous revolts by Mughal officers ?

Ans: 1592.

(iv) Which other NE-Indian region did Akbar conquer (1592)?

Ans: Ors.

215. (i) Which rebel Afg. ruler of Beng. again defeated Dli. Army at Bhadrak (1600)?

Ans: Isa Khan.

(ii) Who was the last ind. ruler of Beng. to be defeated (12 Mar. 1612)?

Ans: Usman Khan Lohani (s/o Isa Khan).

(iii) How is the battle historically known?

Ans: Battle of Nekujyal.

216. (i) To which city did Akbar decide to shift the capital (1569)?

Ans: Fatehpur Sikri.

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(ii) How long did the construction of Sikri the palace city take to complete (fm. 1571)?

Ans: 7 yrs.

(iii) Up till which yr. did Fatehpur Sikri remain the capital?

Ans: 1585.

(iv) Why was the capital shifted back to Dli. (1585)?

Ans: Water shortage.

(v) After conquering which region was Fatehpur so named (2 Sep. 1573)?

Ans: Guj.

(vi) Which former Hindu slave had invited Akbar to fight & win the battle near Ahm.?

Ans: Etimad Khan.

(vii) Which city of Guj. had Akbar conquered the same yr. earlier (Feb. 1573)?

Ans: Surat.

217. (i) Who led the 1st Jesuit mission to Akbar's court fm. Goa (17 Nov. 1579)?

Ans: Rudolf Acquavia.

(ii) When did the mission reach Akbar's court at Fatehpur Sikri?

Ans: 28 Feb 1580.

218. (i) How did Akbar name his policy of universal religious tolerance (pronounced Oct. 1580)?

Ans: Sulh-e-kul.

(ii) Which new religion did Akbar found & pronounce himself a Non-Muslim (1582)?

Ans: Din-e-Ilahi (Religion of God).

(iii) Which gods were basically worshipped in the religion?

Ans: Fire, Sun.

(iv) Why did he found the new religion?

Ans: Neutralisation of Hindu-Muslim hatred.

(v) Which order reg. old & new mosques did he pass under this religion?

Ans: Construction of new & repair of old mosques abolished.

(vi) How long did the religion last?

Ans: Till Akbar's death.

(vii) Who was the Chief architect of the religion *Din-e-Ilahi*?

Ans: Sheikh Mubarak.

(viii) When did Sheikh Mubarak breathe his last?

Ans: 1598.

219. (i) Which ancient city did Akbar re-name Allahabad?

Ans: Prayag.

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(ii) Which fort did he build here (1583)?

Ans: Allahabad Fort.

220. (i) Which prominent North Indian kingdom did Akbar's army invade (Oct. 1586)?

Ans: Kash.

(ii) Which Chakk Dynasty ruler of Kash. surrendered?

Ans: Yusuf Shah Chakk (cf. Q 349, 350 this Ch.).

221. Which region of present Pakistan did Akbar conquer (1593)?

Ans: Sind.

222. (i) Fm. which woman ruler did Akbar capture Ahmadnagar (19 Aug. 1600)?

Ans: Chand Bibi (cf. Notes).

(ii) Which region had Chand Bibi surrendered to Akbar earlier in order to save her remaining kingdom (1596)?

Ans: Berar.

(iii) Whose widow was Chand Bibi?

Ans: Adil Shah (of Bijapur).

(iv) Where did an indecisive battle bet. Akbar & the combined forces of Ahmednagar, Bijapur & Golconda take place (1597)?

Ans: Sonepat.

223. Which fort did Akbar enter after 8 months' siege (17 Jan 1601)?

Ans: Asirgarh.

224. (i) Who wrote *Ain-e-Akbari* & *Akbarnama*?

Ans: Abul Fazl.

(ii) Who wrote *Takmili-e-Akbari* in continuation of *Akbarnama*?

Ans: Inayat-ul-lah.

(iii) Which other author also wrote *Akbarnama*?

Ans: Shaikh A Faizi Sarhindi.

225. (i) Which Bundela leader led the Bundela attack on Abul Fazl & assassinated him (12 Aug. 1602)?

Ans: Bir Singh Bundela.

(ii) Who instigated the assassination?

Ans: Prince Jahangir (s/o Akbar).

226. (i) Which city did Prince Jahangir declare ind. & sent a message to Akbar for negotiation?

Ans: Allahabad.

(ii) When did Jahangir end the rebellion & surrender?

Ans: 4 Jan 1604.

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227. (i) When did Akbar breathe his last?

Ans: 17 Oct 1605.

(ii) Which prominent Christian priest was present at Akbar's graveside?

Ans: Jesuit Father Xavier.

(IV) Jahangir

228. (i) Who succeeded Akbar as the 4th Mughal emp.?

Ans: Jahangir (son).

(ii) What was his original name?

Ans: Salim Mirza.

(iii) When was he born?

Ans: 30 Aug 1569.

(iv) Where?

Ans: Fatehpur Sikri.

(v) When did he become ruler?

Ans: 24 Oct 1605.

229. (i) What was his elder prince's name?

Ans: Prince Khusru.

(ii) Who rebelled against Jahangir & fled fm. Agra (6 Apr. 1606)?

Ans: Prince Khusru.

(iii) What was the result of the rebellion?

Ans: Prince Khusru captured (27 Apr.), imprisoned (1 May).

(iv) What fate did his followers meet?

Ans: Impaled alive.

230. (i) How was Prince Khusru punished later (1621)?

Ans: Blinded.

(ii) Who is believed to have conspired & killed Prince Khusru (1622)?

Ans: Prince Shahjahan.

231. Whom did the British King James I send to Jahangir's palace for some concessions for British trade in India (1608-09)?

Ans: cf. Q373 Ch. 3.

232. (i) Which prominent beauty of medieval period did Jahangir marry (25 May 1611)?

Ans: Noor Jahan.

(ii) What was her real name?

Ans: Mehr-un-Nissa.

(iii) What was her father's name?

Ans: Mirza Ghyas Beg.

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(iv) Where was she born?

Ans: Kandahar (Afg.).

(v) Whose widow was she at the time of marrying Jahangir?

Ans: Sardar Ali Quli Khan.

(vi) In which expedition had Ali Quli Khan accompanied Jahangir & killed a lion all alone?

Ans: Mewar.

(vii) How did Jahangir nickname him after this?

Ans: Sher Afghan.

(viii) Where was he posted as Army personnel before his death?

Ans: Bardvan.

233. Which tomb, started by Akbar during his rulership, was completed (1613)?

Ans: Akbar's tomb at Sikandra (cf. Q 267 this Ch.).

234. (i) Fm. whom did Jahangir capture Mewar (1614)?

Ans: Rana Amar Singh s/o Rana Pratap (cf. Q 213 this Ch.).

(ii) How did Jahangir treat Rana Amar Singh & son when the later signed a treaty with him (26 Jul. 1614)?

Ans: Honoured them in his court.

235. Which habit, hazardous to health, did Jahangir prohibit (1617)?

Ans: Smoking.

236. Which fort in Himachal surrendered to Jahangir (15 Nov 1621)?

Ans: Kangra Fort.

237. (i) To whom did Noor Jahan marry Prince Shahryar (1621)?

Ans: Ladili (her daughter fm. 1st husband).

(ii) Who rebelled against Jahangir to stop Prince Shahryar fm. becoming emp. with Noorjahan's efforts (1623)?

Ans: Prince Shahjahan.

(iii) In which battle was the rebellion suppressed (Mar. 1623)?

Ans: Battle of Billochpur.

238. (i) Which Army Gen. imprisoned Jahangir & Noorjahan suddenly to avert his own fall (Mar. 1626)?

Ans: Gen. Mahabat Khan.

(ii) Whose skilful efforts rescued both (Sep. 1626)?

Ans: Noorjahan.

239. (i) When did Emp. Jahangir breathe his last?

Ans: 28 Oct. 1627.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Bhimbhar, near Kash.

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(iii) What were the chief causes of his early death?

Ans: Excess drinks, asthma.

240. How did he title his autobiography?

Ans: Jahangirnama.

241. Which legendary love story with no historical confirmation is linked to Jahangir?

Ans: His love with a maid-servant Anarkali (famous Hindi films 'Anarkali' & 'Mughal-e-Azam' based on this story).

(V) Shahjahan

242. (i) Who succeeded Jahangir as the 5th Mughal emp.?

Ans: Shahjahan.

(ii) When was he born?

Ans: 5 Jan. 1592.

(iii) Where?

Ans: Lahore.

(iv) Who was the Mughal emp. at the time?

Ans: Akbar.

(v) What was Shahjahan's original name?

Ans: Khurram.

(vi) When did he become emp.?

Ans: 4 Feb. 1628 (Agra).

243. (i) Who pronounced himself emp. at Lahore despite Shahjahan's coronation?

Ans: Prince Shahryar.

(ii) What fate did he meet?

Ans: Imprisoned, blinded.

(iii) Who instigated Shahryar to assume the title 'Emperor'?

Ans: Noorjahan.

(iv) What fate did Noorjahan meet?

Ans: Pensioned off.

(v) When did Noorjahan breathe her last?

Ans: 17 Dec. 1645.

244. (i) Which beautiful Persian princess did Shahjahan marry (18 Apr. 1612)?

Ans: Mumtaj Mahal.

(ii) Whose daughter was she?

Ans: Asaf Khan (b/o Noorjahan).

(iii) What was he in Shahjahan's court?

Ans: PM.

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(iv) What was her grandfather's name?
Ans: Mirza Ghiyas Beg (cf. Q 232 (iii) this Ch.

(v) How was he titled when he became PM in Jahangir's court?
Ans: Etmad-ud-Daula.

(vi) What was the real name of Mumtaj Mahal?
Ans: Arjumand Banu Begum.

(vii) How many sons did she have?
Ans: 8.

(viii) How many daughters?
Ans: 6.

245. (i) When did Mumtaj Mahal breathe her last?
Ans: 7 Jun. 1631 (after delivering last daughter).

(ii) Where?
Ans: Burhanpur.

(iii) What did she say out of love as her deathbed wish to Shah Jahan before breathing last?
Ans: cf. Notes.

(iv) Which prominent wonder of the world did Shahjahan build at Agra as a symbol of love for his Queen?
Ans: Taj Mahal.

(v) Who was the Chief architect who made the design of the Taj?
Ans: Ustad Isa Afandi.

(vi) Who was the Chief calligrapher to inscribe Koranic suras on the arch-ways?
Ans: Amanat Khan Shirazi.

(vii) Which 2 calligraphers fm. Baghdad & Syria resp. assisted him?
Ans: Mohammad Khan, Roshan Khan.

(viii) How many masons fm. various states built the Taj?
Ans: ≈ 20,000.

(ix) How much time did the Taj take to complete?
Ans: ≈ 21-22 yrs. (1632-54).

(x) Which precious material was used to construct the Taj?
Ans: Marble (cf. Notes).

(xi) On which riverbank is the Taj situated?
Ans: Yamuna.

(xii) How much was the exact cost of bldg. the Taj at that time as per a record?
Ans: Rs. 4,18,48,426 & 7 annas 6 pie.

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(xiii) How much gold was also taken fm. the royal treasury?

Ans: 40,000 tolas (≈ 466.55 kg.).

(xiv) How high are the 4 minarets around the Taj?

Ans: 40 metres each.

(xv) How are the 4 gardens in the Taj complex named?

Ans: Char Bagh.

(xvi) Which Raja of Jaipur provided the site for bldg. the Taj?

Ans: Raja Mansingh Kachhwaha.

(xvii) What was given to the Raja in lieu of the site as per the royal orders (18 Dec. 1633)?

Ans: 4 Havelis.

(xviii) What type of myth have some fanatics created as a result of this exchange?

Ans: That Taj was built on Rajput palace.

(xix) Which other myth reg. the masons who built the Taj is based on the imagination that Shah Jahan never wanted these masons to build such a beautiful monument elsewhere?

Ans: He cut the hands of all masons.

(xx) How was the mega ceremony to celebrate 350 yrs. of completion of Taj Mahal at Agra named (2004)?

Ans: Taj Mahotsav.

(xxi) What did the 'Advisory Committee on the Restoration & Conservation of the Taj Mahal at Agra' report reg. the inclination of of the Minarets of the Taj (25 Jan. 1941)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

246. (i) Who designed & built Shahjahan's precious 'Peacock Throne'?

Ans: Bebadal Khan.

(ii) How many yrs. did the throne take to complete (in 1634)?

Ans: 7 yrs. (cf. Q 280 (vi) this Ch.).

247. (i) Whom did Shahjahan appoint Viceroy of Deccan (14 Jul. 1636)?

Ans: Prince Aurangzeb.

(ii) When was he dismissed fm. the post?

Ans: 1644.

248. (i) Which prominent fort's construction began at Dli. (29 Apr. 1639)?

Ans: Red Fort.

(ii) When was it completed?

Ans: 13 May 1646.

(iii) Who were the Chief masons in the construction of Red Fort?

Ans: Ustad Hamid, Ustad Hira. (cf. Q1214 Ch. 9).

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249. What was the name of the hall of pvt. audience built by Shahjahan at Dli. (1637)?

Ans: Diwan-i-Khas.

250. Which new city did Shahjahan build in Dli. & made it his capital?

Ans: cf. Q541 Ch. 7.

251. (i) Which prominent mosque's construction began at Dli. (1644)?

Ans: Jama Masjid.

(ii) When did it complete?

Ans: 1658.

(iii) How high are its minarets?

Ans: 34 metres.

252. Which famous mosque's construction began at Agra (1646)?

Ans: Moti Masjid (Pearl mosque).

253. (i) Which s/o Shahjahan translated 60 Upanishads of Hindu religion fm. Sanskrit to Persian (1657)?

Ans: Prince Dara Shikoh.

(ii) To which ancient western lang. were these translations further translated & published (1801)?

Ans: Latin.

(iii) Which Frenchman published the Latin version?

Ans: Anquetil Duperron.

254. Which s/o Shahjahan pronounced himself emp. when Shahjahan fell ill (5 Dec. 1657)?

Ans: Prince Murad.

255. In which battle did Dara Shikoh defeat his bro. Suja to sit on throne (14 Feb. 1658)?

Ans: Battle of Bahadurpur (near Vns.).

256. (i) When did Shahjahan breathe his last?

Ans: 22 Jan. 1666 (in prison) (cf. Q 259 this Ch.).

(ii) Where did his daughter Jahan Ara lay down his body after successfully acquiring it?

Ans: Taj Mahal (besides Mumtaj Mahal).

(VI) Aurangzeb & After

257. (i) Who succeeded Shahjahan as the 6th Mughal emp.?

Ans: Aurangzeb.

(ii) When was he born?

Ans: 24 Oct. 1618 (at Dohad, Guj).

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(iii) Whom had Shahjahan & Dara deputed to stop Aurangzeb fm. proceeding to Dli. to usurp the throne (1658)?

Ans: Jaswant Singh.

(iv) Where did Aurangzeb defeat Jaswant Singh (15 Apr. 1658)?

Ans: Dharmat.

(v) How many Rajput soldiers died in the encounter?

Ans: ≈ 7000.

258. (i) In which battle did Aurangzeb defeat Dara Shikoh (29 May 1658)?

Ans: Battle of Samugarh (near Agra).

(ii) How many supporters of Dara were estimated to have died?

Ans: ≈ 10,000.

(iii) How many Rajput & Muslim commandants of Dara died?

Ans: 9 & 19 resp.

(iv) In which battle did Aurangzeb next defeat Dara (14 Apr. 1659)?

Ans: Battle of Deorai.

259. (i) Where did Aurangzeb imprison Shahjahan (fm. 8 Jun. 1658)?

Ans: Agra Fort.

(ii) Which of Shahjahan's daughters decided to live with him in prison?

Ans: Jahan Ara.

(iii) Which of his daughters was on Aurangzeb's side?

Ans: Roshan Ara.

(iv) Which of Shahjahan's daughters formed the famous trio with the above 2?

Ans: Gauhar Ara.

260. (i) Which bro. got false assurance fm. Aurangzeb that he would be made emp?

Ans: Murad.

(ii) Where did Aurangzeb send Murad on an elephant's back after tying his feet with golden chains despite earlier assurance (5 Jul. 1658)?

Ans: Gwl. Fort.

261. When did Aurangzeb acquire throne informally?

Ans: 21 Jul. 1658.

262. (i) In which battle did Aurangzeb defeat his 3rd bro. Suja (5 Jan. 1659)?

Ans: Battle of Khajwah.

(ii) Where did Aurangzeb defeat Suja 2nd time (5 Apr. 1659)?

Ans: Maksudabad (near Malda).

(iii) Where did Suja take refuge ultimately (12 May 1660)?

Ans: Mrohang (Arakan).

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(iv) Who was the King of Arakan at the time?
Ans: Sandathudamma.

(v) What fate did Suja & family meet fm. Sandathudamma (1661)?
Ans: All Killed.

263. What title did Aurangzeb acquire after entering Dli. & formally becoming ruler (5 Jun. 1659)?
Ans: Alamgir.

264. (i) Who deceptively handed over Dara to Aurangzeb's Army (9 Jun. 1659)?
Ans: Jiwan Khan (Dara once saved his life).

(ii) What fate did Dara ultimately meet (30 Aug. 1659)?
Ans: Beheaded (cf. Notes).

265. (i) Who handed over Dara's son Sulaiman Shikoh to Aurangzeb (1660)?
Ans: Medini Singh (Prince-Garwhal).

(ii) How did Aurangzeb punish Sulaiman Shikoh?
Ans: Life-imprisonment.

(iii) How was Sulaiman Shikoh killed later at Gwl. Fort (1662)?
Ans: Slow poisoning.

(iv) To whom did Aurangzeb marry Dara's daughter Jani Begum (1662)?
Ans: Prince Azam (son).

(v) To which s/o Dara did Aurangzeb marry his 3rd daughter?
Ans: Sipihr Shikoh.

(vi) What fate did Murad meet ultimately (25 Dec. 1661)?
Ans: Beheaded (cf. Notes).

266. (i) Which religious places' repair did Aurangzeb prohibit (1664)?
Ans: Hindu Temples.

(ii) Which duty did he abolish for Muslims only (1667)?
Ans: Customs duty.

(iii) Which further prohibition did he impose on the Hindus (1668)?
Ans: Religious fairs.

(iv) Which type of Hindu establishments' demolition did he order (9 Apr. 1669)?
Ans: Schools, temples.

(v) Which prominent temple at Vns. was demolished along with many others as a result?
Ans: Vishwanath Temple.

(vi) Which image was brought fm. Mathura to Nathdwara (near Udaipur) to save it fm. Aurangzeb (1669)?
Ans: Srinathji (black stone).

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(vii) Which prominent temple of Mathura was demolished (1670)?

Ans: Keshava Deva Temple.

(viii) Who had originally built the temple?

Ans: Bir Singh Bundela (of Orchha).

(ix) In which Mughal ruler's time was the temple built?

Ans: Jahangir.

(x) Cost?

Ans: Rs. 33 lakhs.

(xi) What was constructed on the site after demolition?

Ans: A Mosque.

267. Who led the Jat attack on Akbar's mausoleum at Sikandara, to avenge demolition of Keshava Deva Temple, by dragging out Akbar's bones & burning them (1691)?

Ans: Raja Ram Singh.

268. Which Hindu temple in Ors. was desecrated on Aurangzeb's order (17 May 1697)?

Ans: Jagannath (Puri).

269. (i) Which designation's Hindu employees did he dismiss (1671)?

Ans: Head Clerks, Accountants.

(ii) Which religion's people's recruitments to public service did he abolish (1677)?

Ans: Hinduism.

(iii) Which tax for the Hindus, abolished by Akbar earlier, did he reimpose (2 Apr.1679)?

Ans: Toll Tax (Jeziya).

(iv) Which prominent ridings did he ban for the Hindus (except Rajputs) (1695)?

Ans: Riding palanquins, elephants, thoroughbred horses (& also carrying arms).

270. Which of his sons did he poison to death for becoming untrustworthy (1677)?

Ans: Prince Muhammad Sultan.

271. (i) Which community revolted against Aurangzeb for torture of the Hindus (1678)?

Ans: Rajput.

(ii) Which s/o Aurangzeb defected to Rajput side?

Ans: Prince Akbar (cf. Q 300 this Ch.).

272. (i) To conquer which region of the present Maha. did he send his son Prince Muazzam (1684)?

Ans: Konkan.

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(ii) Upto which extent could Muazzam go?

Ans: Goa.

(iii) To which region did he retreat due to hunger?

Ans: Ahmednagar.

273. (i) Which region of Andhra did Aurangzeb annexe (30 Sep 1687)?

Ans: Golconda.

(ii) Who was ruling Golconda at the time?

Ans: Qutub Shahi Sultan Tana Shah.

(iii) Which Army Gen. deceived Tana Shah & helped the Mughals?

Ans: Panni.

274. (i) Whom did Aurangzeb appoint Dewan of Beng. (1700)?

Ans: Mir Zafar.

(ii) To which position did Mir Zafar rise (1704)?

Ans: Viceroy (Bhr., Beng., Ors.).

(iii) How did Aurangzeb title Mir Zafar?

Ans: Murshid Quli Khan.

275. (i) When did Murshid Quli Khan become the 1st 'Nawab of Beng.'?

Ans: 1717 (cf. Qs 351-355 this Ch.).

(ii) When did he virtually become ind. Nawab of Beng.?

Ans: 1719.

276. (i) When did Aurangzeb breathe his last?

Ans: 20 Feb. 1707.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Ahmednagar.

(More on Aurangzeb under Shivaji, Sambhaji & Shahu Qs 284-311)

277. Where did he place the testament dividing his kingdom among his sons?

Ans: Under his pillow (discovered after his death).

278. (i) Which s/o Aurangzeb assumed power (3 Mar. 1707)?

Ans: Prince Muazzam (Shah Alam).

(ii) Under what title?

Ans: Bahadur Shah (I).

279. (i) Which bro. fought him at Jajau (near Agra) & died along with 2 sons (8 Jun. 1707)?

Ans: Prince Azam.

(ii) Which bro. fought him fatally at Hyd. (13 Jan. 1709)?

Ans: Prince Kam Baksh.

280. (i) Which Iranian invader entered Dli. (22 Mar. 1739) & ordered brutal mass killings & robbery?

Ans: Nadir Shah.

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(ii) Fm. which mosque did he order killings?

Ans: Sunehri mosque.

(iii) How much time did the killings continue?

Ans: ≈ 2 months.

(iv) How many citizens of Dli. died?

Ans: ≈ 20,000.

(v) Which Mughal ruler was ruling at Dli. at the time?

Ans: Muhammad Shah.

(vi) Which famous throne of Shah Jahan did Nadir Shah take away to Iran?

Ans: Peacock Throne (Also cf. Koh-i-Noor Q 488 Ch. 3).

281. (i) Which Afg. invader invaded India (1747)?

Ans: Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani).

(ii) Who was the Mughal emp. at the time?

Ans: Muhammad Shah (as in prev. Q).

(iii) What was his son's name who fought the invader?

Ans: Ahmed Shah.

(iv) Which regions did he annexe to Afg. in his 2nd invasion (1751)?

Ans: Pjb., Sind.

(v) Which region did he annexe to Afg. in his 3rd invasion (1752)?

Ans: Kash.

(vi) Which holy cities of present UP did he sack in the 4th invasion (1756)?

Ans: Mathura, Brindavan (entered Dli.).

(vii) Which famous battle took place bet. him & the Marathas in his 5th invasion (14 Jan. 1761)?

Ans: 3rd battle of Panipat.

(viii) Who was the Mughal emp. at the time?

Ans: Shah Alam II gs/o Aurangzeb.

(ix) Who faced defeat in the battle?

Ans: Marathas.

(x) How many Maratha soldiers lost lives?

Ans: ≈ 28,000.

(xi) Which Maratha Peshwa died (23 Jun. 1761)?

Ans: Balaji Baji Rao.

(xii) Who succeeded him as Peshwa (20 Jul. 1761)?

Ans: Madhav Rao I (cf. Q 473-487 Peshwas Ch. 3).

(xiii) When did Ahmad Shah Abdali (Durrani) attack India 6th time?

Ans: 1762.

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(xiv) When did he attack 7th time?

Ans: 1764.

(xv) How many times in all did he invade India?

Ans: 9.

(xvi) Which rulers ultimately defeated him in his last invasion (1767)?

Ans: Sikhs.

(Also cf. 'Koh-i-Noor' Q 488 Ch. 3)

282. (i) When did the Mughal dynasty end?

Ans: 1857.

(ii) Who was the last Mughal emp. (1837-1857)?

Ans: Bahadur Shah II Zafar.

283. Who were the Mughal emp. bet. Bahadur Shah I & Bahadur Shah II?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(cf. more Qs on Bahadur Shah II Zafar - Ch. 4).

SHIVAJI

284. (i) When was Shivaji born?

Ans: 19 Feb. 1630.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Sivaner-Junner.

(iii) Which date is traditionally considered his date of birth?

Ans: 6 Apr. 1627.

(iv) What was his father's name?

Ans: Shahuji.

(v) What was his mother's name?

Ans: Jijabai.

285. (i) When did Shahuji breathe his last?

Ans: Jan. 1664.

(ii) How did he die?

Ans: Fell down while hunting.

(iii) When did Shivaji take the title 'Raja'?

Ans: 1664-After Shahuji's death.

286. Which fort of Bijapur was the 1st he captured (1646)?

Ans: Torna Fort.

287. (i) Which regions did he plunder in his 1st ever confrontation with the Mughals (1657)?

Ans: Junnar, Ahmednagar.

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(ii) Which city of Guj. did he next plunder (1-9 Jan. 1664)?

Ans: Surat.

(iii) Which city of Guj. did he plunder (3-5 Oct 1670)?

Ans: Surat (2nd time).

(iv) Fm. which prominent powers did he get high ransoms?

Ans: French, Dutch, Bohra Muslims (also very small ransom fm. British).

288. Whom did he kill deceptively near Pratapgarh to prevent his own killing (10 Nov. 1659)?

Ans: Afzal Khan (of Bijapur).

289. (i) Where did he surrender to Aurangzeb after 2 months of siege (1665)?

Ans: Purandhar Fort.

(ii) Which treaty did he sign with Aurangzeb (4 Sep. 1665)?

Ans: Treaty of Purandhar.

(iii) Who signed fm. the Mughal side?

Ans: Raja Jaisingh.

(iv) How many forts did Shivaji surrender to Aurangzeb?

Ans: 23.

(v) How many did Shivaji get?

Ans: 12 (small ones).

(vi) When did Shivaji arrive at Agra to implement the treaty?

Ans: 12 May 1666.

(vii) Along with whom was Shivaji put under house arrest on arrival?

Ans: Sambhaji (6 yr. old son).

(viii) How did they escape (19 Aug. 1666)?

Ans: By sending sweets to rel. & hiding themselves in sweet baskets.

(ix) Where did Shivaji go after escape?

Ans: Vns., Gaya, Raigarh.

(x) Under whose care did Shivaji leave Sambhaji after escaping?

Ans: 3 Deccani Brahmins Kashi, Visaji, Krishnaji (Mathura).

290. Which title did Aurangzeb's court advise him to confer upon Shivaji (1667)?

Ans: Raja.

291. (i) Who captured the Mughal fort at Singhagarh on Shivaji's behalf but became martyr himself (17 Feb. 1670)?

Ans: Tanaji Malusare.

(ii) What was the name of the reptile that Tanaji tied to a rope & threw atop the fort, then climbed the fort through the rope?

Ans: Yashwanti (the reptile stuck to the top & Tanaji climbed up).

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(iii) Which legendary Marathi saying is associated with Tanaji's martyrdom in the above victory?
Ans: Garh Aala per Singh gela (Fort was achieved but the Lion lost).

292. (i) Whom did Aurangzeb send to capture the fortress of Salhir (1672)?
Ans: Mahabat Khan.

(ii) What was the strength of his army?
Ans: ≈ 40,000.

(iii) Which Generals fought on Shivaji's side?
Ans: Moro Pant Pingle & Pratap Rao Gujar.

(iv) Who won the battle?
Ans: Shivaji.

(v) How many soldiers fm. the Mughal army could escape with Mahabat?
Ans: ≈ 2000.

293. (i) What title did Shivaji acquire when he was crowned (6 Jun.1674)?
Ans: Chhatrapati.

(ii) Where did the crowning ceremony take place?
Ans: Raigarh Fort (cf. Q 633(ii) (iii) Ch. 8).

(iii) Who was present on behalf of East India Co.?
Ans: Henry Oxinden.

(iv) Which Brahmin Pandit consecrated Shivaji as the lawful sovereign of Maharashtra?
Ans: Ganga Bhatta.

294. Which treaty did Shivaji sign with the East India Co. (12 Jul.1674)?
Ans: cf. Q 387 Ch. 3.

295. (i) With which ruler of Golconda did Shivaji sign the 'Treaty of Offensive & Defensive Alliances' against the Mughals (1677)?
Ans: Abul Hasan Qutub Shah.

(ii) Where was the treaty signed?
Ans: Hyd.

(iii) Which southern forts did Shivaji capture after this?
Ans: Jinjee Fort, Vellore Fortress.

296. (i) Which ruler of Bijapur did Shivaji help when attacked by Aurangzeb (1679)?
Ans: Dilir Khan.

(ii) Who defected fm. Shivaji's side to the Mughals but returned later?
Ans: Sambhaji.

297. (i) When did Aurangzeb sign a peace treaty after attacking Bijapur next?
Ans: 15 Oct. 1686.

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(ii) Which Maratha Brahmin min. fm. Bijapur side defected to the Mughals but was later killed by people?

Ans: Mudhuna Pant.

(iii) On which pretext did Aurangzeb attack Bijapur again despite peace treaty (1687)?

Ans: Appointing Hindu min.

(iv) What did the Sultan Dilir Khan do ultimately after resistance?

Ans: Surrender.

(v) Which dynasty (1490-1687) ended with this?

Ans: Adil Shahi.

298. (i) When did Shivaji breathe his last?

Ans: 3 Apr. 1680.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Raigarh Fort-Rairi.

(iii) Who succeeded him to the throne of Maha.?

Ans: Sambhaji.

SAMBHAJI

299. (i) When was Sambhaji coronated?

Ans: 16 Jan 1681.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Raigarh Fort.

(iii) What was his Queen's name?

Ans: Jesubai.

300. (i) Which s/o Aurangzeb revolted & came to Sambhaji for protection (1681)?

Ans: Prince Akbar.

(ii) To which country did he go after leaving Sambhaji's court (1688)?

Ans: Persia.

(iii) When did he breathe his last there?

Ans: 1706.

301. (i) Where did Aurangzeb capture Sambhaji (28 Dec. 1688)?

Ans: Sangameshwar (in a drunken state).

(ii) Which Brahmin advisor of Sambhaji was wounded & arrested along with him?

Ans: Kavi Kailash.

(iii) Where were both brought to Aurangzeb after being paraded thro' streets, chained to camels, carrying rattles (1689)?

Ans: Tulapur (near Pna.).

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(iv) Which religion did Aurangzeb want Sambhaji to adopt as compromise?
Ans: Islam.

(v) What did Sambhaji demand as condition for conversion?
Ans: Marr. to Aurangzeb's daughter.

(vi) How did Aurangzeb react (11 Mar. 1689)?
Ans: Blinded both, cut tounges & beheaded.

(vii) How were the dead bodies treated?
Ans: Bodies thrown to dogs, Heads paraded in Deccan cities.

302. Which family members of Sambhaji surrendered to Aurangzeb?
Ans: Jesubai (Queen), with Shahu (infant son).

303. When did Raigarh fall to Aurangzeb?
Ans: 19 Oct. 1689.

304. (i) Which prominent Maratha seat of power fell to Aurangzeb (17 Feb. 1698)?
Ans: Jinjee Fort.

(ii) After how many yrs.' siege did the fort fall?
Ans: 8.

(iii) Who was the Maratha Regent who escaped after the fall of the fort?
Ans: Raja Ram.

(iv) Where did he shift the Maratha capital hereafter?
Ans: Satara.

(v) When did Raja Ram breathe his last (due to small pox)?
Ans: 2 Mar. 1700 (at Singhagarh).

(vi) Who succeeded him?
Ans: Shivaji III (minor son).

(vii) Who looked after the Regency on his behalf?
Ans: Tarabai (w/o Raja Ram) (cf. Q 308(i) this Ch.).

SHAHU & AFTER

305. (i) To which religion did Aurangzeb want to convert Sambhaji's son Shahu?
Ans: Islam.

(ii) On whose request did he condone the decision & named the child Shahu?
Ans: Zinnat-un-nisa (daughter).

306. (i) Who relieved Shahu fm. the palace after Aurangzeb's death (1707)?
Ans: Prince Azam (Shahu 18 yrs.).

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(ii) Where did he go after relief?

Ans: Satara.

307. (i) When was Shahu crowned as Maratha ruler?

Ans: 12 Jan. 1708.

(ii) What title did he take?

Ans: Chhatrapati.

308. (i) Who declared Shahu an impostor resulting in civil war in the Maratha rule?

Ans: Tarabai (cf. Q 304 this Ch.).

(ii) Into which 2 royalties did Maratha rule bifurcate as a result?

Ans: Satara, Kolhapur.

(iii) Who was on the throne at Kolhapur (fm. 1712)?

Ans: Sambhaji (s/o Tarabai).

(iv) Which s/o Tarabai died (1712) for whom she was actually looking after the Regency?

Ans: Shivaji III (cf. Q 304 this Ch.).

309. Whom did Shahu appoint as the 1st 'Peshwa' (PM) (16 Nov. 1713)?

Ans: Balaji Vishwanath.

310. (i) When did Shahu breathe his last?

Ans: 15 Dec. 1749.

(ii) Who ascended the Satara throne after this?

Ans: Raja Ram (posth. s/o Shivaji II).

311. (i) By which agreement was the capital of Maratha kingdom shifted to Pna. (1750)?

Ans: Sangola Agreement.

(ii) Who became the de facto rulers of Maratha kingdom hereafter?

Ans: Peshwas.

(iii) Who was the last Peshwa (1796 - 1818)?

Ans: Baji Rao II.

(iv) Which foreign power took over the reigns fm. the Peshwas (1818)?

Ans: British (cf. Q 473–487 Ch. 3).

Some Popular Qs

312. (i) Which Kanauj ruler was a hard-core rival & enemy of Prithviraj Chauhan II?

Ans: Jaichand.

(ii) What was his daughter's name whose *Swayamwara* is a romantic page of history?

Ans: Samyukta (or Samyogita).

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(iii) How was Prithviraj represented when he disdained to join the *Swayamwara* (a celebration of self-choice of life partner by a princess)?

Ans: By a stone statue.

(iv) On whose neck did Samyogita place the nuptial wreath (garland) & chose him her life-partner?

Ans: Prithviraj's stone statue.

(v) How did Samyogita finally unite with Prithviraj Chauhan II?

Ans: Eloped with him at midnight.

313. (i) Who was Prithviraj Chauhan II's poet who wrote poetry describing Prithviraj's bravery?

Ans: Chand Bardai.

(ii) Which famous epic did he write on Prithviraj's bravery?

Ans: Prithviraja Raso (cf. Notes).

314. Who was Shivajl's poet who described Shivaji's bravery in poetry?

Ans: Bhooshan.

315. Which was the 1st recorded marr. bet. a Mohammedan ruler & a Hindu Queen?

Ans: Ala-ud-din Khilji - Kamala Devi (cf. Q 122 this Ch.).

316. (i) Which ruler built the first 5 stories of 'Qutub Minar' (Dli.)?

Ans: Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

(ii) What was its height at the time?

Ans: 29.5 metres.

(iii) Which ruler built 5 more stories?

Ans: Sams-ud-din Iltutmish.

(iv) In whose honor did he build the additional 5 stories?

Ans: Khwaja Qutub-ud-din Bakhtiyar al-Kaki.

(v) When did Khwaja Qutub-ud-din Bakhtiyar al-Kaki breathe his last?

Ans: 1235 (Dli.).

(vi) Which ruler raised the height of Qutub Minar further to 71.24 metres?

Ans: Feroze Tughlak Shah III.

(vii) How many steps did Qutub Minar have after this?

Ans: 379.

(viii) What was the diameter of the top?

Ans: 2.75 metres.

317. (i) Which fort did Qutub-ud-din Aibak destroy to build the mosque Kwat-ul-Islam?

Ans: Lalkot Fort (of the Tomaras).

(ii) How many temples were plundered to build the mosque?

Ans: 27.

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318. (i) Which legendary Rajput Queen sacrificed her life by jumping into fire along with thousands of other Rajput women when her husband's kingdom was attacked & sacked (26 Aug. 1303)?

Ans: Padmini.

(ii) How is the sacrifice named & remembered emotionally?

Ans: Johar Brata (also cf. Q 212 this Ch.).

(iii) Which kingdom's Queen was she?

Ans: Mewar (Chittorgarh).

(iv) Whose Queen was she

Ans: Rana Bhim Singh.

(v) Which ruler attacked & annexed Chittorgarh?

Ans: Ala-ud-din Khilji.

319. (i) Which medieval ruler suddenly shifted his capital fm. Dli. to Devagiri leaving not even a cat or rat or even cripples/beggars behind (1327)?

Ans: Muhammad Tughlak Shah II (cf. Notes).

(ii) How did he re-name Devagiri?

Ans: Daulatabad.

(iii) When did he re-shift the capital to Dli.?

Ans: Same yr.

320. Which medieval ruler intro. copper & brass coins as equivalent to gold & silver but withdrew after 3 yrs. due to many frauds (1330)?

Ans: Muhammad Tughlak Shah II.

321. Which 3 famous rulers of the medieval period never studied in any school/college?

Ans: Sher Shah Suri, Akbar, Shivaji.

322. Which Mughal emp.'s son fell ill for many days & he prayed to God to save his son & take his own life in lieu thereof?

Ans: Babar (on Humayu's illness) (cf. Notes).

323. Which Mughal ruler fell down fm. the stairs of 'Purana Qila' Dli. & died after 2 days (24 Jan. 1556)?

Ans: Humayun (cf. Q 194 this Ch.).

324. (i) Which Queen of Mewar sent Rakhi to Humayun as a gesture to become his sis. to seek protection fm. attack by a ruler of Guj. & Malwa (1534)?

Ans: Rani Karnawati.

(ii) Whose widow was Rani Karnawati?

Ans: Rana Sangram Singh I.

(iii) Against which ruler of Guj. & Malwa did she seek protection but could not save Chittorgarh as Humayun arrived late?

Ans: Bahadur Shah.

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(iv) What did Rani Karnawati do when Chittorgarh fell to Bahadur Shah (8 Mar. 1534)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(v) Which region did Humayun capture fm. Bahadur Shah as revenge (1535)?

Ans: Mandu (also cf. Qs 508-510 Ch. 5).

(vi) Whom did Humayun make ruler of Mewar now?

Ans: Vikramaditya (also cf. 172, 173 this Ch.).

(vii) Who usurped the throne of Mewar after Vikramiditya died (1535)?

Ans: Banbir (his bastard bro.).

(viii) Who was the next ruler of Mewar after Banbir (1537)?

Ans: Uday Singh II.

325. Who wrote the work 'Abdullah-nama'?

Ans: Hafiz Tamish (cf. Notes).

326. Who wrote the work 'Anfaul-I-Akbar'?

Ans: Muhammad Amin (cf. Notes).

327. Who wrote the work 'Gulshan-I-Ibrahimi' (alias 'Tarikh-I-Farishta')?

Ans: Mulla Muhammad Qasim (cf. Notes).

SOME OTHER DYNASTIES

Hoysala Dynasty (Dorasamudra-Karnataka)

328. Who founded 'Hoysala Dynasty' in Dorasamudra (Krntk.)(1027)?

Ans: Nripakama.

329. (i) Under which ruler of the dynasty was the township of Srirangapatnam built (1120)?

Ans: Tribhuvanamalla Vishnuvardhana.

(ii) Who built the township?

Ans: Udayadya (bro.).

(iii) Which earlier yr. was the idol of Sriranganathaswami installed here?

Ans: 894 (before this dynasty).

330. Which prominent regions did Vishnuvardhana conquer & extend his kingdom up to River Krishna (up to 1131)?

Ans: Gangavadi, Nolambavadi (Distt. Bellary).

331. Which ruler obtd. full ind. ultimately fm. Chalukyas of Kalyani (1193)?

Ans: Tribhuvanamalla Vira Ballala II.

332. (i) Which ruler set up a new capital along with his son at Kannanur near Srirangam?

Ans: Someswara.

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(ii) With which of his sons did he est. new capital?

Ans: Ramanatha.

(iii) For protection of which kingdom did he make new capital??

Ans: Chola.

(iv) In whose charge did he leave the main kingdom?

Ans: Vira Narasimha III (son).

333. Who attacked Dorasamudra (1311)?

Ans: cf. Q 131 this Ch.

334. Who was the last ruler of Hoysala Dynasty (1343-1346)?

Ans: Vira Virupaksha.

335. Which kingdom ultimately conquered & absorbed Hoysala kingdom (1346)?

Ans: Vijayanagar.

336. Who were the rulers bet. Nripakama & Vira Virupaksha?

Ans: cf. Notes.

Ahoms of Assam

337. (i) Who captured Assam & founded the Ahom kingdom (1230)?

Ans: Chu-Kapha.

(ii) Fm. where did the Ahoms come?

Ans: Thailand.

338. Which tribe did they gradually expel?

Ans: Bodo.

339. During which periods did the kingdom have no rulers?

Ans: cf. Notes.

340. How many women rulers did the kingdom have up till end?

Ans: 4 (cf. Notes).

341. (i) Who was to be the ruler but was not crowned (1808)?

Ans: Kamleswara Simha.

(ii) Which subsequent ruler fled the kingdom?

Ans: Raja Chandra Kanta Simha.

342. (i) Which ruler was expelled by the Burmese?

Ans: Purandra Simha.

(ii) Which ruler ruled under Burmese control after Purandra's expulsion?

Ans: Yogeswara Simha.

343. (i) Which foreign power expelled the Burmese (1824)?

Ans: British.

(ii) When did Purandra Simha surrender his territories to the British?

Ans: 1833.

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344. Who were the rulers bet. Chu-Kapha & Kamleswara Simha?

Ans: cf. Notes.

Shah Mirza Dynasty (Kashmir)

345. (i) Who founded the 'Shah Mirza Dynasty' in Kash. (1338)?

Ans: Shams Shah Mirza.

(ii) Which Hindu ruler's min. was he before usurping the throne?

Ans: Udayana Deva.

(iii) What title did he acquire?

Ans: Shams-ud-din Shah.

(iv) Whose widow did he marry after establishing his rule?

Ans: Udayana Deva (Kota Devi).

346. Which Gen. of Humayun captured Kash. & became ind. ruler in the Shah Mirza dynasty (1540)?

Ans: cf. Q183 this Ch.

347. Who was the last Sultan of the dynasty (1556-62)?

Ans: Habib Shah.

348. Who were the rulers bet. Shams Shah Mirza & Habib Shah?

Ans: cf. Notes.

Chakk Dynasty (Kashmir)

349. (i) Who founded the Chakk Dyansty in Kash. (1562)?

Ans: Hussain Ghazi Shah Chakk.

(ii) Whom did he overthrow?

Ans: Habib Shah (of Shah Mirza dynasty).

(iii) Who succeeded Hussain Ghazi Shah Chakk (1578-86)?

Ans: Yusuf Shah Chakk.

350. Who annexed Kash. (1586)?

Ans: cf. Q 220 this Ch.

Nawabs of Bengal

351. (i) Who est. the rule of Nawabs in Beng. (1717)?

Ans: Murshid Quli Khan (Mir Zafar) (cf. Q 274 & 275 this Ch.).

(ii) How did he name the new capital of Beng.?

Ans: Murshidabad.

352 (i) Who succeeded Murshid Quli Khan after his death (1725)?

Ans: Suja-ud-daula (s-in-law).

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(ii) Which East India Co. at Banki Bazar (opp. Chandernagar on the bank of River Hooghly) did Suja-ud-daula destroy?

Ans: Ostend East India Co. of Germany.

353. (i) Who succeeded Suja-ud-daula as Gov., Beng. after his death (1738)?

Ans: Sarfaraz Khan.

(ii) Who dethroned Sarfaraz Khan & succeeded him (20 May 1740)?

Ans: Ali Bardi Khan (Bro.).

(iii) Where did the battle take place?

Ans: Giria.

(iv) What status did the Mughals give to Ali Bardi Khan?

Ans: Viceroy (Beng., Bhr., Ors.).

(v) Who succeeded Ali Bardi Khan after his death (9 Apr. 1756)?

Ans: Siraj-ud-daula, (daughter's son).

354. (i) How old was Siraj-ud-daula at the time of becoming Nawab?

Ans: 20 yrs.

(ii) Which prominent city in NE did Siraj-ud-daula capture & enter a battle with East India Co. resulting in his defeat a yr. later (17-21 Jun.1756)?

Ans: Cal. (cf. Q 402 Ch. 3).

(iii) Who was made the Nawab of Beng., Bhr. & Ors. after Siraj's defeat (29 Jun. 1757)?

Ans: Mir Jafar.

(iv) Which prominent area did Mir Jafar concede to East India Co. (20 Dec. 1757)?

Ans: 24 Parganas.

(v) Who assassinated Siraj-ud-daula on the instance of Mir Jafar's son Miran (2 Jul. 1757)?

Ans: Muhammad Beg.

(vi) Who deposed Mir Jafar & became Nawab of Beng. (27 Sep. 1760)?

Ans: Mir Kasim (s-in-law).

(vii) Which Major of East India Co. re-captured Murshidabad from Mir Kasim & re-in stated Mir Jafar?

Ans: Maj. Adams.

(viii) At which 3 battle fields did Mir Kasim unsuccessfully fight the British (19 Jul., 2 Aug., 5 Sep. 1763)?

Ans: Katwa, Giria & Udaynala resp. (cf. Q 364 this Ch.).

355. (i) Who was the last Nawab (1766)?

Ans: Saif-ud-daula b/o Nizam-ud-daula.

(ii) Who were the Nawabs bet. Murshid Quli Khan & Saif-ud-daula?

Ans: cf. Notes.

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Jats of Bharatpur

356. (i) Who founded Bharatpur & became its 1st Jat ruler (1722)?

Ans: Badan Singh.

(ii) What was Bharatpur's popular name?

Ans: Lohagarh.

357. (i) What was Badan Singh's adopted son's name?

Ans: Suraj Mal.

(ii) Which city did Suraj Mal plunder to become the richest ruler (9 May-4 Jun. 1753)?

Ans: Dli.

(iii) Who succeeded Badan Singh after his death (1756)?

Ans: Surajmal.

358. (i) Which fort in present UP did Suraj Mal capture (1761)?

Ans: Agra Fort.

(ii) Which Afg. invader raided the kingdom & killed Suraj Mal (25 Dec. 1763)?

Ans: Najib-ud-daula.

(iii) What was Surajmal doing at the time?

Ans: Hunting.

359. (i) Who succeeded Surajmal?

Ans: Jawahir Singh (son).

(ii) Who assassinated Jawahir Singh (1768)?

Ans: A soldier.

360. Who succeeded Jawahir Singh?

Ans: Rattan Singh.

361. Who succeeded Rattan Singh?

Ans: Nawab Singh.

362. (i) Who succeeded Nawab Singh after his death (1773)?

Ans: Naval Singh (bro.).

(ii) Who dethroned Naval Singh with the help of Mughals & became ruler himself (1773)?

Ans: Ranjit Singh (bro.).

(iii) Who was the last ruler?

Ans: Ranjit Singh.

Nawabs of Oudh

363. (i) Who founded the 'Nawab of Oudh' family (1722)?

Ans: Sadat Khan.

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(ii) What was he prior to that?

Ans: Khorasan merchant.

364. (i) Which Nawab combined forces with Mir Kasim (deposed Nawab of Beng.) & emp. Dli to fight the British (1764)?

Ans: Suja-ud-daula.

(ii) Who won the battle (23 Oct. 1764)?

Ans: British.

(iii) How is the battle popularly known?

Ans: Battle of Buxar.

365. Which Nawab did British depose for refusal to pay enhanced subsidy?

Ans: Wazir Ali.

366. Who became Nawab after that?

Ans: Sadat Ali.

367. (i) When did the British annexe Oudh?

Ans: 13 Feb 1856.

(ii) Who was the Nawab at the time?

Ans: Wajid Ali Shah.

(iii) To which city did British deport him?

Ans: Cal.

368. (i) What was the name of Wajid Ali Shah's Queen?

Ans: Begum Hazrat Mahal.

(ii) Where did she live after her husband's deportation?

Ans: Luck.

(iii) What was her minor son's name who remained with her?

Ans: Birjis Qadir.

(iv) During which mutiny did she fight the British as a male Army officer for her son's rights (6-14 Mar. 1858)?

Ans: 1857 Sepoy Mutiny (cf. Ch. 4).

(v) To which country did she flee after the mutiny?

Ans: Nepal.

369. (i) For which sports did the the GoI start 'Begum Hazrat Mahal Trophy' (1976)?

Ans: National Women's Football Championship.

(ii) Which legendary Hindi short story was written by famous Hindi writer Prem Chand on annexation of Oudh by the British?

Ans: Shatranj Ke Khiladi (Chess players).

(iii) Which Bengali film prod. produced a film based on the story under the same title?

Ans: Satyajit Ray.

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(iv) Which actors played the lead roles of Chess players of Luck.?

Ans: Sanjeev Kumar, Syed Jaffery.

370. Who were the Nawabs after Sadat Khan?

Ans: cf. Notes.

NOTES

Q.106. **QUBACHA:** Had est. rule in Multan under Yilduz's patronship.

Q.131(i) **DORASAMUDRA:** Also known as Halebid, derived fm. Haleebeedu, meaning the old capital.

Q156. **TUGHLAK DYNASTY** - Rulers after Ghias-ud-din Tughlak Shah II's assassination: 1. Abu Bakr Shah (gs/o Feroze Tughlak Shah III) (1389) 2. Muhammad Tughlak Shah III s/o Feroze Tughlak Shah III (1389) 3. Sikandar Shah I s/o Muhammad Tughlak Shah III (1394) 4. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah II s/o Muhammad Tughlak Shah III (1394) 5. Nusrat Shah gs/o Feroze Tughlak Shah III (1395) 6. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah II (2nd time – 1399) 7. Daulat Khan Lodi (did not assume power- 1413).

Q.184(ii) **PURANMAL & HIS ARMY:** Were told to walk safely out of the fort but were killed when they came out.

Q.189(ii) **KALANJARA:** Fell to Shershah the same day. Before breathing last, Sher Shah said, "Thanks to Almighty God".

Q.199(iv) **HEMU:** Was hit in the brain by an arrow, became unconscious. His head was severed on orders fm. Bairam Khan & Akbar & displayed at the palace gate. Dli. finally came into Mughal hands.

Q.200(v) **BAIRAM KHAN:** Visited a Hindu temple at Patan where Mubarak Khan Lohani killed him to avenge his father's killing by Bairam Khan in an earlier battle at Machiwara.

Q.222(i) **CHAND BIBI:** Was killed by her own people in the battle, under Mughal influence.

Q.245(iii) **DEATHBED WISH – MUMTAJ** : (In Persian) *Hamchuni makan tamir yawad ki bar munassaye zuhur nayab va kamal latif va ajib-o-garib gardad* (Meaning – You build an extremely beautiful wonderful & unique mausoleum the like of which was never made on earth).

(x) **TAJ** - (Excerpt fm. the article HOW THE TAJ WAS BUILT by HARTOSH SINGH BAL & AMAN KHANNA in the journal TEHELKA dt. 6 Nov. 2004): ... From the mines of Makrana came the marble whose translucence recreates the Taj anew at every moment. The semi-precious stones used in inlay work came from across the world – Lapiz Lazuli from Ceylon, Turquoise from Tibet, Jade from China, Coral from Arabia, Onyx from Persia. Only the red sandstone was sourced fm. surrounding areas. In addition, an enormous quantity of brick manufactured locally & reinforced by stone slabs was used for constructing the skeleton of the bldg.

(xxi) **REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE** (25 Jan. 1941) (Excerpt fm. TEHELKA magazine dt. 6 Nov. 2004): 1. The marble plinth on the northern side (adj. to the river) is lower than the southern by 1.44 inches & that the 'difference in the plinth level was either purposely kept or is due to the inaccuracy of construction'. 2. The 4 minarets are out of plumb (tilted), but 'the

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eccentricity is not just yet of dangerous proportions & if the minarets are well-protected fm. the influence of weather, they may still last a long time. In case of SW minaret it amounts to 8.5 inches. It will however be seen that the resultant thrust is still well within the centre third of the base & this is no cause of immediate alarm.'

A table of inclinations noted in 1940 & 1965 is given below:

Minaret	*Inclination (1940)*	*Inclination (1965)*
SE	4.5	5
SW	8.5	8.6
NW	1.4	1.5
NE	1.9	2

(All inclinations in inches).

Q.264(ii) **AURANGZEB**: Set foot on Dara's severed head, sent the head covered in jewelry to Shahjahan in prison & the 'Trophy of War' was later hung on a pole outside the Fort.

Q.265(vi) **TRIAL AGAINST MURAD**: Was merely a mock trial & after beheading at Gwl. Fort, Murad's body was buried in the cemetery of traitors.

Q.283 **MUGHAL DYNASTY** - Rulers bet. Bahadur Shah I & Bahadur Shah II 'Zafar': 1. Jahandar Shah s/o Bahadur Shah I (1712) 2. Farrukhsiyar n/o Jahandar Shah (1713) 3. Raif-ud-Durajat gs/o Bahadur Shah I (1719) 4. Raif-ud-Daula or Shah Jahan II gs/o Bahadur Shah I (1719) 5. Nekusiyar gs/o Aurangzeb (1719) 6. Muhammad Shah gs/o Bahadur Shah I (1719) 7. Ahmed Shah s/o Muhammad Shah (1748) 8. Alamgir II s/o Jahandar Shah (1754) 9. Shah Alam II gs/o Aurangzeb (1759) 10. Akbar Shah II s/o Shah Alam II –Titular Emp. (1806).

Q.313 (ii) **PRITHVIRAJA RASO** (Excerpt fm. ANCIENT INDIA by RC MAJUMDAR): The celebrated poet Chand Bardai has immortalised him (Prithviraj) in his famous epic *'Prithviraja Raso'*, but the book in its extant form can hardly be regarded as contemporary & authentic account of Pithviraj's life.

Q.319(i) **DEVAGIRI**: The legend goes that on reaching Devagiri, Muhammad Tughlak Shah II sent back some soldiers to Dli. to trace any one who was left there. The army found a blind man & a lame man. They killed the lame man & dragged the blind to Devagiri where only one of his legs could reach (version by Ibn Batuta).

Q.322 **HUMAYUN**: Recovered while Babar fell ill & died. It is believed that this happened because of Babar's prayer.

Q.324(iv) **RANI KARNAWATI**: Enclosed herself along with 13000 women in a vault filled with gunpowder & set it on fire. All women & Rani Karnawati thus self-immolated & became martyrs.

Q.325 **ABDULLAH-NAMA**: Gives an account of Akbar's relationship with his enemy Abdullah-Khan Uzbeg.

Q.326 **ANFAUL-I-AKBAR**: Is a brief account of Akbar's last yrs. of reign.

Q.327 **GULSHAN-I-IBRAHIMI**:Is a History of the Sultans of Deccan.

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Q.336. **HOYSALA DYNASTSY** (Dorasamudra – Krntk.) - Rulers bet. Nripakama & Vira Virupaksha: 1. Vinayaditya s/o Nripakama (1047) 2. Ereyanga s/o Vinayaditya (1063) 3. Ballala I s/o Ereyanga (1103) 4. Tribhuvanamalla Vishnuvardhana b/o Ballala I (1110) 5. Tribhuvanamalla Narasimha I s/o Tribhuvanmalla Vishnuvardhana (1152) 6. Tribhuvanamalla Vira Ballala II s/o Tribhuvanamalla Narasimha I (1173) 7. Narasimha II s/o Tribhuvanamalla Vira Ballala II (1220) 8. Vira Someswara s/o Narasimha II (1233) 9. Vira Narasimha III s/o Vira Someswara (1254) 10. Vira Ballala III s/o Vira Narasimha III (1292) 11. Ballala IV (1342).

Q.339 **AHOMS OF ASSAM** - Periods with no rulers: 1364 - 68, 1405 - 14, 1497-1506, 1713 - 14, 1721 - 22, 1726 - 28, 1730 - 31, 1736 - 37.

Q.340, 344 **AHOMS OF ASSAM** - Rulers bet. Chu-Kapha & Kamleswara Simha. 1. Chu-Toupha s/o Chu-Kapha (1268) 2. Chu-Benpha (1281) 3. Chu-Kangpha (1293) 4. Chu-Khampha (1332) 5. Chu-Taopha (1369) 6. Chu-Khamethepa (1372) 7. Chu-Dangpha (1414) 8. Chu-Jangpha s/o Chu-Dangpha (1425) 9. Chu-Phukpha s/o Chu-Jangpha (1440) 10. Chu-Singpha s/o Chu-Phukpha (1458) 11. Chu-Hangpha s/o Chu-Singpha (1485) 12. Chu-Simpha (1491) 13. Chu-Humpha (1506) 14. Chu-Klunpha s/o Chu-Humpha (1549) 15. Chu-Khrunpha (1563) 16. Chu-Chanipha (1615) 17. Chu-Rumpha (1640) 18. Chu-Chinpha (1643) 19. Kuku Raikhoya Gohani (1647) 20. Jayadeva Simha (Chukum)(1655) 21. Kodayaditya Simha (1665) 22. Parbatiya Kunria (1677) 23. Lora Raja (1681) 24. Gadadhara Simha (1683) 25. Rudra Simha (1689-1713) 26. Siva Simha (1715-21) 27. Phuleswari w/o Siva Simha (1723-26) 28. Pramatheswari Devi (1729-30) 29. Ambika Devi (1732-36) 30. Sarveswari Devi (1738-1743) 31. Pramatha Simha (1744) 32. Rajeswara Simha (1751) 33. Laxmi Simha Narendra s/o Rajeswara Simha (1771) 34. Gauriratha Simha s/o Laxmi Simha Narendra (1779) 35. Bharata Simha Maharana (1792) 36. Sarvananda Simha (1793) 37. Bharata Simha (1796) 38. Gauriratha Simha (1796 2nd time). (Rulers at S. Nos. fm. 27 to 30 = women rulers).

Q.348 **SHAH MIRZA DYNASTY** - Kashmiri Sultans bet. Shams Shah Mirza & Habib Shah: 1. Jamshid (1342) 2. Ala-ud-din Ali Sher (1343) 3. Shiab-ud-din (1354) 4. Qutub-ud-din (1373) 5. Sikandar Shah (1389) 6. Amir Khan Ali Shah (1413) 7. Zain-ul Abedin (1420) 8. Hyder Shah Haji Khan (1470) 9. Hasan Shah (1472) 10. Muhammad Shah (1481) 11. Fath Shah (1483) 12. Muhammad Shah (1492- 2nd time) 13. Fath Shah (1513 –2nd time) 14. Muhammad Shah (1514 –3rd time) 15. Fath Shah (1517 – 3rd time) 16. Muhammad Shah (1520 – 4th time) 17. Nazak Shah (1527) 18. Muhammad Shah (1530- 5th time) 19. Nazak Shah (1537 –2nd time) 20. Mirza Hydar Doughlat (1540) 21. Ibrahim (1552) 22. Ismail (1555).

Q.355(ii) **NAWABS OF BENGAL** - Nawabs bet. Murshid Quli Khan & Saif-ud-daula: 1. Suja-ud-daula s-in-law of Murshid Quli Khan (1725) 2. Sarfaraz Khan s/o Suja-ud-daula (1738) 3. Ali Bardi Khan b/o Sarfarz Khan (1740) 4. Siraj-ud-daula gs/o Ali Bardi Khan (1756) 5. Mir Jafar (1757) 6. Mir Kasim s-in-law of Mir Jafar (1760) 7. Mir Jafar (2nd time – 17 63) 8. Nizam-ud-daula s/o Mir Jafar (1765).

Q.370 **NAWABS OF OUDH** - Nawabs after Sadat Khan: 1. Safdarjung s/o Sadat Khan's sis. (1739) 2. Suja-ud-daula s/o Safdar Jung (1754) 3. Asaf-ud-daula s/o Suja-ud-daula (1775) 4. Wazir Ali s/o Asaf-ud-daula (1797) 5. Sadat Ali (1798) 6. Ghazi-ud-din Haidar s/o Sadat Ali (1814) 7. Nasir-ud-din Haidar s/o Ghazi-ud-din Haidar (1827) 8. Ali Shah b/o Ghazi-ud-din Haidar (1837) 9. Amjad Ali Shah s/o Ali Shah (1842) 10. Wajid Ali Shah s/o Amjad Ali Shah (1847) 11. Birjis Qadir (1857).

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Chapter 3

British Period (1599-1857)

(Including French, Dutch & other Settlements)

GENERAL

371. (i) Which Co. (founded in 1581 for trading with Turkey), got the charter fm. Queen Elizabeth I to trade with India via overland route (1592)?

Ans: The Levant Co.

(ii) When did some merchants of London first confer to launch a new trading Co. in India ?

Ans: 22 Sep. 1599.

(iii) Where did they confer?

Ans: London Founder's Hall.

(iv) Who headed the conf.?

Ans: Lord Mayor.

(v) When did the Queen give her consent?

Ans: 31 Dec. 1599.

(vi) How much was the share capital?

Ans: £ 30,133.

(vii) How was the Co. initially named?

Ans: The Gov. & Co. of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies.

(viii) How was the rival Co. (started in Eng. with the approval of the House of Commons) named (5 Sep. 1698)?

Ans: The English Co. Trading to the East Indies.

(ix) When did the old & new Cos. unite?

Ans: 22 Jul 1702.

(x) How was the united Co. named?

Ans: United Co. of Merchants of Eng. Trading into the East Indies.

(xi) How was the Co. finally named (1833)?

Ans: East India Co.

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372. (i) What was the name of the Co.'s 1st ship that arrived in India?

Ans: Hector.

(ii) When did it arrive?

Ans: 24 Aug 1600.

(iii) Who was its Cdr.?

Ans: Capt. Lancaster.

(iv) At which city did it arrive?

Ans: Surat.

373. (i) Whom did the British King James I send to Jahangir's palace for some concessions for British trade in India (1608-09)?

Ans: William Hawkins.

(ii) When did Hawkins meet Jahangir?

Ans: Apr. 1609.

(iii) Which foreign region's Christian girl from his palace did Jahangir force Hawkins to marry?

Ans: Armenia.

(iv) When did Hawkins leave India?

Ans: Nov. 1611 (died on way).

(v) Which foreign power was instrumental in Hawkins's departure?

Ans: Portuguese.

(vi) Whom did King James I send to Jehangir's court (1615)?

Ans: Thomas Roe (cf. Notes).

374. (i) When did East India Co. get permission to est. 1st British factory. in India?

Ans: 11 Jan. 1613.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Surat.

(iii) Under whom was it established?

Ans: Thomas Aldworth.

(iv) To which city did the Co. shift its HQ (1687)?

Ans: Bby.

375. (i) Where did the East India Co. make the 1st settlement (1611)?

Ans: Musalipatnam & Petapuli.

(ii) Where did it make the 1st fortified settlement (1626)?

Ans: Aramgaon.

376. (i) When did the British form East India Co.'s Navy?

Ans: 5 Sep. 1612 (cf. Notes.).

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(ii) What were the names of the 1st 4 ships sent to India?

Ans: Dragon, James, Osiander, Solomon.

(iii) Under which Capt.?

Ans: Capt. Thomas Best.

(iv) Where did the vessels touch India?

Ans: Swally (Surat).

(v) Which rival foreign power did Capt. Best defeat in a Naval battle the same yr.?

Ans: Portuguese.

377. (i) When did the East India Co. become a Jt. Stock Co.?

Ans: 1612.

(ii) When was the Co.'s 2nd Jt. Stock Co. formed at London?

Ans: 1617.

378 Which Co. of the Netherlands was formed (20 Mar. 1602)?

Ans: United East India Co. of the Netherlands.

379. (i) Which foreign power attacked Pulicat & expelled the Dutch (1612)?

Ans: Portuguese (cf. prev. Q).

(ii) When did Pulicat come again under the Dutch rule?

Ans: 1616.

(iii) Where, in Beng., did the Dutch make their 1st settlement (1625)?

Ans: Chinsura.

(iv) Where did the Dutch est. a factory (1645)?

Ans: Kayal (S of Tuticorin in present TN).

380. (i) Where did the British est. a business centre with the permission of the ruler of Chandragiri (1 Mar. 1640)?

Ans: Mds.

(ii) Who headed the centre?

Ans: Francis Day.

(iii) What was the original name of the place?

Ans: Sri Ranga Rajapatnam (cf. Notes).

(iv) How was the Fort named?

Ans: St. George Fort.

(v) How was it re-named later?

Ans: White Town.

381. (i) Where did the East India Co. make a settlement (1650)?

Ans: Hooghly.

(ii) Which other foreign power had already settled business there?

Ans: Dutch.

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(iii) Which S Indian city did the Dutch capture (1663)?

Ans: Cochin.

(iv) To which foreign power did Cochin fall fm. the Dutch (1795)?

Ans: British.

(v) Which Indonesian Id. did British surrender to Dutch in exchange of some small areas in India occupied by the Dutch (1824)?

Ans: Sumatra.

382. (i) How did the French traders name their East India Co. (formed 1664)?

Ans: La Campagnie des Indes Orientales.

(ii) Who founded it?

Ans: Jean Baptiste Colbert.

(iii) Which kingdom's Sultan granted land to the French to build Pondicherry (1664)?

Ans: Bijapur.

(iv) Where was the 1st French factory & settlement est. (1668)?

Ans: Surat (cf. Qs 386, 397 403, 404 this Ch & 929, 948 Ch. 9).

383. (i) When was the 1st British regiment est. in India?

Ans: 1668.

(ii) How was it named?

Ans: 1st British European Regiment.

384. (i) When did East India Co. est. the 'Court of Judicature' & intro. English Law in India?

Ans: 1 Aug. 1672.

(ii) What was the penalty imposed for theft (1674)?

Ans: Death.

(iii) When was this penalty abolished?

Ans: 1677.

(iv) When was the designation of CJ intro.?

Ans: 1678.

385. (i) Where was the 1st Danish East India Co. est. (1612)?

Ans: Copenhagen (c/o Denmark).

(ii) When was the 2nd Danish East India Co. est.?

Ans: 1670.

(iii) Where was the Danish settlement est. (1755)?

Ans: Serampore, Distt. Hooghly.

(iv) Which Co. purchased Serampore & Balasore fm. Danish king ending all Danish settlements in India (22 Feb. 1845)?

Ans: East India Co. (British).

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(v) Cost?

Ans: Rs. 12,50,000.

(vi) Who was the King of Denmark at the time?

Ans: Christian VIII.

386. (i) What was ultimately the capital of French settlements in India?

Ans: Pondicherry.

(ii) Which Frenchman founded Pondicherry (1673)?

Ans: Francois Martin.

(iii) How was Pondicherry nicknamed?

Ans: The New City.

(iv) Which powers ruled Pondicherry at various times till 7 yrs. after India's ind. (1954)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

387. (i) Which treaty did Shivaji sign with East India Co. (12 Jul. 1674)?

Ans: Treaty of Friendship.

(ii) Where did Shivaji permit the Co. to set up factories hereafter?

Ans: Hubli, Rajapur.

388. (i) Which British Capt. was deported to England by British for a mutiny by a group of British forces (1674)?

Ans: Capt. Shaxton.

(ii) Who was court-martialed & shot?

Ans: Corporal Fake.

389. (i) When did East India Co. obtain permission fm. British King to mint coins in India (Rupee & Pie)?

Ans: 5 Oct 1676.

(ii) Where were the coins minted (fm. 1678)?

Ans: Bby.

390. (i) Where did East India Co. est. a trade centre (1680)?

Ans: Cal.

(ii) Which presidency was est. (17 Jul. 1682) by an order of East India Co. (14 Nov. 1681)?

Ans: Bengal Presidency.

(iii) Where did British shift fm. Beng. following differences with the Gov. of Beng. (1688)?

Ans: Mds.

(iv) When did they reconcile & come back?

Ans: 1690.

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391. (i) Who founded Cal. city (24 Aug. 1690)?

Ans: Job Charnock.

(ii) In which vill. did he lay the foundation?

Ans: Sutanuti.

(iii) When did Job Charnock come to Cal to join East India Co.?

Ans: 1655.

(iv) In what capacity?

Ans: Jr. Member of Council at Kasimbazar.

(v) Where did he breathe his last & was laid to rest (10 Jan. 1693)?

Ans: Cal.

(vi) Which 3 vill. did East India Co. purchase with Subedar of Beng. & Aurangzeb's grandson Prince Azam Shah's permission which ultimately shaped into the present Cal. city (10 Nov. 1698)?

Ans: Kalikata, Sutanuti, Govindapura.

(vii) Cost?

Ans: Rs. 12,000.

392. (i) Which Fort did British build in Cal. (1696)?

Ans: Fort William.

(ii) Which Gov. of the Presidency of Fort William later ordered demolition of this Fort & its re-construction (1757)?

Ans: Robert Clive (cf. Q 400 (i), (ii) this Ch.).

(iii) When was the re-construction complete?

Ans: 1773.

(iv) Which is the only Fort in India that was never sieged nor a shot ever fired fm. its ramparts?

Ans: Fort William.

393. (i) Where in S India did East India Co. get the grant of 3 vill. (1693)?

Ans: Adjacent to Mds.

(ii) How many vill. were added further to the 3 (1708)?

Ans: 3.

(iii) On whom did the Emp. confer the rights of these vill. (1717)?

Ans: British Embassy of John Surman & Edward Stephenson.

(iv) Who was the Mughal Emp. to confer these rights?

Ans: Farrukhsiyar.

394. (i) When did British authorise the Co. to make peace or war with any Asian country & recruit military forces?

Ans: 9 Aug. 1683.

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(ii) How many military companies were initially enrolled as the 1st military set up in India?

Ans: 2 (100 Rajput soldiers in each).

395. (i) When did King James II approve that the British could exert its own rights in India?

Ans: 1685.

(ii) Where did the Co. est. a mint on obtaining charter fm. King James II (1686)?

Ans: Mds.

396. Which presidency was 1st chartered as a 'Municipal Corpn.' with a Mayor's court (11 Dec. 1687)?

Ans: Mds.

397. (i) Which famous settlement's foundation stone did the French lay down (1690)?

Ans: Chandernagar (now in WB).

(ii) When did the French East India Co. get the charter fm. French Govt. to trade with India?

Ans: 1719 (cf. Notes).

398. Which rep. of British King William III met Aurangzeb at Parnela (28 Apr. 1701)?

Ans: John Norris.

399. (i) Which country's East India Co. was formed (13 Jun. 1731)?

Ans: Sweden.

(ii) Who was the Swedish King at the time to give 15 yrs. charter to the Co.?

Ans: King Frederick.

400. (i) What was the 1st designation of a British Chief in India (1757)?

Ans: Gov., Presidency of Fort William.

(ii) Who was the 1st Gov., Presidency of Fort William (fm. 1757)?

Ans: Robert Clive.

(iii) Who was the last (fm. 1769)?

Ans: John Cartier.

(iv) Which new designation began (1772)?

Ans: Gov. of Beng.

(v) Who was the 1st & the last Gov. of Beng. (fm. 1772)?

Ans: Warren Hastings.

(vi) Which new designation replaced the Gov. of Beng. (1774)?

Ans: Gov. Gen. of Beng.

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(vii) After which Act passed in the British Parliament did the new designation begin?

Ans: Regulating Act (1772).

(viii) Which city was made India's capital (1774) under 'Regulating Act (1772)?

Ans: Cal.

(ix) To which court was Mayor's court in Cal. converted (1774)?

Ans: Supreme Court.

(x) Till which yr. did the Supreme Court function?

Ans: 1862 (cf. Q 565 Ch. 8).

(xi) Who was the 1st Gov. Gen. of Beng. (fm. 1774)?

Ans: Warren Hastings.

(xii) Who was the last (fm. 1828)?

Ans: Lord William Bentinck.

(xiii) Which new designation replaced the Gov. Gen. of Beng. (1833)?

Ans: Gov. Gen. of India.

(xiv) After which Act passed in the British Parliament did the new designation begin?

Ans: Charter Act, 1833.

(xv) Who was the 1st Gov. Gen. of India (fm. 1833)?

Ans: Lord William Bentinck.

(xvi) Who was the last (fm. 1856)?

Ans: Lord Charles Canning.

(xvii) Which yr. did India come under 'British Raj' (British Crown)?

Ans: 1858.

(xviii) What was the designation of the British Chief after this?

Ans: Gov. Gen. & Viceroy (shortly 'Viceroy').

(xix) Who was the 1st Viceroy (fm. 1858)?

Ans: Lord Charles Canning.

(xx) Who was the last (fm. 24 Mar. '47)?

Ans: cf. Q 571(ii) Ch. 8.

401. (i) Which kingdom did the Co. capture fm. its Nawab (30 Aug. 1751)?

Ans: Arcot.

(ii) Who led the British side?

Ans: Robert Clive.

(iii) Who was the Nawab of Arcot at the time?

Ans: Chanda Sahib.

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(iv) In which battle was Chanda Sahib finally defeated & executed (1752)?
Ans: Battle of Tiruchchirapalli.

402. (i) Which Nawab of Beng. captured Cal. (21 Jun. 1756)?
Ans: Siraj-ud-daula.

(ii) How many British prisoners did Siraj lock in a small room?
Ans: 146.

(iii) Who was the Cdr. of the prisoners?
Ans: John Zepheniah Holwell.

(iv) Who was the only woman locked in the room?
Ans: Mrs. Mary Carey.

(v) How many inmates died of suffocation?
Ans: 123.

(vi) How many survived
Ans: 23.

(vii) Who were the prominent survivors?
Ans: Mr. Holwell, Mrs. Carey.

(viii) When did the Co. recapture Cal.?
Ans: 2 Jan. 1757.

(ix) What treaty did Siraj & Clive sign (9 Feb 1757)?
Ans: British authorised to fortify Cal.; losses to be compensated to British; a mint to be est.

(x) How is the final Siraj-Clive battle named?
Ans: Battle of Plassey (cf. Notes.).

(xi) Who was defeated?
Ans: Siraj (fled on camel).

403. Which region did Clive win fm. the French (23 Mar. 1757)?
Ans: Chandernagar.

404. (i) Which French Gen. sieged Mds. Fort (12 Dec. 1758)?
Ans: Count de Lally.

(ii) When did he end the siege?
Ans: 16 Feb. 1759.

(iii) What did Lally surrender (14 Jan. 1760)?
Ans: Pondicherry.

(iv) To which British Capt.?
Ans: Capt. Eyre Coot.

(v) In which battle did the British finally defeat the French (22 Jan. 1760)?
Ans: Battle of Wandiwash.

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405. (i) When did Clive leave India?

Ans: 25 Feb 1760.

(ii) When did he come again as Lord Clive?

Ans: 3 May 1765.

406. (i) Which treaty did Lord Clive sign with the Mughal Emp. at Dli. (12 Aug. 1765)?

Ans: Treaty of Alla.

(ii) Which regions' Rev. Min. did he become, after the treaty?

Ans: Beng., Bhr., Ors.

(iii) When did Clive finally go back to Eng.?

Ans: 1767.

(iv) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 2 Nov. 1774 (age 49) (cf. Notes.).

407. Which prominent rebellions in North Beng. & North Bhr. against British lasted nearly 11 yrs. (1763-74)?

Ans: Sanyasi & Faqir Rebellions.

408. (i) When did the 1st Indian Sepoy mutiny take place?

Ans: May 1764 (Ptn.).

(ii) Which European regi. mutinied preceding this (1764)?

Ans: European Beng. Regi.

(iii) Which British Maj. crushed the mutinies giving death to many mutineers?

Ans: Maj. Hector Monroe.

409. Which law, related to Muslim community, did the British enact (1772)?

Ans: Muslim Personal Law (Based on Shariat).

410. (i) Which British Cdr. captured Rohilakhand (23 Apr. 1774)?

Ans: Col. Chapman.

(ii) Who was the Rohila Chief who died in the battle?

Ans: Hafiz Rahmat Khan.

(iii) To which region was Rohilakhand annexed?

Ans: Oudh.

(iv) How is the battle named?

Ans: Battle of Miran Katra.

411. (i) Which city of Beng. did the British capture (1775)?

Ans: Barrackpore.

(ii) Which holy city of present UP came under British (1775)?

Ans: Vns.

(iii) Which S Indian city did the British capture (12 Nov. 1781)?

Ans: Nagapatnam.

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412. Which item's European factory (the 1st of its kind) was set up in India (1778)?
Ans: Indigo.

413. (i) Which Gov. Gen. of Beng. submitted resignation but withdrew it later (1776)?
Ans: Warren Hastings.

(ii) Where did Warren Hastings est. a Mohammedan Madarsa to promote Arabic ed. (1780)?
Ans: Cal.

(iii) When did Warren Hastings leave India?
Ans: 8 Feb. 1785.

(iv) How many working days did the trial against him, concerning some charges of excesses etc., last in the British House of Commons?
Ans: 145 (13 Feb. 1788 to 23 Apr 1795) (cf. Notes).

(v) How much did the trial cost him (granted by East India Co.)?
Ans: £70,000.

(vi) What was the verdict of this trial?
Ans: Acquitted honorably.

(vii) Who replaced him temporarily (Feb 1785 - Sep. 1786)?
Ans: Sir John McPherson.

414. (i) Which famous bldg. in Cal. was built by East India Co. for its Jr. staff (1780)?
Ans: Writers' Bldg.

(ii) When was it rebuilt?
Ans: 1880.

415. (i) Which bill passed in the British Parliament came to be known as the 'India Act of 1784' (intro. 13 Aug. 1784)?
Ans: Pitt's India Bill.

(ii) Which regulatory Act did the Parliament pass to increase British control in India (25 Feb. 1788)?
Ans: Pitt's Regulatory Act.

416. (i) Which Gov. Gen. of Beng.'s statue was erected in Cal. to be the 1st statue in the city (1803)?
Ans: Lord Cornwallis.

(ii) Where is the statue now preserved?
Ans: Victoria Memorial Hall.

417. (i) Which Raja of Vizianagram revolted & died in the battle against British (1794)?
Ans: Vizieram Rauze.

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(ii) Which were the next 2 to revolt fm. the same region (1830-33 & 1832-34)?

Ans: Birbhadra Rauze, Jagannath Rauze.

418. (i) Where was the 15th battalion of 'Beng. Native Infantry' ordered to proceed (1795)?

Ans: Malacca.

(ii) Which Lt. Col. suppressed the rebellion when the battalion rebelled & refused to board the ships bound for Malacca?

Ans: Lt. Col. Erskin (cf. Notes.).

419. (i) Which regions' Indian forces mutinied when not permitted to wear caste marks & ear-rings during parade (1806)?

Ans: Mds., Vellore.

(ii) Which British Col. suppressed the mutiny killing many a mutineer?

Ans: Col. Rolls Gillespie.

420. (i) Which infantry's soldiers revolted against the order of going to Burma by sea (Nov. 1824)?

Ans: 47th Native Infantry Troops (Barrackpore).

(ii) Why did they revolt?

Ans: Going abroad rendered them outcaste.

(iii) Which British officer crushed the revolt by executions & firings?

Ans: Edward Page.

421. (i) Which Mughal Emp. at Dli. refused to meet Lord Hastings on equal terms (1813)?

Ans: Akbar Shah II.

(ii) Which British Gov. Gen. of Beng. did he finally meet?

Ans: Lord Amherst.

422. Which treaty did Nizam, Hyd. sign with the British (1798)?

Ans: Treaty of Subsidiary Allowance.

423. Which S Indian province did the Co. annexe (1801)?

Ans: Krntk.

424. (i) Which distts. did Nepal accede to India after a treaty with Gov. Gen. (1816)?

Ans: Kumaon, Garhwal.

(ii) Who was the Gov. Gen.?

Ans: Lord Hastings.

(iii) Fm. which present NE Indian state did Nepal withdraw in addition?

Ans: Skm.

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(iv) Which hill region did East India Co. take fm. the King of Skm. at a payment of Rs. 3000/- p.a. (1 Feb. 1835)?

Ans: Darjeeling.

(v) To how much was the payment increased (1846)?

Ans: Rs. 6000/- p.a.

(vi) Which yr. was the payment stopped following differences with the King?

Ans: 1849.

(vii) Who est. Darjeeling as a hill stn. (1839)?

Ans: Dr. Campbell.

425. Which West Indian province came under the British (1817)?

Ans: Guj.

426. When did the famous House of Mewar come under British after a treaty bet. Rana of Udaipur & British?

Ans: 13 Jan. 1818.

427. Which alliance did the Nawab of Bhopal sign with British (Feb. 1818)?

Ans: Defensive & Subordinate Alliance.

428. Which NE-Indian province did British annexe (1826)?

Ans: Asm.

429. Which S Indian region did the British take over (3 Oct. 1831)?

Ans: Mysore.

430. (i) Which region did it annexe (7 May 1834)?

Ans: Coorg.

(ii) Fm. which ruler?

Ans: Raja Veer Rajendra.

431. To which country did the 'Bby. Army' go to fight (1801)?

Ans: Egypt.

432. To which country did it go to fight (1810)?

Ans: Mauritius.

433. To which country did it go to fight (1856)?

Ans: Iran.

434. (i) Which regulation did British pass reg. detention & deportation of pol. prisoners & revolutionaries without trial (7 Apr. 1818)?

Ans: Beng. State Prisoners Regulation III of 1818.

(ii) Up till which date did the regulation last?

Ans: 15 Aug. 1947.

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(iii) Which Act was intro. prior to this Act (1784)?

Ans: Preventive Detention Act.

435. (i) Which Hindu ill tradition was abolished under the 'Regulation XVII of 1829 dt. Dec. 4'?

Ans: Sutee (cf. Notes).

(ii) Which Gov. Gen. passed the Act?

Ans: Lord William Bentinck.

436. Which lang. replaced Persian as the official lang. of courts (1834)?

Ans: English.

437. (i) Who was the champion to intro. Western education in India with English lang. as the medium of instruction in higher studies (1835)?

Ans: Thomas Babington McCauley.

(ii) When was the prominent reso. to promote European literature & Science in India passed?

Ans: 7 Mar. 1835.

438. Which ruler's image was replaced by the image of British King fm. Indian coins (1835)?

Ans: Akbar Shah II.

439. Which temporary Gov. Gen. of India est. 'Freedom of Press' in India (1835)?

Ans: Sir Charles Metcalfe.

440. Which state of present Pak did British annexe (1843)?

Ans: Sind.

441. (i) Which islands did Denmark offer to British for £50,000 but British rejected the offer (1847)?

Ans: Nico. islands.

(ii) When did British get the ids. free of charge fm. Denmark?

Ans: 1868.

RANJIT SINGH/ANGLO-SIKH WARS

442. (i) When was Ranjit Singh born?

Ans: 13 Nov. 1780.

(ii) What was his father's name?

Ans: Maha Singh.

(iii) What was his mother's name?

Ans: Raj Kaur.

443. In how many Sikh principalities was the Pjb. divided at the time?

Ans: 12.

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444. (i) Which principality did Ranjit Singh's father rule?

Ans: Sukarchakiya.

(ii) How old was Ranjit Singh when he took over as Chief of the principality on his father's death?

Ans: 12 yrs.

(iii) Who took over as his trustee?

Ans: Mother (Raj Kaur).

(iv) Who was their PM?

Ans: Deewan Lakhpat Rai.

445. (i) At what age did Ranjit Singh take over independently?

Ans: 17 yrs.

(ii) How did his mother & the PM die?

Ans: Assassinated.

(iii) Who helped him while he took over independently?

Ans: Sada Kaur (m-in-law).

(iv) Which principality did she herself rule?

Ans: Kanhaiya.

(v) Which principality did the combined forces of Sukarchakiya & Kanhaiya attack unsuccessfully?

Ans: Ramgarhiya.

446. (i) Which Afg. ruler ruled over major part of the Pjb. at the time.

Ans: Jaman Shah.

(ii) Why did Jaman Shah suddenly proceed to Kabul (1798)?

Ans: Rebellion in Kabul.

(iii) Which obstruction did Jaman Shah suddenly face while crossing Sind?

Ans: His 12 cannons stuck in river.

(iv) What agreement did Jaman Shah make with Ranjit Singh before hurrying to Kabul without freeing the cannons?

Ans: Ranjit Singh would free cannons & be made ruler of Lahore.

(v) When did Ranjit Singh become Gov., Lahore after freeing the cannons & dispatching to Kabul?

Ans: 1799.

(vi) With which title did Jaman Shah honor him?

Ans: Raja Ranjit Singh.

(vii) How much cash did the king of Jammu give him as compromise when he reached Jammu after conquering Miroval, Narval etc.?

Ans: Rs. 20,000.

(viii) Which other smaller territories did he conquer (before 1805)?

Ans: Aqalgarh, Kusoor & smaller kingdoms in Guj.

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(ix) Which smaller kingdoms beyond river Sutlej did he conquer later with his skills ?

Ans: Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Thaneshwar etc.

447. Which holy city of the present Pjb. (I) did he conquer (1805)?

Ans: Asr.

448. Which city of the Pjb. (I) did he capture (1806)?

Ans: Ludhiana.

449. Which city of the present Pak did he win (1818)?

Ans: Multan.

450. Fm. whom did he conquer Kash. (1819)?

Ans: Dost Muhammad.

451. Which of his Generals captured Peshawar (1834)?

Ans: Hari Singh Nalwa.

452. (i) In which 4 parts did he mainly divide the kingdom, after virtually winning most of the Pjb.?

Ans: Lahore, Multan, Kash., Peshawar.

(ii) What was his kingdom's capital?

Ans: Lahore.

453. (i) Which Maratha ruler sought his help against the British but he refused because he didn't want to have enmity with the British?

Ans: Yashwant Rao Holkar.

(ii) Which treaty did he sign with the British (1807)?

Ans: Treaty of Asr.

(iii) Which river became the Southern border of his kingdom after the treaty?

Ans: Sutlej.

(iv) Which prominent city did the British get?

Ans: Ludhiana.

(v) On which side of the Sutlej did British agree not to have control?

Ans: North.

454. (i) Which were the 3 major components of his army?

Ans: Fauj-e-Aam (Regular) Fauj-e-Khas (French Army), Fauje-Beqawaid (Irregular).

(ii) Which French officers constituted his French Army?

Ans: Gen. Ventura, Allard.

(iii) What was the name of Ranjit Singh's famous cannon, which he got in the Asr. victory?

Ans: Jamjama.

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455 How many Queens did he have?

Ans: 18 (cf. Notes.).

456. Which famous Sikh-temple's dome did he gold-plate (1805)?

Ans: Harmandir Sahib, Asr. (Golden Temple).

457. (i) When did Ranjit Singh breathe his last?

Ans: 27 Jun. 1839.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Lahore.

(iii) Who succeeded him?

Ans: Kharag Singh (son).

(iv) When did Kharag Singh breathe his last?

Ans: 1840.

458. (i) When did the 1st Sikh war against the British begin?

Ans: 11 Dec. 1845.

(ii) When did Lahore fall to the British?

Ans: 20 Feb. 1846.

(iii) Whom did the British recognise as ruler after capturing Lahore (1846)?

Ans: Duleep Singh.

(iv) How old was he at the time of becoming ruler?

Ans: 14 yrs.

(v) To which religion did Duleep Singh convert?

Ans: Christianity (reconverted to Sikhism at old age).

459 Which state did the British create by 'Treaty of Asr.' (16 Mar. 1846)?

Ans: Kash. (cf. Qs 956, 962 Ch. 9).

460. (i) When did the 2nd Anglo-Sikh war take place?

Ans: Sep. 1848.

(ii) What treaty did Duleep Singh sign with the British after defeat (29 Mar. 1849)?

Ans: Pjb. under British control (end of Sikh rule).

(iii) How much pension did Duleep Singh get?

Ans: Rs. 5 lakh /p.a. (cf. Koh-i-Noor Q 488 this Ch.).

ANGLO-MYSORE WARS (HYDER ALI, TIPU SULTAN)

461. (i) Which 2 rulers combined forces & fought the British in the 1st Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)?

Ans: Hyder Ali (Mysore) & Nizam (Hyd.).

(ii) Who was the British Col. to win the battle?

Ans: Col. Smith.

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(iii) How is the battle historically named?

Ans: Battle of Changama.

(iv) What treaty did Nizam of Hyd. sign with Col. Smith (23 Feb. 1768)?

Ans: Accept British dominance.

462. (i) When did the 2nd Anglo-Mysore war take place bet. Hyder Ali & British?

Ans: 1780-84.

(ii) Which 3 prominent battles did Capt. Eyre Coot fight fm. British side increasing British supremacy (1 Jul., 27 Aug. & 27 Sep. 1781)?

Ans: Battles of Porto Novo, Pallilore & Salangarh.

(iii) Which French Admiral's squadron came in the Indian ocean to help Hyder Ali unsuccessfully against the British (1782)?

Ans: Admiral de Suffrein.

463. When did Hyder Ali breathe his last?

Ans: 7 Dec. 1782 (near Chittur).

464. (i) Who succeeded Hyder Ali as the ruler of Mysore?

Ans: Tipu (son).

(ii) Who was only the titular ruler of Mysore at the time?

Ans: Chama Raja.

(iii) When did Chama Rja breathe his last?

Ans: 1795.

465. Which region did Tipu siege with the French help (1783)?

Ans: Mangalore.

466. Which famous *'Gumbuz'* (dome) did Tipu build (1784)?

Ans: 'Gumbuz' of Srirangapatnam.

467. (i) With whom did British sign a treaty against Tipu (4 Jul. 1789)?

Ans: Nizam (Hyd.) & Peshwa (Maratha).

(ii) What was the treaty?

Ans: cf. Notes.

468. (i) When did the 3rd Anglo-Mysore war begin?

Ans: 1790.

(ii) Who led the war fm. British side?

Ans: Gen. Meadows.

(iii) Which prominent towns did Gen. Meadows capture?

Ans: Dindigul, Palghat.

(iv) Which city under Tipu surrendered to the British (21 Mar. 1791)?

Ans: Bang.

(v) Which prominent British Col. died?

Ans: Col. Moorhouse.

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469. (i) Which treaty did Tipu sign with the British (1792)?
Ans: Treaty of Srirangapatnam.

(ii) What was the treaty?
Ans: Tipu to surrender half territory.

470. When did the British siege Srirangapatnam as a prelude to the 4th Anglo-Mysore war?
Ans: 1798.

471. (i) When did the 4th & last Anglo-Mysore war begin?
Ans: 17 Apr. 1799.

(ii) Who led the British troops?
Ans: Maj. Gen. W Pomham & Gen. Baird.

(iii) When did Tipu Sultan become martyr fighting the foreign power?
Ans: 4 May 1799 (cf. Notes.).

472. (i) Which toy fitted with roaring sound did the French make at Tipu's instance?
Ans: Tiger killing a Briton.

(ii) Where is the toy exhibited in London at present?
Ans: Victoria & Albert Museum.

PESHWAS/ANGLO-MARATHA WARS

473. (i) Who were the 2 Peshwas in succession to the 1st Peshwa Balaji Viswanath (1721, 1740)
Ans: Baji Rao I (s/o Balaji Viswanath) & Balaji Baji Rao (s/o Baji Rao I).

(ii) Which b/o Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao captured the Pjb. (Apr. 1758)?
Ans: Raghunath Rao alias Raghoba (cf. Q 476, 477 this Ch.).

474. (i) Who led the Maratha army in the 'Battle of Udgir' defeating Nizam of Hyd. (3 Feb. 1760)?
Ans: Sadashiv Rao Bhau.

(ii) Which prominent North Indian city fell to the Marathas under Sadashiv Rao Bhau & Vishwas Rao (3 Jul. 1760)?
Ans: Dli.

(iii) Why did the army withdraw after some time?
Ans: Food & money shortage.

475. (i) When did Dli come under Marathas again?
Ans: 1771.

(ii) Which Mughal Emp. living at Alla. under British protection did they re-install as Emp. at Dli. (25 Dec. 1771)?
Ans: Shah Alam II.

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(iii) Who blinded him at old age (9 Aug. 1788) after seizing Dli. (15 Jul. 1788)?

Ans: Ghulam Kadir.

(iv) Whose son was Ghulam Kadir?

Ans: Jabita Khan (ex-Rohilla Chief).

(v) Whom did Ghulam Kadir install as puppet king after blinding Shah Alam II (1788)?

Ans: Bedar Bakht.

(vi) Who killed Ghulam Kadir & re-installed blind king Shah Alam II (21 Dec. 1788 - 14 Sep. 1803)?

Ans: Scindia.

(vii) Under whose protection did he come thereafter?

Ans: British (cf. Q 481(iii) & (iv) this Ch.).

476. Who led the Marathas in the battle in which the Nizam faced defeat at Rakshabhuvan on the banks of River Godavari (Oct. 1763)?

Ans: Raghu Nath Rao alias Raghoba.

477. (i) Which Peshwa died at the age of 28 (18 Nov. 1772)?

Ans: Madhav Rao I.

(ii) Who succeeded him (13 Dec. 1772)?

Ans: Narayan Rao (bro.).

(iii) Who killed Narayan Rao & became Peshwa himself (30 Aug. 1773)?

Ans: Raghunath Rao alias Raghoba (uncle).

(iv) Whom did Madhav Rao I's widow install as Peshwa challenging Raghoba (18 Apr. 1774)?

Ans: Madhav Rao I's posth. son.

(v) How did she name him?

Ans: Madhav Rao II.

(vi) How old was Madav Rao II at the time?

Ans: 10 days.

(vii) Where did an unsuccessful revolt in f/o Raghoba take place (1778)?

Ans: Pne.

(viii) How did Madhav Rao II die (22 Oct. 1796)?

Ans: Suicide (jumping fm. terrace).

(ix) Who succeeded him as the last Peshwa (4 Dec. 1796)?

Ans: Baji Rao II (s/o Raghoba).

478. Which 4 rulers of the Maratha confederacy proclaimed ind. fm. the Peshwa (1773)?

Ans: Scindia of Gwl., Holkar of Indr., Bhonsle of Ngp., & Gaekwad of Brd.

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479. Which treaty did Raghunath Rao sign with the British (6 Mar. 1775)?
Ans: Treaty of Surat.

480. (i) When did the 1st Anglo-Maratha war take place?
Ans: 1775-82.

(ii) When did the battle begin?
Ans: 17 May 1775.

(iii) How is the battle historically named?
Ans: Battle of Arras.

(iv) Who won the battle?
Ans: British.

(v) Who led the British forces?
Ans: Col. Keating.

(vi) Which treaty did the Marathas sign with the British (17 Mar. 1782)?
Ans: Treaty of Salby.

(vii) What was the treaty?
Ans: Marathas would have dealings only with the British.

(viii) Who signed on behalf of the Marathas & the British resp.?
Ans: Scindia, Anderson.

481. (i) When did the 2nd Anglo-Maratha war take place?
Ans: 1803-05.

(ii) With whom did the Marathas combine forces to fight?
Ans: Sikhs.

(iii) When did the British capture Dli. in this war?
Ans: 14 Sep. 1803.

(iv) Under which treaty did British acquire Dli., Agra, Broach & other areas virtually ending the Mughal rule (30 Dec. 1803)?
Ans: Treaty of Surji Arjangaon.

482. (i) Which treaty did Peshwa Baji Rao II sign with the British losing ind. to British (31 Dec. 1802)?
Ans: Treaty of Subsidiary Allowance.

(ii) Which Maratha ruler had defeated Baji Rao II before this treaty?
Ans: Yashwant Rao Holkar

483. Which city of Ors. did the British take over (18 Sep. 1803)?
Ans: Puri.

484. (i) Which treaty did Bhonsle sign with the British (15 Dec. 1803)?
Ans: Treaty of Deogaon.

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(ii) Which NE-Indian province came under British after the treaty?

Ans: Ors. (with Cuttack).

485. (i) Which Maratha ruler attacked Dli. after capturing Mathura (1804)?

Ans: Holkar of Indr.

(ii) Which British Lt. Cols. repulsed the attack immediately?

Ans: Lt. Col. Burns & Lt. Col. Ochterlony.

486. Which Bhonsle ruler gave up ind. of Ngp. after a treaty with the British (1816)?

Ans: Appa Saheb.

487. (i) When did the last battle bet. Marathas & the British take place?

Ans: 10 Jan. 1818.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Rampura.

(iii) Who won the battle?

Ans: British (ending Maratha rule).

KOH-I-NOOR

488. (i) Which kingdom's king possessed the precious stone 'Koh-i-Noor' (up to 1304)?

Ans: Malwa.

(ii) Which Khilji ruler took it away fm. the king of Malwa (1304)?

Ans: Ala-ud-din Khilji.

(iii) Which Iranian invader took away the precious stone to Iran as part of his loot in Dli. (1739)?

Ans: Nadir Shah (cf. Q 280 Ch. 2).

(iv) Who possessed it after Nadir Shah's death?

Ans: Ahmed Shah Abdali (Nadir Shah's Army Gen., & later ruler Afg.).

(v) Which of his descendants took shelter in Lahore (Pjb. 1813-14)?

Ans: Shah Shuja.

(vi) Who was the ruler of the Pjb. at the time to whom Shah Shuja handed over 'Koh-i-Noor' as a symbol of gratefulness for shelter?

Ans: Raja Ranjit Singh.

(vii) Which foreign power took away 'Koh-i-Noor' at the end of Sikh rule in the Pjb (1849)?

Ans: British (sent it to Queen).

(viii) Where is the 'Koh-i-Noor' since then?

Ans: With the British Queen.

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NOTES

Q.373(vi) **THOMAS ROE**: Reached Surat 18 Sep.1615, met Jahangir 10 Jan. 1616 & left India 17 Feb. 1618.

Q.376(i) **NAVY:** Names subsequently changed many a time. e.g. Bby. Marine, His Majesty's Indian Marine, The Royal Indian Marine, The Royal Indian Navy. It is known as Indian Navy since India's ind.

Q.380(iii) **SRI RANGA RAJAPATNAM**: Subsequently acquired different names - Chenna Patnam, Madras Patnam & then Madras. This was the 1st land held by British in India (also cf. Q 503 Ch. 5).

Q.386(iii) **PONDICHERRY** - Periods of possessions by various powers:

French: 1683-93, 1697-1760, 1763-78, 1783-93, 1802-03 & 1816-1954

British: 1760-63, 1778-83, 1793-1802 & 1803-16.

Dutch: 1693-97 (cf. Q 948 Ch. 9 for transfer of Pondicherry to Indian Union).

Q.397(ii) **FRENCH COMPANIES**: More than 4 French Companies, including the 'United French East India Company (1611)' were formed but the first to get charter from French Govt. was in 1719.

Q.402(x) **BATTLE OF PLASSEY**: 13 Jun. 1757- Clive began his decisive march to Murshidabad (Clive - 900 Europeans of 39th Foot Regiment, 2000 Indian soldiers, 8 cannon pieces; Siraj - 15000 cavalry, 35000 infantry).

Q.406 (iv) **ROBERT CLIVE**: Is believed to have committed suicide due to ill health & charges of misdeeds in India.

Q.413(iv) **WARREN HASTINGS**: Was censured by the Court of Directors (1783) after which he resigned & left India (8 Feb. 1785). Charges were leveled against him in the British Parliament (1786).

Q.418(ii) **15th BATTALION**: Rebels were killed & the battalion permanently disbanded. 37th battalion rose.

Q.435(i) **'SUTEE' ILL-TRADITION**: Under it, a woman self-immolated, when her husband died, by sitting on the funeral fire of her deceased husband. Some so called Hindu puritans appealed to British to repeal the law, but the British Parliament turned down the appeal (11 Jul. 1832).

Q.455 **RANJIT SINGH**: Was blind by 1 eye & his face was full of small pox signs. The legend goes that once his most beautiful Queen Bibi Mehran asked him sarcastically, where he was when God was distributing beauty. Ranjit Singh quipped that while she was standing in a queue for beauty, he was trying his luck in a queue elsewhere for bravery. It is also said that once a person came to 1 of his ministers & told him that he wrote the Holy Quran in golden ink & would like to sell a copy to the min. The min. expressed inability to purchase it due to the

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unreachable cost of the copy, but he took him to Raja Ranjit Singh. Ranjit Singh purchased a copy instantly & the calligrapher asked him why despite being a Sikh he purchased a copy. Ranjit Singh again humorously replied with a ready wit that God gave him 1 eye so that he could see all religions with 1 eye.

Q.467(ii) **BRITISH-NIZAM-PESHWA TREATY:** 10,000 strong cavalry would attack Tipu & conquered area would be divided equally among the 3.

Q.471(iii) **TIPU:** Was the only Indian king to die in battlefield fighting the British. The British cremated him honorably.

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Chapter 4
1857 Sepoy Mutiny

MUTINY

489. (i) When did the initial troubles of sepoy mutiny begin (1857)?

Ans: 26 Feb 1857.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Behrampore (Beng.).

(iii) In which infantry?

Ans: 19th Beng. infantry.

(iv) When was the 1st shot fired?

Ans: 29 Mar. 1857.

(v) Who fired the shot?

Ans: Mangal Pandey (of Ballia UP).

(vi) Where?

Ans: Barrackpore (Beng.).

(vii) To which infantry did he belong?

Ans: 34th Beng. Infantry.

(viii) Where was he hanged as a result (8 Apr. 1857)?

Ans: Barrackpore.

490. (i) What was approx. the sepoy strength under British before mutiny?

Ans: 2,32,224.

(ii) Abt. how much % revolted?

Ans: 50%.

(iii) When did the proper mutiny begin?

Ans: 10 May 1857.

(iv) Where?

Ans: Meerutt.

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(v) To which city did it spread the next day?
Ans: Dli.

(vi) Who was the 1st British to lose life?
Ans: Col. Finnis (Meerutt).

(vii) Which Mughal ruler was in power at Dli.?
Ans: Bahadur Shah II Zafar (under British).

(viii) How did the mutineers entitle him (17 May 1857)?
Ans: Shahnshah-e-Hindustan (Emp. of India).

(ix) Who was the Gov. Gen. of India during the mutiny?
Ans: Lord Charles Canning.

491. (i) When did the British forces recapture Dli.?
Ans: 20 Sep. 1857.

(ii) To which Lt. did Bahadur Shah II Zafar surrender (21 Sep 1857)?
Ans: Lt. WSR Hodson.

(iii) Where?
Ans: Humayun Tomb, Dli.

(iv) Along with which family members?
Ans: Zeenat (wife), Jawan Bakht (son).

(v) How old was Bahadur Shah at the time?
Ans: 82 yrs.

(vi) When did the trial against him take place?
Ans: 7 Jan.- 29 Mar. 1859.

(vii) To which country did British deport him (Dec. 1859)?
Ans: Burma (Rangoon).

(viii) When did he breathe his last in the Rangoon jail?
Ans: 7 Nov. 1862.

492. (i) What was the real name of another prominent mutiny leader Tantia Tope?
Ans: Ramchandra Raghunath Tope.

(ii) Which yr. was he born?
Ans: 1814.

(iii) When did the British capture him?
Ans: April 1859.

(iv) In which battle did his wife & daughter become martyrs?
Ans: Battle of Kpr.

(v) Where was he hanged after court martial (18 Apr. 1859)?
Ans: Sivapuri.

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493. (i) Who was the adopted s/o last Peshwa Baji Rao II whom the mutineers forced to be their leader?

Ans: Nana Saheb.

(ii) On which side was his own army?

Ans: British.

(iii) Which yr. was he born?

Ans: 1824.

(iv) What was his real name?

Ans: Dhundu Pant.

(v) Where did he breathe his last (24 Sep. 1859)?

Ans: Nepal.

494. (i) Who was the most prominent woman fighter of the mutiny?

Ans: Rani Luxmi Bai (cf. Notes).

(ii) When was she born?

Ans: 16 Nov. 1835.

(iii) Where?

Ans: Vns.

(iv) What was her real name?

Ans: Manikarnika.

(v) Whose Queen was she?

Ans: Raja Gangadhar Rao.

(vi) Which kingdom's ruler was he?

Ans: Jhansi.

(vii) What was the name of her 5 yr. old adopted son whom she wanted to make ruler after her husband's death?

Ans: Ananda Rao.

(viii) Who was the Gov. Gen. of India at the time?

Ans: Lord Dalhousie.

(ix) By which doctrine did he disallow Luxmi Bai's adopted son to become ruler?

Ans: Doctrine of Lapse.

(x) When did Lord Dalhousie annexe Jhansi to East India Co. after applying the doctrine?

Ans: 27 Feb. 1854.

495. (i) Which British Gen. fought Luxmi Bai when she bravely led her army in the mutiny?

Ans: Gen. Hugh Rose.

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(ii) How is the battle historically named?
Ans: Battle of Kota Ki Sarai.

(iii) How did she die in the battle?
Ans: cf. Notes.

(iv) How did Gen. Hugh Rose comment on her martyrdom?
Ans: cf. Notes.

496. (i) Which prominent Fort in present MP did British capture (20 Jun. 1858)?
Ans: Gwl. Fort.

(ii) When did the Sepoy mutiny officially end?
Ans: 8 Jul. 1858.

497. Which Nawab of Oudh's Queen also fought unsuccessfully in the Mutiny?
Ans: cf. Q 368 Ch. 2.

NOTES

Q.494(i) **RANI LUXMI BAI:** A legendary freedom fighter of the mutiny & one of the most honored & inspiring personalities of India's history, known as *'Jhansi Ki Rani'* (The Queen of Jhansi). Famous poetess Subhadra Kumari Chauhan wrote the legendary long poem *'Khoob ladi mardani woh to Jhansi wali Rani thi..'*.(Meaning: She fought a lot, she was like a male, she was the Queen of Jhansi . . .).

Q.495 (iii) **RANI LUXMI BAI's MARTYRDOM:** Her faithful horse was ·ired; she took a new & less experienced horse. One of her close female associates Munder was killed & Luxmi Bai turned back to crush to pieces the one who killed Munder. Then as she turned, a very wide drain intercepted her. Her new horse couldn't cross the very wide drain & started moving confusedly around itself when the British soldiers, not to miss the opportunity, rushed to the spot & besieged her. She fought them all alone. Some soldier attacked her fm. behind with a sword. Her head leaned to the right & the next blow was on her brave iron chest but she crushed that enemy to pieces despite herself being severely injured. Her faithful close confidant Ramchandra Rao Deshmukh, who was nearby, picked her up & took her to a hut where one Baba Gangadas served her cold water, made her lie on a floor-bed & the bravest lady of the Indian History breathed her last.

(iv) **GEN. HUGH ROSE ON LUXMI BAI:** "HERE LIES THE WOMAN WHO WAS THE ONLY MAN AMONG MEN".

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Chapter 5
Portugal

GENERAL

498. Which Pope assigned India to Portugal in his div. of non-Christian world bet. Portugal & Spain under the Bull of May (1493)?

Ans: Pope Alexander VI.

499. (i) Who was the 1st Portuguese traveler to India?

Ans: Vasco da Gama.

(ii) When did he reach India?

Ans: 17 May 1498.

(iii) At which coast did he touch India?

Ans: Calicut.

(iv) How many companions were with him?

Ans: 170.

(v) How many ships did he bring?

Ans: 4.

(vi) When did he start fm. Lisbon (c/o Portugal)?

Ans: 1 Jul. 1497.

(vii) Where did he est. a factory when he came to India again (1502)?

Ans: Cochin.

500. (i) In what capacity did he come to India (25 Sep. 1524)?

Ans: Portuguese Viceroy to India.

(ii) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 24 Dec. 1524.

(iii) Where was he buried?

Ans: Church of St. Francis, Cochin.

(iv) When were his remains removed fm. the grave to Portugal?

Ans: 1532 (cf. Notes.).

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501. (i) Which country est. the 1st ever-European factory in India (1500)?
Ans: Portugal.

(ii) Where?
Ans: Calicut.

(iii) Under whom (reached Calicut 13 Sep. 1500)?
Ans: Pedro Alvarez Cabral.

502. Who was the 1st Portugal Viceroy to India (24 Oct. 1505)?
Ans: Dom Francis de Almeida.

503. (i) After which Portuguese leader was the city Madras so named?
Ans: Madra.

(ii) Which yr. did the Portuguese team led by Madra arrive here?
Ans: 1507.

504. (i) Which 3 powers united & challenged Portugal's Naval strength & defeated it at Chaul (1508)?
Ans: Zamorin (Calicut), Sultan Mahmud Begara (Guj.) & Sultan of Egypt.

(ii) In which battle did the Portuguese forces defeat the combined Muslim Naval forces (1509)
Ans: Battle of Diu.

(iii) Where did Sultan Mahmud Begara allow Portuguese to set up a factory after this?
Ans: Diu.

505. (i) Who built the 1st Portuguese fortress in India (Cochin-1503)?
Ans: Alphonso de Albuquerque.

(ii) In which capacity had Albuquerque first come to India (1503)?
Ans: Naval Cdr.

506. (i) Who succeeded Almeida as Portugal Viceroy in India (4 Nov.1509)?
Ans: Alphonso de Albuquerque (cf. Q 502 this Ch.).

(ii) Which prominent city of India did Albuquerque conquer first (1510)?
Ans: Goa (cf. Notes.).

(iii) Which kingdom's main port was Goa till then?
Ans: Bijapur.

(iv) Which city of Guj. did he next capture the same yr.?
Ans: Surat.

(v) When did Albuquerque breathe his last?
Ans: 16 Dec. 1515.

507. Which Portuguese traveler visited Vijayanagar (1522)?
Ans: Domingos Paes.

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508. (i) Who was appointed Gov. of Portuguese India (1528)?
Ans: Nunho da Cunha.

(ii) Fm. which Guj. & Malwa ruler did he capture Diu (Guj.) & Bassein (Maha.) (1534)?
Ans: Sultan Bahadur Shah.

(iii) What did Sultan Bahadur Shah offer to buy peace?
Ans: Bby. with Elephanta id.

(iv) What was Elephanta id.'s original name?
Ans: Gharapuri.

509. (i) Where did Nunho da Cunha build a Fort (1535)?
Ans: Diu.

(ii) Where did he build a Fort (1536)?
Ans: Bassein.

510. (i) How did the Portuguese detain Bahadur Shah deceptively (1537)?
Ans: Invited for negotiations at Diu.

(ii) How did Bahadur Shah attempt to escape (14 Feb. 1537?
Ans: Jumped into water.

(iii) How did he die in the attempt?
Ans: A Portuguese sailor killed him.

511. (i) Which country's expedition bombarded Diu for 20 days to expel the Portuguese fm. India (Sep. 1538)?
Ans: Turkey.

(ii) When did the Turkish expedition return after arrival of fresh Portuguese force?
Ans: 25 Nov. 1538.

512. Who was the 1st Portuguese Viceroy of the East (1545)?
Ans: Joa de Castro.

513. (i) Who purchased Bby. (1549)?
Ans: D'Parsia de Orta.

(ii) Cost?
Ans: Rs. 537.

514. Whom did the Portuguese Viceroy send as ambassador to Akbar's court (1578)?
Ans: Antony Cabral.

515. Over which river did the Portuguese est. the 1st international riverine port in India (1579)?
Ans: Hooghly.

516. (i) Which country got sovereignty over Portugal & hence Portugal rights over Indian territory also got transferred to it (1580)?
Ans: Spain.

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(ii) When did the King of Spain ask Portuguese Viceroy of India to drive out the English?

Ans: 1614.

517. (i) Which Portuguese princess was married to King Charles II of Eng. (23 Jun. 1661)?

Ans: Catherine de Bràganza.

(ii) Which city was given as dowry to King Charles II?

Ans: Bby.

(iii) When did the British actually get Bby.?

Ans: 1665.

(iv) Who signed the instrument of surrender?

Ans: Humphrey Cooke.

(v) In which lady's house?

Ans: Lady D Ignez Miranda.

(vi) To which Co. did King Charles II lease out Bby. for upkeep (1668)?

Ans: East India Co.

518. Which King of Portugal founded a temporary Portuguese East India Co. (1731)?

Ans: King John V.

519. When was the 1st Portuguese public court est. in India?

Ans: 1772.

LIBERATION OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES

520. (i) When was the 1st Satyagraha for liberation of Goa fm. Portuguese control launched?

Ans: 18 Jun 1946.

(ii) Which yr. after ind. did the GOI ask Portuguese Govt. to close its legation in N Dli.?

Ans: cf. Q 946 & 947 Ch. 9.

NOTES

Q.500(iv) VASCO DA GAMA: The remains were taken to Portugal but the original tablet is still there at Cochin.

Q.506(ii) GOA: Was the 1st ever territory to be occupied by any European power after Alexander. Albuquerque was also notorious as the most brutal converter to Christianity. He killed Indian soldiers or expelled them & got married their women to his Christian soldiers.

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Chapter 6
Some Temples

SOMNATH TEMPLE

521. In which cent. was Somnath Temple first built?
Ans: 1st cent.

522. Who built the 2nd Somnath Temple (649)?
Ans: Dharmasena IV (Pallabhi ruler, Guj.).

523. (i) In which cent. was the 3rd Somnath Temple built?
Ans: 9th cent.

(ii) Which invader fm. Ghazni destroyed the 3rd Somnath Temple (8 Jan. 1026)?
Ans: Sultan Mahmood of Ghazni.

(iii) How many devotees & other people gave their lives to save the deity?
Ans: ≈ 50,000.

(iv) What did he do to the idol of the deity?
Ans: Break it into pieces.

(v) Where did he place the pieces of the broken idol in Ghazni?
Ans: Steps of a mosque.

(vi) Which British Gov. Gen. of India brought back fm. Ghazni (1842) the sandalwood gates of Somnath Temple which Sultan Mehmood had taken away?
Ans: Lord Ellenborough.

524. Who built the 4th Somnath Temple (11th cent.)?
Ans: Raja Bhoj (Paramar Dynasty) (unconfirmed).

525. (i) Who built the 5th Somnath Temple (1169)?
Ans: Kumarapala (Chalukya King - Guj.).

(ii) Which head priest requested him to build the temple?
Ans: Pasupat Acharya Bhava Brihaspati.

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(iii) Who destroyed the 5th Somnath Temple (1297)?

Ans: Alaf Khan (Ala-ud-din Khilji's Army Cdr.).

526. (i) Who built the 6th Somnath Temple (1308)?

Ans: King Chandrasama Mahipal (Junagarh).

(ii) Who destroyed it (1395)?

Ans: Zafar Khan, Gov. Guj.

527. Which yr. was the 7th Somnath Temple built (by public finance)?

Ans: 1400.

528. Who built the 8th Somnath Temple (1783)?

Ans: Rani Ahilya Bai, (Indr.).

529. (i) Which no. Somnath Temple is the present one?

Ans: 9th.

(ii) When was it inaugurated?

Ans: 11 May 1951.

(iii) Who inaugurated it?

Ans: Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1st Presi., India).

(iv) On which no. Somnath temple's site is the 9th temple constructed?

Ans: 5th Somnath Temple (8th temple still exists).

MAHAKALA TEMPLE

530. (i) Who built the *Mahakala* Temple in Ujn. (57 B.C)?.

Ans: Vikramaditya.

(ii) Who destroyed this temple (1234)?

Ans: Sams-ud-din Iltutmish.

KONARK TEMPLE

531. (i) Which yr. was the *Konark* Sun-Temple consecrated?

Ans: 1255.

(ii) How many sculptured wheels does the Sun-chariot have?

Ans: 24.

(iii) What do they signify?

Ans: 24 fortnights (1 yr.).

(iv) How many horses draw the chariot?

Ans: 7.

(v) Who designed the temple?

Ans: Bishu Maharana.

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(vi) In which state is the temple situated?

Ans: Ors.

(vii) Who was the ruler of Ors. when the temple was consecrated?

Ans: Narasimha Deva I (Ganga Dynasty).

(viii) What does '*Konark*' mean?

Ans: Angular Sun (**Kona** = *Angle,* **Arka**=*Sun).*

(ix) Which Muslim convert damaged the Konark temple after capturing Ors. (1568)

Ans: Kalapahar.

(x) Which temple near Guwahati did he destroy (1564)?

Ans: Kamakshya Temple.

CHENNAKESAVA (VISHNU) TEMPLE

532. (i) Which temple did the Hoysala King Tribhuvana Vishnuvardhana consecrate at Halebid (Dorasamudra) (27 Mar. 1117)?

Ans: Chenna Kesava Vishnu Temple.

(ii) How many yrs. did the temple take to complete?

Ans: 103.

(iii) Under which Hoysala King was the *Prasanna Chennakesava* temple built at Srirangapatnam (1268)?

Ans: Vira Narasimha III.

(iv) Which military Cdr. of the King was in charge of the construction?

Ans: Somanatha.

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Chapter 7
Delhi

THE 9 CITIES

533. (i) Who built the 1st city of Dli. named 'Dhilika' (736)?

Ans: Anangpal Tuar.

(ii) Which dynasty's prince was he?

Ans: Tomara (A Rajput tribe in Har.).

(iii) Which Chauhan Chief of Ajm. captured Dli. fm. the Tomara Rajputs (1151)?

Ans: Visala Deva.

(iv) Which medieval ruler (fm 1206) built the first capital city of Dli. around Qutub Minar?

Ans: Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

534. (i) Who built the 2nd capital city of Dli.?

Ans: Ala-ud-din Khilji.

(ii) Which Fort did he build?

Ans: Siri Fort.

535. (i) Who built the 3rd capital city of Dli.?

Ans: Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak.

(ii) How did he name it?

Ans: Tughlakabad.

536. (i) Who built the 4th capital city of Dli.?

Ans: Muhammad Tughlak Shah II (Juna Khan).

(ii) How did he name it?

Ans: Jahanpanah.

537. (i) Who built the 5th capital city of Dli.?

Ans: Feroze Tughlak Shah III.

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(ii) How did he name the new capital city?
Ans: Ferozabad (at Feroze Shah Kotla, Dli.) (shifted to NE fm. earlier position).

538. Which medieval ruler shifted the capital fm. Dli. to Agra (1505)?
Ans: Sikandar II Lodi (cf. Notes).

539. (i) On which site in Dli. did Humayun build his new city (1533)?
Ans: Purana Qila (Old Fort).

(ii) How did he name it?
Ans: Din Panah.

(iii) Which city stood around the Purana Qila site during Mahabharata era?
Ans: Indraprastha.

(iv) Who demolished Humayun's city *'Din Panah'* (1539)?
Ans: Sher Shah Suri.

540. (i) Who built the 6th capital city of Dli. at the same site?
Ans: Sher Shah Suri.

(ii) How did he name it?
Ans: Shergarh (also cf. Q 188 Ch. 2).

541. (i) Who finally shifted the capital fm. Agra to Dli. (1646) & built the 7th city?
Ans: Shahjahan (cf. Notes).

(ii) How did he name it?
Ans: Shahjahanabad.

(iii) Who led the procession while shifting fm. Agra to Shahjahanabad?
Ans: Prince Dara Shikoh.

542. (i) Which city was made India's capital by East India Co. (1774)?
Ans: cf. Q400(viii) Ch. 3.

(ii) Which British King shifted the capital back to Delhi (Old) (8th city)?
Ans: King George V.

(iii) When did the King reach India to proclaim the shift?
Ans: 2 Dec. 1911 (Bby.).

(iv) When did he proclaim the shift (in Dli.)?
Ans: 12 Dec. 1911.

(v) When was the shift implemented?
Ans: 1 Apr. 1912.

(vi) Where in Dli. did the King lay down the foundation stone of a new capital city to be built hereafter (New Delhi) (12 Dec. 1911)?
Ans: Kingsway Camp.

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543. (i) Which city ultimately became the capital of India (9th City)?

Ans: New Delhi.

(ii) When was New Delhi inaugurated?

Ans: 10 Feb. 1931.

(iii) How many stamps were issued on the eve of inauguration (9 Feb. 1931)?

Ans: 6.

(iv) Who were the chief designers of New Delhi?

Ans: Edwin Lutyens, Herbert Baker.

(v) When did Lutyens & his team first come to Dli. to inspect the sites for the new capital?

Ans: Apr. 1912.

(vi) Why did Lutyens & Baker reject Kingsway Camp as the site for new capital?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(vii) To which vill. did they shift the foundation stone despite the King's having laid it down at Kingsway Camp?

Ans: Vill. Malcha (cf. Notes).

(viii) Which prominent constructions did they make?

Ans: War Memorial Arch, Vice-Regal Palace, Parliament House, Sectt. bldgs. & Connaught Place.

(ix) At which site did they build the Vice-regal Palace & the Sectt. Bldgs.?

Ans: Raisina Hill (cf. Notes).

(x) How is the 'War Memorial Arch' known since independence?

Ans: India Gate.

(xi) Names of which famous war's Indian martyrs are inscribed on India Gate?

Ans: World War I.

(xii) How is the Vice-Regal Palace known since ind.?

Ans: Rashtrapati Bhavan (President's House).

(xiii) How many floors does it have?

Ans: 4.

(xiv) How many rooms?

Ans: 340.

(xv) How many bricks were used to build it?

Ans: 70 cr.

(xvi) How many cu. ft. of stone?

Ans: 30 lakh.

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(xvii) How much is the commercial value of Rashtrapati Bhavan as per a recent survey (an estimate in TOI, Dli.) (2004)?

Ans: Rs. 12 cr. per acre.

(xviii) How much is the total area?

Ans: 330 acres.

(xix) Which famous gardens are situated inside Rashtrapati Bhavan & are open to the people usually in the month of Feb.?

Ans: Mughal Gardens.

(xx) In the memory of whose visit was Connaught Place built?

Ans: Duke of Connaught.

NOTES

Q.538 & 541(i) **DELHI AGRA**: In reality, the capital repeatedly shifted bet. Delhi & Agra during Mughal period resulting in Tombs & Forts in both cities. After entering the palace at Agra (10 May 1526 - Q 170 Ch. 2), Babar subsequently made Delhi the seat of Power. Then Akbar shifted to Fatehpur Sikri & back (Q 216 Ch. 2) & finally Shahjahan shifted to Delhi, building the glittering capital city.

Q.543(vi), (vii), (ix) **REJECTING KIGSWAY CAMP:** (excerpt fm. 'Delhi', a novel by Khushwant Singh – p 324)- In Apr. 1912, Edwin Lutyens, the architect approved by the King & a team of town builders came to Dli. to inspect the site of the new capital. They went by horseback around Kingsway Camp, the Ridge & along the river Jamuna fm. above 'Majnoon Ka Tila' to Okhla. They went over the area several times again on elephants before deciding that Kingsway Camp would not do because it was low-lying, too close to the river (Jamuna) & swampy. They spent another 15 days riding around vill. bet. Paharganj & Mehrauli & fm. Jamuna behind Purana Qila to the Ridge before deciding that the most suitable site for the new city would be around Malcha & that the Vice-regal Palace & the Sectt. should be built on Raisina Hill. Lord Hardinge, who had earlier chosen the Kingsway Camp site, agreed with them. It did not bother them that Their Majesties had laid the foundation stone at Kingsway Camp. There was nothing sacred about the site, they said. The same foundation stone could be re-laid elsewhere.

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Chapter 8
British Period (1857-1947)

GENERAL

544. (i) Which yr. did India become a part of British Empire?
Ans: 1858 (cf. Q 400 (xvii) Ch. 3).

(ii) Which was the last date of authority of the Co. in India?
Ans: 1 Sep. 1858.

(iii) Where was the final meeting held?
Ans: East India House, Leaden Hall Street, London.

(iv) Which date was fixed for the transfer of authority fm. Co. to the British Crown?
Ans: 1 Nov. 1858.

(v) Which Act did the British Parliament pass for the purpose (2 Aug. 1858)?
Ans: GOI Act.

(vi) Who was the Gov. Gen. of India at the time?
Ans: Lord Charles Canning.

(vii) Which new designation did he acquire after the transfer of power?
Ans: cf. Q 400 (xviii) (xix) Ch. 3.

(viii) In how many lang. was the proclamation of transfer of power made to the people of India (1 Nov. 1858)?
Ans: 18.

(ix) When was the East India Co. dissolved?
Ans: 1 Jun. 1874.

545. (i) Which famous Act reg. crime was passed (6 Oct. 1860)?
Ans: Indian Penal Code, (Act XLV).

(ii) Which Sec. of the code provides for 'Life Sentence'?
Ans: Sec. 302.

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(iii) When did the Act come into force?

Ans: I Jan. 1862.

546. Against cultivators of which item did a successful peasants' revolt take place in Beng. (1859)?

Ans: Indigo.

547. (i) When was the Competitive exam. for ICS started in Eng., permitting Indians also to compete?

Ans: 1853.

(ii) Under which Act?

Ans: Charter Act 1853.

(iii) Which college in Haileybury (E) was the recruiting College?

Ans: East India College.

(iv) Which Act reg. Civil Services was passed (1861)?

Ans: ICS Act.

(v) Who was the 1st Indian to be directly recruited to the 'Covenanted Civil Service', later re-named ICS (1864)?

Ans: Satyendra Nath Tagore.

(vi) Who were the 1st 4 Indians to successfully pass the ICS competition?

Ans: Surendranath Bannerji, Romesh Chandra Dutta, Behari Lal Gupta, SB Thakur.

(vii) Which of them was removed fm. ICS due to false controversy abt. his exact age (1874)?

Ans: Surendranath Bannerji.

(viii) Fm. which yr. did British pronounce that competition exam. for ICS would be held in India also?

Ans: 1921.

548. (i) Which workers organised the 1st ever industrial strike in India which was also the 2nd industrial strike in the world (May 1862)?

Ans: Howrah Railway Stn.

(ii) How many workers went on strike?

Ans: ≈ 1200.

549. (i) Which territories did the British take fm. the ruler of Bhutan after a treaty (11 Nov. 1865)?

Ans: 'Dooar' territories bordering Beng., Asm.

(ii) What does *'Dooar'* mean?

Ans: Doorways leading to Bhutan.

(iii) How many *'Dooar'* territories were there?

Ans: 18 (11 in present WB, 7 present Asm.).

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550. (i) Which Viceroy organised the 1st ever census in India (1871)?

Ans: Lord Richard Bourke Mayo.

(ii) What was the estimate of India's population in the census?

Ans: ≈ 20.6 cr.

(iii) What was the census figure (1891)?

Ans: 27,94,46,000.

(iv) Who assassinated Lord Mayo in the Andaman Ids. (8 Feb. 1872)?

Ans: Sher Ali (Afg. prisoner).

(v) What punishment was served on Sher Ali (12 March 1872)?

Ans: Hanged.

(vi) Against punishment to which Afghan Wahabi leader did Sher Ali take revenge by assassination?

Ans: Amir Khan.

551. (i) Which sub-province was cut off fm. Beng. & made Chief Commissioner's province (1874)?

Ans: Asm.

(ii) Which 2 other sub-provinces were separated fm. Beng. but kept united among themselves (1912)?

Ans: Bhr., Ors.

(iii) When were they separated fm. each other?

Ans: 1 Apr. 1936.

(iv) After which Act were they separated?

Ans: GOI Act. 1935.

552. When was the BSE founded?

Ans: 9 Jul 1875.

553. When was the IMD founded?

Ans: 1875.

554. When was the money order system intro.?

Ans: 1 Jan 1880.

555. (i) Which asso. was founded in Cal. to work on the probs. of East India's people (26 Jul. 1876)?

Ans: Indian Asso.

(ii) Which prominent leader attended the inaugural meeting despite his son's death the same morning?

Ans: Surendra Nath Bannerji.

(iii) Who was the 1st presi. of the Asso.?

Ans: Mono Mohan Ghose.

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556. (i) Which title was conferred on Queen Victoria of Eng. w.r.t India by an Act passed by the British Parliament (3 Apr. 1876)?

Ans: Queen & Empress of India.

(ii) When was the proclamation made?

Ans: 1 Jan. 1877 (Dli.).

(iii) How is the conf., where the proclamation was made, named?

Ans: Dli. Durbar.

(iv) Who presided over the *'Durbar'*?

Ans: Lord Robert Lytton I (Viceroy fm. Apr. 1876).

(v) Which yr. did Queen Victoria breathe her last?

Ans: 1901.

557. (i) Who was declared 'Emp. of India' after her?

Ans: King Edward VII.

(ii) Who succeeded him (1910)?

Ans: King George V (cf. Q 542(ii) - (vi) Ch. 7).

(iii) What was his Queen's name?

Ans: Queen Mary.

(iv) Who succeeded King George V (1936)?

Ans: King Edward VIII.

(v) Who was the last British Emp. of India (12 Dec. 1936 to 22 Jun. 1948)?

Ans: King George VI.

558. (i) Which country on India' Eastern border did the British annexe (1885)?

Ans: Burma.

(ii) Who was Burma's King at the time?

Ans: King Thibaw.

(iii) Where did the British keep him as captive?

Ans: Ratnagiri (Maha.).

(iv) Where was he buried after death (1915)?

Ans: Behrampore (Beng.).

(v) Which yr. was Burma separated fm. India?

Ans: 1937.

559. (i) Which kingdom's (currently a state in NE India) prince did the British hang (13 Aug. 1891)?

Ans: Manipur.

(ii) What was his name?

Ans: Senapati Tikendraji.

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(iii) Which of his family members were also hanged (13 Aug. 1891)?
Ans: Agnesh Sena, Gen. Thangal (bros.).

(iv) What led to hanging & bringing Mani. under British hereafter?
Ans: Killing a British officer suppressing a revolt.

560. (i) Which community in Bhr. revolted against the British in Ranchi & around (1899)?
Ans: Munda.

(ii) Who was their leader?
Ans: Birsa.

(iii) How many Mundas assembled against the British?
Ans: ≈ 6000.

(iv) When was Birsa arrested?
Ans: Feb. 1900 (died in prison - Jun.).

561. Which province of the present Pakistan was created in the NW (1900)?
Ans: NWFP.

562. (i) When did the British intro. the 'Principle of Indirect Elections'?
Ans: 1892.

(ii) After which reforms did elected rep. actually enter Legislatures (1909)?
Ans: Minto-Morley Reforms.

(iii) After which reforms were separate voter lists for each religion i.e. Hindu Muslim etc. intro. (1909)?
Ans: Minto-Morley Reforms (also cf. Q 583 this Ch.).

(iv) What were Minto & Morley in India at the time?
Ans: Viceroy & Secy. of State for India resp.

(v) Which report on reforms in the Indian Constitution was published (8 Jul. 1918)?
Ans: Montagu - Chelmsford Report.

(vi) Which Act came into force after the report?
Ans: GOI Act (1919).

(vii) What were Chelmsford & Montagu in India at the time?
Ans: Viceroy & Secy. of State for India resp.

563. (i) When did British est. the 'Chamber of Princes' for representation by the rulers of princely states of India?
Ans: 8 Feb. 1921.

(ii) How many princely states' rulers were members of the Chamber?
Ans: 108.

(iii) How many nominees represented another 127 princely states?
Ans: 12.

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(iv) How many states ruled mainly by landlords remained unrepresentated?
Ans: 327.

564. (i) Which bank did the British est. by merging the Presidency Banks of Cal., Mds. & Bby. (1921)?
Ans: Imperial Bank.

(ii) How was the bank re-named after India's ind. ?
Ans: State Bank of India (SBI).

565. (i) Which court was created as the highest judicial authority in India (1937)?
Ans: Federal Court of India.

(ii) How was the court re-named after ind. (26 Jan. 1950)?
Ans: Supreme Court.

566. (i) When were the provincial elections held in India?
Ans: Feb. 1937 (cf. Qs 591, 626-629 this Ch.).

(ii) After which Act passed by British Parliament were these elections held?
Ans: GOI Act 1935.

567. (i) Who took the oath as undivided India's PM (2 Sep. 1946)?
Ans: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

(ii) Who was the British PM at the time?
Ans: Clement Atlee.

(iii) How did All India Muslim League (AIML) proclaim the day of Nehru's becoming PM?
Ans: Day of Mourning.

(iv) When did the AIML join the cabinet?
Ans: 26 Oct. 1946.

568. Which leaders did the British PM summon for extraordinary talks at his residence 10, Downing Street, London (Nov. 1946)?
Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru, Baldev Singh, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.

569. (i) How was the Central Assembly (elected to frame India's constitution) named (1946)?
Ans: Constituent Assembly (cf. Q 595, 630 this Ch.).

(ii) How many seats did the assembly have?
Ans: 389.

(iii) How many of these fm. British India?
Ans: 296.

(iv) How many fm. princely India?
Ans: 93.

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(v) When were the elections for the 'British India' part held?

Ans: Jul.-Aug. 1946.

570. (i) When did the Constituent Assembly start functioning?

Ans: 9 Dec. 1946.

(ii) Who was elected its Chairman (11 Dec. '46)?

Ans: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

(iii) Which reso. did Pt. Nehru move in the assembly for 'Independent Sovereign Rule in India'?

Ans: Objective Resolution.

(iv) When was the drafting committee appointed to draft the CoI?

Ans: 29 Aug. 1947.

(v) Who was its Chairman?

Ans: Dr. BR Ambedkar (cf. Qs 750-768 this Ch.).

571. (i) When did the British PM proclaim in the British Parliament that British would leave India by Jun. 1948?

Ans: 18 Feb. 1947.

(ii) Who was sent as the last Viceroy (24 Mar. 1947)?

Ans: Lord Louis Mountbatten.

(iii) What was he to the Queen Victoria?

Ans: Great grandson.

(iv) How many regular Viceroys functioned in India incl. Lord Mountbatten?

Ans: 20.

572. (i) When did Lord Mountbatten pronounce the British decision to partition India?

Ans: 2 Jun. 1947.

(ii) When did he ultimately give his plan of transfer of power?

Ans: 3 Jun. 1947.

(iii) How is the plan named?

Ans: Mountbatten Plan (or 3 Jun. Plan).

(iv) Who was appointed Jt. Chairman, Boundary Commission (6 Jul. 1947)?

Ans: Sir Cyril Radcliff (later Lord Radcliff).

(v) Who was appointed Pvt. Secy. to Sir Cyril Radcliff?

Ans: Christopher Beamount.

(vi) Who was appointed Asstt. Secy., Boundary Commission (8 Jul. 1947)?

Ans: Rao Sahib VD Iyer.

573. (i) When was the 'India Independence Act' placed before British Parliament?

Ans: 5 Jul. 1947.

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(ii) When was it passed?

Ans: 18 Jul. 1947.

574. (i) On which date was a new nation Pakistan born?

Ans: 14 Aug. 1947.

(ii) What was its capital at the time of birth?

Ans: Karachi.

(iii) To which city did Ayub Khan shift the capital when he took over as Presi. Pakistan ('58)?

Ans: Rawalpindi.

(iv) Which new city was built (1958-62) as Pakistan's new capital & is the capital till date?

Ans: Islamabad.

(v) Who was the 1st PM of Pakistan?

Ans: Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.

575. (i) On which date did india become independent?

Ans: 15 August 1947.

(ii) Which day of the week fell on this date?

Ans: Friday.

(iii) What is the capital of independent India?

Ans: New Delhi (also cf. Q 543, Ch. 7).

MAJOR EVENTS

BENGAL DIVISION

576. (i) Which major NE-Indian province did the British partition (1905)?

Ans: Beng.

(ii) When did the British Parliament approve this div.?

Ans: 20 Jul. 1905.

(iii) When did the partition come into force?

Ans: 16 Oct. 1905.

(iv) Who was India's Viceroy at the time?

Ans: Lord Curzon.

(v) Where was a reso. passed in a public meeting to boycott British goods in protest?

Ans: Bagerhat (now in BD).

(vi) Which movement did Indian National Congress (INC) start after this (7 Aug. 1905)?

Ans: Swadeshi Movement.

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(vii) When was Beng. re-united?

Ans: 12 Dec. 1911 (on King's visit to India, cf. Qs 542 Ch. 7).

GADAR MOVEMENT

577. (i) Who led the Gadar movement by Indian immigrants at San Francisco, US (1913)?

Ans: Tarak Nath Das.

(ii) What was the name of the ship which started moving fm. Hong Kong to Vancouver (Canada) as a part of the Gadar movement (28 Mar. 1914)?

Ans: Komagata Maru.

(iii) Who was its leader?

Ans: Gurjeet Singh.

(iv) How many Sikh passengers did the ship have?

Ans: 351.

(v) How many Punjabi Muslim youth?

Ans: 21.

(vi) Which country's color discrimination was the ship challenging?

Ans: Canada.

(vii) When did the ship reach Vancouver?

Ans: 13 May 1914.

(viii) When was it forced to start its back journey to India?

Ans: 28 Jul. 1914.

(ix) At which point did the ship come near Cal. (29 Sep. 1914)?

Ans: Budge Budge.

(x) How many persons were officially reported 'shot dead' by the British?

Ans: 17.

(xi) How many imprisoned?

Ans: 202 (also cf. Q 817 this Ch.).

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

578. (i) When was India's provisional govt. est. as the 'Govt. in exile'?

Ans: 1915.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Kabul (Afg.).

579 Who headed the provisional govt.?

Ans: Raja Mahendra Pratap.

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ROWLETT ACT/JALLIANWALLAH BAGH

580. (i) In which city is Jallianwallah Bagh?

Ans: Asr., Pjb. (I).

(ii) Which Act suppressing liberties to Indians was passed by the British (18 Mar. 1919)?

Ans: Rowlett Act.

(iii) On which date were a large no. of people killed here due to firing on innocent people protesting against the Act?

Ans: 13 Apr. 1919.

(iv) How many people died?

Ans: 379.

(v) How many were officially recorded injured?

Ans: 1,208.

(vi) How many bullets were fired?

Ans: 1,650.

(vii) Which British officer ordered firing?

Ans: Brig. Gen. REH Dyer.

(viii) Who was the Gov. of the Pjb. at the time?

Ans: Michael O'Dwyer.

(ix) Who assassinated Michael O'Dwyer as revenge?

Ans: cf. Q 825 this Ch.

581. (i) Which commission of inquiry was appointed by British to inquire into the Jallianwallah massacre & related events?

Ans: Hunter Commission.

(ii) What action followed the report of the commission?

Ans: Gen. Dyer divested of command but his action approved by House of Lords (E).

(iii) How did the British admirers reward him?

Ans: Sword of Honor + £ 20,000.

(iv) Which great Indian poet returned the knighthood to the British after the massacre?

Ans: Rabindra Nath Tagore.

MAPILLA REVOLT

582. (i) Where did the famous Mapilla revolt by Muslim peasants take place (Aug. 1921)?

Ans: Distt. Malabar (Ker.).

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(ii) Who were the Mapillas?
Ans: Muslim tenants of Hindu landlords.

(iii) What were their grievances?
Ans: High rents, lack of security of tenure etc.

(iv) Where was the Malabar Distt. Cong. Conf. held that decided to supprt the tenants' cause (Apr. 1920)?
Ans: Manjeri.

(v) Where was a tenants' asso. formed following the Manjeri conf.?
Ans: Kozhikode.

(vi) Which prominent Muslim movement exentded support to the Mapilla movement?
Ans: Khilafat (cf. Q 590 this Ch.).

(vii) Which Distt. Magistrate of Eranad taluqa raided a mosque at Tirurangadi along with police force?
Ans: EF Thomas.

(viii) Which Khilafat leader & a respected priest did EE Thomas want to arrest fm. the mosque?
Ans: Ali Musaliar (only 3 less important Khilafat volunteers were found & arrested).

(ix) About which famous mosque did the news spread that it was destroyed by British, resulting in more trouble?
Ans: Mambrath.

(x) How did the British finally suppress the movement?
Ans: Declared Martial law.

LUCKNOW PACT & NEHRU REPORT

583. (i) By which pact were separate voter lists for Hindus, Muslims Christians, Sikhs & Europeans etc. agreed to continue (1916)?
Ans: Luck. Pact.

(ii) Which 2 INC leaders played important roles in bringing abt. the pact?
Ans: Lokmanya Tilak, Annie Besant.

584. (i) Who headed the committee that gave the 'Nehru Report' (1928)?
Ans: Moti Lal Nehru.

(ii) What was the sub. of the report?
Ans: Constitutional Reforms & Religion based electoral privileges.

(iii) Which new Muslim majority region of present Pakistan did the report propose to separate fm. Bby. province, as an offer to AIML?
Ans: Sind.

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(iv) Which 2 other Muslim majority provinces were offered to be identified separately?

Ans: Baluchistan, NWFP.

(v) How much % res. of seats in the Central Assembly was offered for the Muslims?

Ans: 25%.

(vi) Which type of weightage was offered to be abolished?

Ans: Minority weightage in the Muslim majority provinces of Pjb., & Beng.

(vii) What concession for the Hindus was demanded fm. AIML in return?

Ans: Abolition of minority weightage in Hindu majority provinces.

(viii) Which major change reg. voter lists did the 'Nehru Report' expect AIML to accept?

Ans: Combined voter list for all religions.

(ix) What modifications did Jinnah demand in the report?

Ans: 30% seats in Central Assembly, continue minority weightage in Hindu majority provinces but abolish it in Muslim majority provinces.

(x) Did the INC accept these proposals?

Ans: No.

(xi) How much % res. of seats in Central Assembly did INC re-offer for the Muslims?

Ans: 27% (instead of 25%).

(xii) Did AIML accept it?

Ans: No (report crashed).

(xiii) What were Jinnah's 14 points reg. future constitution?

Ans: cf. Notes.

SIMON COMMISSION

585. (i) When was the 'Simon Commission' sent to India to discuss India's constitutional progress?

Ans: 3 Feb. 1928.

(ii) How was the commission officially named?

Ans: Indian Statutory Commission.

(iii) Who headed the commission?

Ans: Sir John Simon.

(iv) Who was the Secy. of State who appointed the commission?

Ans: Lord Birkenhead.

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(v) Why did the INC decide to boycott the commission?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(vi) What was the public reaction when the Commission arrived with its members?

Ans: Nationwide stir, Hartals, Protests.

(vii) Who flew kites & balloons imprinted "GO BACK SIMON" to protest against a reception to the commission members at Luck.?

Ans: Khaliquazzaman.

(viii) Where in Luck. was the reception held?

Ans: Kaiser Bagh.

(ix) When was the commission report published?

Ans: May 1930.

(x) Which prominent Indian leader died (17 Nov. 1928) after lathi-charge by police (30 Oct. 1928) when he led a procession against the commission?

Ans: Lala Lajpat Rai.

(xi) How is Lala Lajpat Rai nicknamed?

Ans: Shere-e-Punjab (The Lion of Pjb.).

(xii) Which young man avenged the death by shooting a police constable?

Ans: cf. Qs 821 this Ch.

RED SHIRT MOVEMENT

586. (i) Who led the famous 'Red Shirt Movement' (1930)?

Ans: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

(ii) How is he popularly nicknamed?

Ans: Frontier Gandhi.

(iii) What was the name of his Pol. party?

Ans: Khudai Khidmatgar.

REVOLT IN ROYAL INDIAN NAVY (RIN)

587. (i) Which Def. force's ratings suddenly went on strike against low salary & discrimination (18 Feb. 1946) ?

Ans: RIN.

(ii) To which ship did they belong?

Ans: HMIS Talwar Bby.

(iii) How many ratings went on strike?

Ans: ≈ 1,100.

(iv) How many of other establishments also joined them?

Ans: ≈ 20,000.

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(v) Which committee did they form to work on the strike?
Ans: National Central Strike Committee.

(vi) To which INC woman leader did they go for support?
Ans: Aruna Asaf Ali.

(vii) To which INC leader did Aruna direct them after discouraging the strike?
Ans: Vallabh Bhai Patel.

(viii) Which Flag Officer of the RIN did they consult (20 Feb. 1946)?
Ans: Admiral JH Godfrey.

(ix) What did the strikers do next day when Godfrey advised them to end the strike?
Ans: Exchange fire with the loyal troops.

(x) Which INC woman leader called for a strike by Bby. workers /students in sympathy to the ratings killed in exchange of firing?
Ans: Aruna Asaf Ali.

(xi) Which prominent Socialist leader also backed Aruna's call?
Ans: Achyut Patwardhan.

(xii) To which leaders did the Muslim ratings go who advised them to end the strike?
Ans: Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

(xiii) When did the strikers finally end the strike & joined duties?
Ans: 23 Feb. 1946.

PARTITION/AIML/KHILAFAT/UNIONIST PARTY/CABINET MISSION

588. (i) Which yr. was the AIML founded?
Ans: 1906.

(ii) Who was its founder presi. (fm. 30 Dec. 1906)?
Ans: Nawab Salimulla Khan of Dacca.

589. (i) Which 2 bros. & prominent leaders of the AIML were famous as Ali bros.?
Ans: Muhammad Ali, Shaukat Ali.

(ii) Which of them appeared in the ICS exam. at London but failed?
Ans: Muhammad Ali.

590. (i) Which country's Sultan was the caliph (*Khalifa*- a religious head of Muslims all over the world) (1913)?
Ans: Turkey.

(ii) Which Turkish colony, considered holy by the Muslims, was freed by British after World War I which shocked the Muslims (1920)?
Ans: Hejaz.

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(iii) What is the present name of Hejaz?

Ans: Saudi Arabia.

(iv) Who was put in charge of Hejaz?

Ans: Faisal.

(v) Which Islamic holy cities are parts of Hejaz?

Ans: Mecca, Medina.

(vi) Which countries came directly under the British?

Ans: Palestine, Iraq.

(vii) Which Islamic holy cities were parts of these countries?

Ans: Jerusalem (Palestine), Karbala (Iraq).

(viii) Which movement did the Ali bros. begin when the Turkish Sultan's Caliphate was threatened by these events?

Ans: Khilafat Movement.

(ix) When did the caliphate finally end in Turkey & hence everywhere in the Muslim world?

Ans: 1924.

(x) Which Turkish leader overthrew & expelled the Sultan of Turkey & took over as the presi. thus finally ending the caliphate?

Ans: Kamal Ataturk Pasha.

591. (i) How many Muslim seats did the AIML win in the Provincial elections (1937)?

Ans: 109 out of 482.

(ii) How many seats did it get in the Pjb.?

Ans: 1 out of 84.

(iii) How many in Sind?

Ans: 3 out of 33.

(iv) How many in NWFP?

Ans: Nil.

(v) Which non-AIML, farmer based party got the most Muslim seats in the Pjb.?

Ans: Unionist Party.

592. (i) In which provinces did the AIML form ministries (1942)?

Ans: Sind, Asm.

(ii) In which 2 provinces did it further form the ministries (1943)?

Ans: Beng., NWFP.

593. (i) When did the AIML pass a reso. for the formation of a separate nation constituting Muslim majority regions of India?

Ans: 23 Mar. 1940 (cf. Q 1208 (xii) Ch. 9).

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(ii) Which prominent leader visited Gandhi in Yervada jail, Pna. with plan to avert partition till the presence of British in India (Feb. 1943)?

Ans: C Rajagopalachari (known as Rajaji).

(iii) What was his plan?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(iv) At whose residence did Gandhi-Jinnah talks ultimately take place on the 'Rajaji Plan' after Gandhi's release fm. jail (9-27 Sep. 1944)?

Ans: Jinnah.

(v) Where was Jinnah's resi. at the time?

Ans: 10, Mount Pleasant Rd., Bby.

(vi) How many times did Gandhi go to Jinnah's resi. for talks?

Ans: 14 (in 18 days).

(vii) Why did the talks fail ultimately?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(viii) Which Muslim invented the name Pakistan in the early thirties?

Ans: Khwaja Abdur Rahim.

(ix) Which Cambridge Univ. student first used it in print?

Ans: Rahmat Ali.

(x) What do diff. letters of the word PAKISTAN symbolize in his view?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(xi) What does the word Pakistan mean?

Ans: Land of the pure.

594. (i) Where was the conf. held to discuss the formation of an Executive Council as announced by Viceroy Lord Wavell (Jun.-Jul. 1945)?

Ans: Simla.

(ii) Why did the Simla Conf. fail?

Ans: cf. Notes.

595. (i) How many Muslim seats did the AIML win in elections to the 'Constituent Assembly' (1946)?

Ans: 73 out of 78.

(ii) How many Muslim seats did it win in the provinces (1946)?

Ans: 427 out of 507.

(iii) In which provinces did it form coalition ministries?

Ans: Beng., Sind.

596. (i) Who were the members of the Cabinet mission which came to India to discuss the transfer of power (Mar. 1946)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

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(ii) What plans did the mission offer (16 May & 16 Jun. 1946)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(iii) Which INC members did the Viceroy invite under the 16 Jun. Plan?

Ans: Nehru, Patel, Prasad, Rajaji, Mahtab, Jagjivan Ram.

(iv) Who were invited to represent the Sikhs, the Christians & the Parsees?

Ans: Baldev Singh, John Matthai, NP Engineer resp.

(v) Who accepted the 16 May plan first?

Ans: AIML.

597. (i) What was INC's first decision reg. 16 May plan?

Ans: Reject.

(ii) Why did the INC reject & why did the AIML accept the 16 May plan only after assurances fm. the Viceroy?

Ans: cf. Notes.

598. (i) How did Jinnah & AIML react when the INC accepted 16 May offer later & the Viceroy invited Nehru to prod. a list of ministers of his choice?

Ans: Great Cal. Killings.

(ii) How many people died as a result of the merciless killings in Cal. at Jinnah's call (16-20 Aug. 1946)?

Ans: ≈ 5000.

(iii) How many were injured acc. to records?

Ans: ≈ 11000.

599. Which names did Nehru recommend earlier when asked by the Viceroy to submit a list under 16 Jun. offer (8 Aug. 1946)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

600. Which untouchable leader's name did Jinnah include in his list as strategy to expand his influence beyond Muslims?

Ans: JN Mandal.

601. (i) In which part of the present BD did the Muslims suddenly start killing the Hindus (1946)?

Ans: Noakhali.

(ii) To which NE state did some Hindus flee & start killing the Muslims there, as a reaction, along with local Hindus?

Ans: Bhr.

(iii) Who was the premiere of Beng. at the time?

Ans: Suhrawardy.

(iv) Who was the premiere of Bhr. at the time?

Ans: Shri Krishna Sinha.

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602. (i) What last offer reg. Jinnah did Gandhi make to Lord Mountbatten to avert partition (1 Apr. 1947)?

Ans: Make Jinnah the PM.

(ii) How did Mountbatten react to the suggestion?

Ans: Puzzled, restless (because he had come to India to implement partition also).

(iii) How did the INC leaders react to Gandhi's offer?

Ans: Reject.

(iv) What did Gandhi finally write to Viceroy reg. his offer (11 Apr. 1947)?

Ans: Withdraw suggestion & regret inability to convince INC.

(Read more abt. Jinnah Qs 769-781 this Ch.).

NATIONAL ANTHEM & OTHER PATRIOTIC SONGS

603. (i) Which is the 1st line of India's 'National Anthem'?

Ans: Jana Gana Mana Adhinayaka Jaya he...

(ii) Who wrote the 'National Anthem'?

Ans: Rabindra Nath Tagore.

(iii) How many stanzas did the original text have?

Ans: 5.

(iv) When was it first sung?

Ans: 27 Dec. 1911 (INC Sess., Cal.).

(v) Which yr. was it conferred the status of 'National Anthem'?

Ans: 1950 (after ind.).

(vi) Whose orchestral tune was accepted for the 'National Anthem' in an international competition?

Ans: Herbert Muriel.

604. (i) Who wrote *'Vande Mataram..'.* (20 Dec. 1876)?

Ans: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya.

(ii) Which magazine published it?

Ans: Banga Darshan.

(iii) In which of his famous novels did Bankim Chandra include *'Vande Mataram...'* (Published 12 Dec. 1882)?

Ans: Anand Math.

(iv) Who was the 1st to provide music for *'Vande Mataram..'*?

Ans: Jadunath Bhattacharya.

(v) In which yr.'s INC session was it first sung?

Ans: 1896 (Cal.).

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(vi) What national status was it given after ind. (1950)?
Ans: National Song (equivalent status to Jana Gana Mana...).

605. (i) Who wrote *'Sare jahan se achha Hindostan hamara..'*?
Ans: Dr. Muhammad Iqbal.

(ii) When was Dr. Muhammad Iqbal born?
Ans: 9 Nov. 1877.

(iii) Where?
Ans: Sialkot (now in P).

(iv) When did he breathe his last?
Ans: 21 Apr. 1938.

606. (i) Who wrote *'Sarfaroshi Kee tamanna ab hamare dil mein hai. . .'*
Ans: Ramprasad 'Bismil'.

(ii) Whose Ghazal contains the famous couplet *'Shaheedon ke mazaron per lagenge har baras mele, watan per marne walon ka yahi bakee nishan hoga?*
Ans: Ramprasad 'Bismil'.

(iii) Write both ghazals in detail.
Ans: cf. Notes.

(iv) Who wrote the famous couplet *'Dushman kee goliyon ka hum saamna karenge, azad hi rahe hain azad hi rahenge'*?
Ans: Chandrasheikhar Azad.

607. Who sang *'Mera rang de basanti chola....'* in the courts when he was prosecuted for his patriotic activities?
Ans: Bhagat Singh.

(Also cf. Qs 818-821 this Ch.).

INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG

608. (i) Which woman freedom fighter working on foreign soil first unfurled India's tri-color flag in Germany (1902)?
Ans: Madam Bhikaji Rustam KR Cama. (cf. Notes).

(ii) In which international conf. in Germany did she unfurl the flag?
Ans: 2nd International Socialists Cong. at Stuttgart.

(iii) When was she born?
Ans: 24 Sep. 1861 (Bby.).

(iv) During which yrs. was she exiled fm. India?
Ans: 1909-35.

(v) On which ground was she permitted to come back to India?
Ans: Health ground.

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(vi) When did she breathe her last?

Ans: 30 Aug. 1936.

(vii) How is she nicknamed w.r.t. India's freedom struggle?

Ans: Mother of Indian Revolution.

609. (i) Who hoisted the tri-color flag in Cal. (6 Aug. 1906)?

Ans: Surendra Nath Bannerji.

(ii) Which were the 3 colors?

Ans: Green, Yellow, Red.

(iii) How many lotus flowers were on the flag?

Ans: 7 (rep. India's 7 provinces).

(iv) What was inscribed on the yellow stripe?

Ans: Vande Mataram.

(v) Which images were printed on the red stripe?

Ans: Sun, crescent moon.

610. (i) How many stripes were there in the flag proposed (1916)?

Ans: 5 red, 4 green.

(ii) Which country's flag was at the top left of the flag?

Ans: British.

(iii) How is the British flag named?

Ans: Union Jack.

(iv) During which prominent period was this flag in vogue?

Ans: Home Rule League (cf. Q636, 637 this Ch.).

611. (i) Which were the 3 colors in the flag proposed by Gandhi during AICC's Bezwada Sess. (1921)?

Ans: White, Green, Red.

(ii) What was printed across the 3 colors?

Ans: Charkha (spinning wheel).

612. (i) Which color was used in the flag proposed by a CWC appointed committee (1931)?

Ans: Saffron.

(ii) What was printed on the top left?

Ans: Charkha (spinning wheel).

(iii) Did the CWC approve it?

Ans: No.

613. (i) Which 3 color stripes were used in the flag proposed (Aug. 1931)?

Ans: Saffron, White, Green.

(ii) What was printed in the middle across the white stripe?

Ans: Charkha (in blue).

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(iii) What was the ratio of length to the breadth in the flag?

Ans: 3:2.

(iv) Which date was observed as the 'Flag Day' (w.e.f. 1931)?

Ans: 26 Apr.

614 (i) When did the Constituent Assembly adopt the design of the present 'Indian National Flag' (in use till date)?

Ans: 21 Jul. 1947.

(ii) Which 3 color stripes are used in the flag?

Ans: Saffron (upper), White, Green (lower).

(iii) What is printed on its middle strip (white)?

Ans: Wheel.

(iv) What is the color of the wheel?

Ans: Blue.

(v) Fm. where has the wheel been adopted?

Ans: Lion Capital of Ashoka (cf. Q 19 (iii), (iv) Ch. 1, Part I, Vol. 2 Buddhism).

(vi) How many spokes does the wheel have?

Ans: 24.

(vii) What is the ratio of length to the breadth in the flag?

Ans: 3:2.

(viii) What does the saffron color represent?

Ans: Courage, Sacrifice.

(ix) What does the white represent?

Ans: Truth, Peace.

(x) What does the green color represent?

Ans: Faith, Strength.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC)

615. (i) When was the INC founded?

Ans: 28 Dec. 1885.

(ii) How was it initially named?

Ans: Indian National Union.

(iii) Where was its inaugural meeting held (28-30 Dec. 1885)?

Ans: Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bby.

(iv) How many delegates attended the sess.?

Ans: 72.

(v) In which city was the inaugural sess. initially scheduled but changed due to spread of some disease there?

Ans: Pna.

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616. Which foreigner's efforts along with Indian leaders led to the formation of INC?
Ans: Allan Octavian Hume (A Scotsman).

617. (i) Who presided over the 1st sess. of the INC (1885)?
Ans: Womesh Chandra Bonnerji.

(ii) Which other yr. did he preside?
Ans: 1892 (8th Sess., Alla.).

(iii) When was he born?
Ans: 29 Dec. 1844.

(iv) Where?
Ans: Kidderpore, Cal.

(v) When did he breathe his last?
Ans: 21 Jul. 1906.

618. Who was the Viceroy at the time of the birth of INC?
Ans: Lord Dufferin.

619. (i) Who was the 1st Indian lady to address an open sess. of INC (1901)?
Ans: Smt. Kadambini Ganguli (at Cal.).

(ii) What did she present?
Ans: Vote of Thanks.

620. (i) Who was the 1st woman to preside over a INC sess. (32nd sess.– 1917)?
Ans: Annie Besant (Cal.).

(ii) Who was the 2nd (40th sess. – 1925)?
Ans: Sarojini Naidu (Kpr.).

621. (i) Where were the various INC sess. held before ind. & who presided over them?
Ans: cf. Notes.

(ii) Who was the 1st foreigner to preside over a INC sess. (4th sess. – 1888)?
Ans: George Yule (Alla.).

(iii) Who were the other foreigners to preside over INC sess.?
Ans: cf. Notes.

622. After which Act did the INC boycott elections (1919)?
Ans: GOI Act (1919) (cf. Q 562 (v), (vi) this Ch.).

623. (i) In which sess. did INC adopt Gandhi's move for launching 'Non-Cooperation Movement' against the British (1920)?
Ans: Cal. (spl. sess., Sep.) & Ngp. (35th sess., Dec.).

(ii) What significant change did the Ngp. sess. make reg. *'Swaraj'* (independence)?
Ans: 'Swaraj within empire' replaced by 'Swaraj'.

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(iii) What did '*Swaraj* within empire' signify?
Ans: Independence under British (Dominion Status).

(iv) What did the new term '*Swaraj*' signify?
Ans: Complete Independence.

(v) Which prominent Muslim leader left INC after this decision?
Ans: Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

624. Which British prince's arrival did the INC boycott & held all India strike (21 Nov. 1921)?
Ans: Edward VIII - (Prince of Wales) (cf. Q 557 (iv) this Ch.)

625. (i) At which INC sess. did all INC members take the oath of obtaining COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE fm. the British?
Ans: 44th sess. (31 Dec. 1929).

(ii) In which city was the sess. held?
Ans: Lahore.

(iii) At which riverbank?
Ans: Ravi.

(iv) Who presided over the sess.?
Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru.

(v) When did Jawaharlal Nehru administer the oath of COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE to the whole nation?
Ans: 26 Jan. 1930.

626. (i) How many seats (in all the provinces) did INC contest in provincial elections (1937)?
Ans: 1,161.

(ii) How many did it win?
Ans: 716.

(iii) In which provinces were the elections held??
Ans: Bby., Mds., CP, Ors., UP, Beng., Asm., Bhr. NWFP, Pjb., Sind.

(iv) In which of these did the INC get abs. majority?
Ans: Mds., Bhr., Ors. CP, UP.

(v) In which province did it get near majority?
Ans: Bby.

(vi) In which provinces did it emerge as single largest party?
Ans: Beng., Asm., NWFP.

(vii) How many seats res. for the suppressed classes did it win in UP?
Ans: 16 out of 20,

(viii) How many in Bhr.?
Ans: 11 out of 15.

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(ix) How many in Mds.?

Ans: 26 out of 30.

627. (i) In which of the provinces did INC form ministries after elections?

Ans: All provinces of part (iv) & (v) prev. Q.

(ii) In which 2 provinces did it form ministries later?

Ans: NWFP, Asm.

628. (i) Who took over as the premier of Mds. after the elections?

Ans: C Rajagopalachari.

(ii) Who took over as the premier of UP?

Ans: Govind Ballabh Pant.

(iii) Who took over as the premier of Bby.?

Ans: Bal Gangadhar Kher.

(iv) Who took over as the premier of Asm.?

Ans: Sir Muhammad Sa'adullah.

(v) Who took over as premier of Asm. when Sa'adullah's govt. fell?

Ans: Gopi Nath Bardoloi.

(vi) Who took over as the premier of Beng.?

Ans: AK Fazl-ul-Haq (Praja Krishak Party).

(vii) Who took over as the premiere of the Pjb.?

Ans: Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan (Unionist Party).

(viii) Which province's premier was Shrikrishna Sinha?

Ans: Bhr.

(ix) Which province's premier was Biswanath Das?

Ans: Ors.

(x) Which province's premier was Ravi Shankar Shukla?

Ans: CP.

(xi) Which province's premier was Allah Bux with INC support?

Ans: Sind.

(xii) Which province's premier was Dr. Khan Saheb?

Ans: NWFP.

629. (i) When did the provincial min. step down?

Ans: Oct. 1939.

(ii) How did Jinnah name the day of stepping down?

Ans: Day of Deliverance.

630. (i) How many seats did the INC win in the elections to the 'Constituent Assembly'– Gen. Category (Jul. 1946)?

Ans: 199 (out of 210).

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(ii) How many Sikh seats did it win?

Ans: 3 (out of 4).

(iii) How many Muslim seats?

Ans: 3 (out of 78).

(iv) Which others?

Ans: Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara, Dli.

(v) What was INC' s total tally?

Ans: 208.

(vi) In how many provinces did INC form ministries?

Ans: 8 (incl. NWFP).

(vii) With which parties did it form coalition in the Pjb.?

Ans: Unionists, Akalis.

(viii) Which Unionist party leader headed the coalition min. in the Pjb.?

Ans: Khizr Hayat Khan.

631. When did the AICC accept the partition of India in principle?

Ans: 6 Jan. 1947.

LOKMANYA TILAK

632. (i) What was the real name of Lokmanya Tilak?

Ans: Balgangadhar Tilak.

(ii) When was he born?

Ans: 23 Jul. 1856 Ratnagiri (Maha.).

(iii) How is Tilak nicknamed for his service to the nation?

Ans: Father of Indian Unrest.

633. (i) Which Hindu fest. did he politically revive (1893)?

Ans: Ganpati Fest.

(ii) Which fest. did he inaugurate at Raigarh to revive patriotic spirit among Indians (15 Apr. 1895)?

Ans: Shivaji Festival.

(iii) For publishing which poem in his paper 'Kesri' (15 Jun. 1897) was he arrested (27 Jul. 1897)?

Ans: Shivaji Uvaach.

(iv) How much imprisonment was he served?

Ans: 18 months RI.

634. Where was he deported to, for 6 yrs. in a sedition case (1908)?

Ans: Mandalay (Burma).

635. What was his most prominent slogan?

Ans: 'Swaraj' Is Our Birth Right.

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636. Which famous league did he found for *'Swaraj'*?
Ans: Home Rule League.

637. Which female INC leader also founded a league with the same name?
Ans: Annie Besant (cf. Qs 782-787 this Ch.).

638. Which leaders' trio was nicknamed Lal-Bal-Pal?
Ans: Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal.

639. Which book did Tilak author on *'Srimad Bhagvad Gita'*?
Ans: Gita Rahasya.

640. When did he breathe his last?
Ans: 1 Aug. 1920.

641. Which prominent movement did Mahatma Gandhi start on this day?
Ans: cf. Q 679(ii), (iii) this Ch.

MAHATMA GANDHI & THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

642. (i) How is Gandhi known w.r.t India?
Ans: Father of Nation.

(ii) When was he born?
Ans: 2 Oct. 1869.

(iii) Where?
Ans: Porbandar, (Sudamapuri), Guj.

643. (i) What was his real name?
Ans: Mohandas.

(ii) What was his father's name?
Ans: Karamchand (alias Kaba).

(iii) What was his mother's name?
Ans: Putli Bai (alias Putliba).

(iv) What was his paternal grandfather's name?
Ans: Uttamchand (alias Atta) (served as PM of Porbandar state).

644. (i) In which 3 states did Karamchand serve as PM at various times?
Ans: Porbandar, Rajkot, Wankaner.

(ii) How many times did Karamchand marry before marrying Putlibai?
Ans: 3.

(iii) How old were he & Putlibai at the time of marr.?
Ans: 40, 15.

(iv) How many daughters did Karamchand have fm. his 1st 2 wives?
Ans: 2.

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(v) How many children from Putlibai?

Ans: 1 daughter (Raliyaat ben alias Goki Ben), 3 sons (Laxmidas alias Kaala Gandhi, Karsandas, Mohandas).

(vi) Which no. child was Mahatma Gandhi among the 4?

Ans: 4th.

645. To which caste did the Gandhi family belong?

Ans: Modh Bania.

646. (i) What was Mahatma Gandhi's wife's name?

Ans: Kasturbai (alias Kasturba).

(ii) Where was she born (1869)?

Ans: Porbandar, Guj.

(iii) How old were they at the time of marr.?

Ans: 12-13 each.

(iv) How many times was Gandhi engaged prior to engagement with Kasturba?

Ans: 2.

(v) What happened to his previous fiancées?

Ans: Died before marr.

(vi) What were the names of Gandhi's 4 sons?

Ans: Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas, Devdas.

(vii) How many daughters did he have?

Ans: None.

(viii) When did Kasturba breathe her last as a pol. prisoner?

Ans: 22 Feb. 1944.

(ix) In which jail?

Ans: Aga Khan Palace, Yervada, Pna.

647. (i) In which city did Gandhi undergo primary ed.?

Ans: Rajkot.

(ii) Which word's spelling did he write incorrectly when an inspector visited his school & inspected his class?

Ans: Kettle.

(iii) What did his teacher expect fm. him but he didn't obey the teacher?

Ans: Copy fm. another student.

648. Fm. which school did he pass the High School exam.?

Ans: Alfred High School, Rajkot.

649. In which college did he study after schooling?

Ans: Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

650. Which of his spoiled friends in Rajkot took him to a prostitute's brothel (as per Gandhi's autobiography)?

Ans: Sheikh Mehtab.

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651. (i) Which family friend of Gandhis proposed that Mohandas should go to England & study law to become Barrister?

Ans: Mavji Dave.

(ii) To which rel. of Gandhi did the spoiled friend Sheikh Mehtab send a letter with Gandhi's forged signature seeking Rs. 5,000 as help to send Gandhi to Eng.?

Ans: Meghji Bhai.

(iii) When did Gandhi leave for Eng. to study law?

Ans: Sep. 1888.

652. (i) What was the reaction among the rel. reg. the idea of Gandhi's going to Eng. for studies?

Ans: Strong Opposition.

(ii) Which prominent oaths did his mother administer to him thro' some rel., before he left for Eng.?

Ans: Vegetarianism, Not drinking wine.

653. When did he return to India as Barrister?

Ans: 1891.

654. (i) Which society of vegetarians did he join during studies at London?

Ans: London Vegetarian Society.

(ii) In which journal of the society did he write articles on vegetarianism?

Ans: 'The Vegetarian'.

655. (i) When did Gandhi go to South Africa (SA) to fight some petition?

Ans: 1892.

(ii) Who was his client?

Ans: Abdullah Sheth.

(iii) Against whom did Abdullah Sheth have a case?

Ans: Tyab Sheth.

(iv) In which city was the petition to be fought?

Ans: Pretoria (capital Transvaal province).

656. (i) On which stn. in SA was he pushed out forcibly along with luggage while he was traveling by train to Johannesburg (1893)?

Ans: Peitermaritzburg.

(ii) Why was he pushed out of the compartment?

Ans: Traveling by I class despite being Indian (i.e. a black).

657. (i) Which org. did he form in Natal (22 May 1894)?

Ans: Natal Indian Cong.

(ii) Which educational association did he form for the children of ex-indentured laborers?

Ans: Natal Educational Association.

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658. (i) What were the main problems of Indians in SA?
Ans: Color discrimination, paying Poll Tax, couldn't own land except 'locations', no right for franchise etc.

(ii) How were the Indians addressed there?
Ans: Coolies.

(iii) How was Mohandas addressed?
Ans: Coolie Barrister.

(iv) Which 2 prominent pamphlets did he write?
Ans: 'An Appeal to Every Indian in SA' & 'The Indian Franchise – An Appeal'.

659. (i) Which war broke out bet. the Dutch & the British in SA (1899)?
Ans: Boer War.

(ii) Which side did Gandhi & the Indians support?
Ans: British.

660. (i) When did he leave for India for 6 months to bring wife & children?
Ans: 5 Jun. 1896.

(ii) Which 2 languages did he learn while in ship to Cal.?
Ans: Urdu, Tamil.

(iii) Which prominent pamphlet did he publish (10,000 copies)?
Ans: 'The Green Pamphlet'.

(iv) Which of his sons were born till then?
Ans: Harilal (9 yrs.) Manilal (5 yrs.).

(v) Who else accompanied him to SA apart from Kasturba & 2 sons?
Ans: His widowed sister's son.

(vi) In which ships did Gandhi & other Indians arrive Durban (19 Dec. 1896)?
Ans: Courtland & Naderi.

(vii) For how many days were the ships illegally quarantined because of some misgivings abt. his 'Green Pamphlet'?
Ans: 23 days.

(viii) To which Parsee friend's house was he proceeding when he was attacked by a mob of White people in Durban & he fainted?
Ans: Rustom Sorabji (cf. Q 700(viii) this Ch.

(ix) How did he respond when told to file report against attackers?
Ans: Declined (This raised him before whites & Indians).

661. (i) In which city had plague spread when he came to India (1896)?
Ans: Bby.

(ii) Which committee did he join in Rajkot, which also feared Plague?
Ans: Sanitation Committee.

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(iii) When did he travel to India next?

Ans: 1901.

(iv) When did he travel back to SA after the visit?

Ans: Dec. 1902.

662. (i) Which prominent rebellion took place against the British in SA (1906)?

Ans: Zulu Rebellion.

(ii) What role did Gandhi play on behalf of the British?

Ans: Sergeant Maj., 'Ambulance Corps'(to serve the wounded in fight against British).

663. (i) Which yr. did he observe his 1st ever *'Satyagraha'*?

Ans: 1906 (at SA).

(ii) When was he first arrested in SA?

Ans: Dec. 1907.

(iii) In which city?

Ans: Johannesburg.

(iv) Which prominent vow did he take reg.. his sexual life (1906)?

Ans: Observance of Brahmacharya (celibacy).

(v) Which staple food did he give up to repress his sexual desire?

Ans: Salt.

664. (i) Which 2 Ashrams did he found in SA?

Ans: Tolstoy Farm (near Johannesburg) & Phoenix Settlement (near Durban).

(ii) Which foreigner friend of Gandhi donated land for 'Tolstoy Farm'?

Ans: Kallenbach.

665. (i) Which book by John Ruskin did Gandhi translate to Gujarati?

Ans: Unto This Last.

(ii) How did he title the Gujarati version?

Ans: Sarvodaya.

666. (i) When did he go to London fm. SA in the midst of a *'Satyagraha'*?

Ans: 1909.

(ii) What was the name of the ship taking him to London?

Ans: Kenilworth.

(iii) In which ship did he return after 4 months?

Ans: Kildonan.

(iv) Which famous & the most prominent though controversial book of his life did he write in this ship (1909)?

Ans: Hind Swaraj.

(v) With which Rangoon based Indian friend did he have long-time discussions on various subjects before writing the book?

Ans: Dr. Pranjivan Mehta.

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(vi) What role does Dr. Pranjivan play in the conversations in the book *'Hind Swaraj'*?

Ans: Reader.

(vii) What role does Gandhi himself play?

Ans: Editor.

667. (i) Which famous letter by Tolstoy did Dr. Pranjivan show to Gandhi & Gandhi published it with Tolstoy's permission?

Ans: Letter to a Hindoo.

(ii) In how many pages did the letter run?

Ans: 513.

(iii) To which magazine did Tolstoy originally send this long letter for publication?

Ans: 'Free Hindustan' (cf. Q 801 this Ch.).

(iv) Why did the magazine express inability to publish it?

Ans: Too lengthy & with non-violent views.

(v) How many copies did Gandhi publish in London?

Ans: 20,000.

(vi) To which lang. did he translate the letter in the same voyage (1909)?

Ans: Gujarati.

668. Which 2 militants working in London changed their violent views on coming in touch with Gandhi (1909)?

Ans: TSS Rajan, VVS Aiyar.

669. (i) Who was the Executive head of SA during Gandhi's yrs. of working there?

Ans: Gen. Jan Smuts.

(ii) Which yr. was the indentured labour system abolished in SA?

Ans: 1911.

(iii) When did Smuts-Gandhi agreement take shape finally reg. Indians' probs. in SA ?

Ans: 1914.

(iv) Which Act was passed as relief to Indians?

Ans: Indians' Relief Act.

670. (i) Who was Gandhi's pol. Guru & mentor?

Ans: Gopal Krishna Gokhale (Gandhi called him 'Father of Nation').

(ii) Whom did Gandhi want to meet in London after finally leaving SA?

Ans: Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

(iii) Which prominent war had broken out by then due to which Gokhale couldn't go to London as per plans?

Ans: World War I.

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671. Who was Gandhi's Secy. in SA?

Ans: Gaurishankar Pandya.

672. (i) Which Maharaja sent Rs. 35,000/- to Gandhi when Gandhi needed it for work in SA?

Ans: Sir Bhagvat Sinhji, Maharaja of Gondal, (Saurashtra).

(ii) Who gave him the title 'Mahatma' at Gondal (Jan. 1915)?

Ans: Vaidyaraj Jivram Kalidas Shastri, Raj Vaidya to King of Gondal (cf. Notes).

(iii) Where was the fn. held in his honor?

Ans: Rasa-shala Aushadhashram.

673. Which yr. did Gandhi join the INC?

Ans: 1915.

674. (i) Which Ashram did he found at the bank of River '*Sabarmati*' (1915)?

Ans: Satyagrah Ashram (Sabarmati Ashram).

(ii) Where did he start living with Kasturba & sons (fm. 17 Jun. 1917)?

Ans: Sabarmati Ashram.

(iii) How was the ashram part, in which they lived, named?

Ans: Hridaya Kunj.

(iv) With which promitive item did he counter the textile mills of British challengingly, bringing revolution fm. village to village?

Ans: Charkha (Spinning Wheel).

(v) To which 2 cloth items did he restrict his dress up after renouncing all other clothes (Sep. 1921)?

Ans: Home spun loin cloth & a shawl.

675. (i) To which ashram did he decide to shift (30 Apr. 1936)?

Ans: Sevagram Ashram, Wardha.

(ii) When was '*Sevagram Ashram*' (Wardha) closed?

Ans: 17 Mar. 1955.

676. (i) Who was Gandhi's Secy. fm. 1917 onwards?

Ans: Mahadev Desai.

(ii) During which prominent freedom movement did Mahadev Desai breathe his last?

Ans: 'Quit India' (cf. Q 695 this Ch.).

(iii) In which jail was he imprisoned at the time along with Gandhi?

Ans: Aga Khan Palace, Yervada Pna. (also cf. Q 646 (viii), (ix) this Ch.).

677. (i) In which part of Bhr. did Gandhi struggle for the ryots who suffered due to indigo planters (1917)?

Ans: Champaran.

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(ii) Which 2 other imp. struggles did he organise before working actively for India's freedom?

Ans: Textile Workers prob. (Ahm.); peasants' prob. Distt. Kheda (Guj.).

678. (i) Against which unjust Act did he start *'Satyagraha'* (1919)?

Ans: Rowlett Act (cf. Qs 580-581 this Ch.).

(ii) Which date was fixed for the countrywide 'Hartal' (strike)?

Ans: 30 Mar. (later changed to 6 Apr.).

679. (i) Which title did the British give him for his work in SA (1 Jan. 1915)?

Ans: Kaiser-e-Hind.

(ii) When did he return this title to the British?

Ans: 1 Aug. 1920.

(iii) Which prominent movement for ind. did he launch this date?

Ans: Non Co-operation Movement.

(iv) When did he suddenly instruct the INC to pass a reso., ending the movement?

Ans: Feb. 1922.

(v) In which town of UP did violence break out suddenly for which he decided to call off the movement due to his principle of 'Non-violence' (5 Feb. 1922)?

Ans: Chauri Chaura.

(vi) Which govt. establishment did the mob attack at Chauri Chaura (5 Feb. 1922)?

Ans: Police stn.

(vii) How many policemen were killed by the mob taking part in the movement as reaction to police high handedness?

Ans: 22.

680. (i) Against which prominent social evil in the Hindu society did he start working (1920)?

Ans: Untouchability.

(ii) In which town of the princely state of Travancore did untouchables begin *'Satyagraha'* protesting against denial of the use of public roads adj. to a temple & a Brahmin resi. complex (1924-25)?

Ans: Vaikkam.

(iii) How did the *'Satyagrahis'* work?

Ans: Peacefully removed police made barriers.

(iv) To whom did Gandhi speak on reaching there to support the *'Satyagraha'*?

Ans: Ruling circles of Travancore.

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(v) Which prominent religious leader of the *'Ezhavas'* (a suppressed class) did Gandhi meet in the same visit?

Ans: Narayan Guru.

(vi) What was the result of the *'Satyagraha'* & Gandhi's efforts?

Ans: Prohibition removed fm. roads on 3 sides of temple.

681. (i) Due to admitting which untouchable, the *Satyagraha Ashram* (Ahm.) was defamed to the extent of becoming outcaste & came to the verge of suffering financially?

Ans: Dudabhai.

(ii) Which of Gandhi's rel.'s wife in the *Ashram* refused to take meals protesting against shelter given to the untouchable?

Ans: Magan Lal Gandhi's wife Santok (both left ashram but returned later).

(iii) Which industrialist donated Rs. 13,000/- for the Ashram when its funds were near exhaustion?

Ans: Ambalal Sarabhai.

682. (i) When was Gandhi first arrested in India?

Ans: 10 Mar. 1922.

(ii) Who was the Viceroy at the time?

Ans: Lord Reading.

683. (i) Which prominent movement for freedom did Gandhi start (12 March 1930)?

Ans: Civil Disobedience Movement.

(ii) Which famous march did he start the same day?

Ans: 'Dandi March', (Salt Satyagraha – protest against Salt Laws) (cf. Notes).

(iii) Fm. where did he start the march?

Ans: Sabarmati Ashram, Ahm.

(iv) How many Ashramites were with him?

Ans: 78.

(v) How much dist. did they cover on foot?

Ans: 390 km.

(vi) Where did the march end (5 Apr. 1930)?

Ans: Dandi coast (cf. Notes).

(vii) Which woman leader led the *'Satyagraha'* outside a Salt Works at Dharasana during the 'Salt *Satyagraha'* (21 May 1930)?

Ans: Sarojini Naidu.

(viii) Which of Gandhi's Muslim associates of SA days was also with her?

Ans: Imam Sahib.

(ix) Which s/o Gandhi also participated actively?

Ans: Manilal.

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(x) Who was the Viceroy during the movement & the Satyagraha?
Ans: Lord Irwin.

684. (i) When did Gandhi next visit *'Sabarmati Ashram'*?
Ans: 26 Jul. 1933 (after release fm. jail).

(ii) When was he arrested again?
Ans: 31 Jul. 1933.

(iii) How did he re-name the ashram?
Ans: Harijan Ashram.

685. (i) Which prominent conf. was held at London to discuss the Indian prob. (12 Nov. 1930-19 Jan. 1931)?
Ans: Round Table Conference (RTC).

(ii) What was Gandhi's & INC's response to the invitation for RTC?
Ans: Boycott.

(iii) How many Indian princes attended the RTC?
Ans: 16.

(iv) How many Indian & British rep. attended it?
Ans: 56, 13 resp.

686. (i) After signing which prominent pact (5 Mar. 1931) did Gandhi call off the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' & agreed to attend the 2nd RTC?
Ans: Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

(ii) What were the major points of agreement to end the movement?
Ans: Permission to manufacture salt, release of pol. prisoners.

(iii) When was the 2nd RTC held?
Ans: 7 Sep.- 1 Dec. 1931.

(iv) When was the 3rd RTC held?
Ans: 17 Nov.- 24 Dec. 1932.

687. (i) Where did Gandhi stay during his visit to London (2nd RTC)?
Ans: Bow, East End of London (poor people's colony).

(ii) Which prominent persons were with Gandhi during the RTC visits?
Ans: Mahadev Desai, Meera Behn, Devdas (son) Pyarelal (cf. Q 708 this Ch.).

(iii) Which of his Christian spiritualist friends advised him to meet textile workers at Lancashire, whom Gandhi had possibly hurt when Gandhi had burnt foreign cloth as part of the 'Non Co-operation Movement' (in 1920-22)?
Ans: Charles Freer Andrews.

(iv) How was Charles Freer Andrews nicknamed in India?
Ans: Dina-Bandhu (Friend of the poor).

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(v) When was he born?

Ans: 12 Feb. 1871.

(vi) Where?

Ans: New Castle-on-tyne, UK.

(vii) With what purpose did he come to India (20 Mar. 1904) but later started working for the down-trodden people under Gandhi's influence?

Ans: Christian Missionary.

(viii) Which College in Dli. Univ. did he serve as a lecturer & later Vice Principal but declined the post of Principal leaving the post for some Indian?

Ans: St. Stephen's College.

(ix) When did *Dina-Bandhu* breathe his last?

Ans: 5 Apr. 1940 (Cal.).

688. (i) Which woman patted him on shoulder in a joy night at Kingsley Hall & said – 'Come on Mr. Gandhi, lets have a dance' (during RTC stay)?

Ans: Martha Rollason.

(ii) Which prominent pol. leader & future British PM refused to meet Gandhi?

Ans: Winston Churchill.

(iii) Who called Gandhi 'Half-naked Seditious Fakir' (1931)?

Ans: Winston Churchill.

(iv) Which female rel. of Churchill & a painting artist visited Gandhi during RTC visit, to draw his painting?

Ans: Clare Sheridan.

(v) Which prominent British writer also came to meet Gandhi?

Ans: George Bernard Shaw.

(vi) Which legendary cine comedian also visited him?

Ans: Charlie Chaplin.

689. (i) Which prominent Indian leader of the untouchables successfully approached the British at London for separate voter lists for the 'Depressed Caste' & 'Caste Hindus'?

Ans: Dr. BR Ambedkar (cf. Qs 750-768 this Ch.).

(ii) Which pact was signed by BR Ambedkar, Aga Khan & others on the subject (13 Nov. 1931)?

Ans: Minorities pact.

(iii) In which jail did Gandhi begin a fast unto death against separate voter lists for 'Depressed Caste' & 'Caste Hindus' (20 Sep. 1932)?

Ans: Yervada jail (Pna.).

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(iv) What agreement did Ambedkar sign with Gandhi after the Yervada talks to end Gandhi's fast?

Ans: Single voter list for all Hindus with res. seats for depressed castes.

(v) How is the pact named?

Ans: 'Poona Pact' or 'Yervada Pact'.

690. Which Harijan (Depressed castes) related org. did Gandhi found (1932)?

Ans: All India Harijan Sevak Sangh.

691. When did Gandhi resign fm. the INC to enable INC leaders to work independently?

Ans: 1935.

692. (i) When did the World War II begin?

Ans: 5 Sep. 1939.

(ii) Which were the prominent countries constituting the 'Allied Forces' in the war?

Ans: British, F, USSR & (fm. Dec. '41) US.

(iii) What was Gandhi's view reg. support to the British in war?

Ans: Not to support.

(iv) Did INC agree to Gandhi's view?

Ans: No.

(v) What did the INC demand fm. British in return of its offered support?

Ans: INC led govt. at Centre now & independence after war.

(vi) How did the British respond to the offer?

Ans: Reject.

693. (i) Which *'Satyagraha'* did Gandhi begin after British rejected the INC offer & INC returned to Gandhi for advice (17 Oct. '40)?

Ans: Individual 'Satyagraha'.

(ii) Who was the 1st person to raise anti-war slogan?

Ans: Vinoba Bhave.

(iii) Who was the 2nd?

Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru.

(iv) What slogan did each person recite individually?

Ans: It is wrong to help British war effort with men or money.

(v) How many persons court- arrested in the 'Individual *Satyagraha*'?

Ans: 23,223.

694. (i) Who headed the famous 'Cripps Mission' sent by British PM Sir Winston Churchill to discuss India's future (1942)?

Ans: Stafford Cripps.

(ii) What was he in the House of Commons?

Ans: Leader of the House.

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(iii) What did the 'Cripps Mission' offer after releasing the leaders jailed in the 'Individual Satyagraha'?

Ans: National Govt. at Centre; Dominion Status after war (with liberty of secession to provinces).

(iv) How did the INC respond?

Ans: Reject Cripps Mission.

695. (i) Which prominent movement's reso. did the INC pass under Gandhi at Bby. (8 Aug. 1942)?

Ans: Quit India.

(ii) Who was the Viceroy at the time?

Ans: Lord Linlithgow.

(iii) What was the slogan that Gandhi gave for this movement?

Ans: DO OR DIE.

(iv) How many rly. stns. were destroyed in the movement acc. to a British White Paper (1943)?

Ans: 250.

(v) How many post offices?

Ans: 800.

(vi) How many police stations were burnt?

Ans: 155.

(vii) How many telephone & telegraph lines were cut?

Ans: 3,500.

(viii) Under which Act were thousands of people arrested?

Ans: Def. of India Act.

(ix) When were they released?

Ans: Jun. 1945 (after ≈ 34 months).

(x) Who was the Viceroy at the time?

Ans: Lord Wavell.

696. (i) In which jail did Gandhi pass the last spell of his imprisonments?

Ans: Aga Khan Palace, Yervada, Pna.

(ii) How many days did he pass in jails at various times up to freedom?

Ans: 2,089 days (≈ 5 yrs. 8 months 20 days).

(iii) How many days did he pass in SA jails?

Ans: 249 (≈ 8 months).

697. (i) Who gave the title 'Father of Nation' to Gandhi (6 Jul. 1944)?

Ans: Subhash Chandra Bose (on secret Azad Hind Radio).

(ii) What was the occasion?

Ans: Bose's INA dec. war on British in World War II (cf. Qs 736-749 this Ch.).

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698. (i) How many times did Gandhi go on fast for various purposes?

Ans: 17.

(ii) How many days' fast did he observe when riots broke out in Kohat (NWFP) (1920s)?

Ans: 21 days.

(iii) At which Muslim League leader's resi. did he observe the fast?

Ans: Muhammad Ali.

(iv) Which gift did Muhammad Ali give to Gandhi out of respect, at the end of the fast?

Ans: A cow.

(v) In which city did Gandhi go on fast, to stop the post-partition communal riots (8.00 P.M. 1 Sep. 1947 to ≈ 7.00 P.M. 4 Sep. 1947 = 73 hrs.)?

Ans: Cal.

(vi) After resumption of communal harmony at Cal., to which state did he intend to go (via Dli.) where fierce riots were going on?

Ans: Pjb. (both Indian & Pakistani).

(vii) Why could he not proceed to the Pjb. fm. Dli.?

Ans: Fierce riots at Dli.

(viii) When did he go on the last fast (unto death), of his life at N Dli. to stop communal disturbances?

Ans: 13 Jan. 1948.

(ix) When did he break this last fast of his life?

Ans: 18 Jan. 1948.

(x) Which Sikh Guru's birth anniversary fell on the day?

Ans: Guru Gobind Singh.

(xi) Which INC leader, leading a large delegation of politicians/officers, had earlier called on Gandhi to persuade him to end the fast in view of the improvement in situation in Dli.?

Ans: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

(xii) Who was Pakistan's High Commissioner in India who also accompanied this delegation?

Ans: Zahid Hussain.

(xiii) Which Muslim INC leader served him a glass of orange juice when Gandhi agreed to end the fast?

Ans: Maulana Azad.

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MAHATMA GANDHI ASSASSINATION

699. (i) On which date was Gandhi Assassinated?

Ans: 30 JAN. 1948 (Friday).

(ii) How many days did he live at Dli. in the last lap of his life before assassination?

Ans: 144.

(iii) How many persons came to his prayer meeting with conspiracy to assassinate him 10 days earlier (20 Jan. 1948)?

Ans: 7.

(iv) Which conspirator planted a bomb that burst behind the stage where Gandhi was sitting for prayers?

Ans: Madanlal Pahwa.

(v) Which conspirator was supposed to throw a grenade on Gandhi's face as per the plan but did not do so due to nervousness?

Ans: Digambar Badge (cf. Q 702 (viii) this Ch.).

(vi) Which woman in the audience got Madanlal Pahwa arrested courageously?

Ans: Sulochana Devi.

(vii) Who was the most prominent among the other 6 to flee fm. the scene?

Ans: Nathuram Vinayak Godse.

(viii) To which city did Nathuram Vinayak Godse go after the failed attempt?

Ans: Bby.

700. (i) At what time did Gandhi get up (30 Jan. 1948 morning)?

Ans: 03:30 A.M.

(ii) At what time did he offer prayers to God, along with companions?

Ans: 03:45 A.M.

(iii) On which sub. did he work up to 06:00 A.M.?

Ans: Future of INC.

(iv) Which gentleman did he meet at 07:00 A.M., who was leaving for US?

Ans: Rajen Nehru.

(v) Whom did he hand over the draft on INC for perusal?

Ans: Pyarelal.

(vi) Abt. which province's rice shortage did he ask Pyarelal to prepare a note for sending to Food Min.?

Ans: Madras.

(vii) Who gave him an oil rub (08:00 A.M)?

Ans: Brij Krishna.

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(viii) Which Parsee associate of SA days called on him with family?

Ans: Rustom Sorabji.

(ix) Whom did he plan to hand over Mahadev Desai's diary for the yrs. 1917-42 for edition & compilation?

Ans: Chandrashankar Shukla.

(x) Who, along with Pyarelal, discussed with him an editorial in 'London Times' regarding serious differences between Patel & Nehru?

Ans: Sudhir Ghosh.

(xi) Which Sindhi gentleman read newspapers to Gandhi in the afternoon?

Ans: PB Chandwani.

(xii) Who visited him fm. SL with his daughter?

Ans: De Silva.

(xiii) Who got the last autograph of Gandhi's life?

Ans: De Silva's daughter.

(xiv) Which Prof. gifted a book authored by him (Prof.) to Gandhi & said that Gandhi's message was taught during the time of the Buddha?

Ans: Prof. Radha Kumud Mookerji.

(xv) Which 2 persons fm. Kathiawad came & expressed desire to see Gandhi (as grandniece Manu Gandhi informed him)?

Ans: UN Dhebar, Rasik Lal.

(xvi) What did Gandhi tell her to inform them?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(xvii) Which Union Min. came for talks with him at about 04:00 P.M.?

Ans: Vallabh Bhai Patel (Dy. PM & HM).

(xviii) Who accompanied the min.?

Ans: Maniben Patel (daughter).

(xix) At what time was Gandhi supposed to end talks & proceed for prayers?

Ans: 05:00 P.M.

(xx) Which girl took out Gandhi's pocket watch & displayed to him that it was already 05:10 P.M.?

Ans: Abha.

(xxi) What did Gandhi say to Patel reg. Patel's diff. with Nehru?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(xxii) Around which 2 girls' shoulders did he place one arm each & walk a little fast to the prayer ground where a large congregation awaited him?

Ans: Manu, Abha.

(xxiii) How much dist. was left bet. the curved steps where the 3 fell into silence as per rule & the platform where Gandhi was to sit for prayers?

Ans: ≈ 32 yds.

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(xxiv) What did Gandhi do after removing hands fm. Manu & Abha's shoulders?

Ans: Bring them together to ack. people's greetings.

(xxv) Who suddenly elbowed his way to Gandhi (to assassinate him)?

Ans: Nathuram Vinayak Godse.

(xxvi) Who resisted his attempt to come near Gandhi (because prayers were already delayed) thinking that Godse wanted to touch Gandhi's feet?

Ans: Manu.

(xxvii) What did Godse next do after pushing aside Manu (making the book of *Ashram* songs & Gandhi's rosary fall down fm. her hands which she leaned down to pick up)?

Ans: Pull out a revolver & fire shots killing Gandhi.

(xxviii) At what time did the assassination take place?

Ans: 05:17 P.M.

(xxix) Where did the bullets hit Gandhi?

Ans: Stomach-1 Chest-2.

(xxx) What were the last words he uttered before falling down to eternity?

Ans: He Ram (3 times) (means: O! RAMA!).

(xxxi) Where in New Delhi did the assassination take place?

Ans: Birla House.

(xxxii) Which policeman arrested Godse immediately after the murder & saved him fm. being lynched by the crowd?

Ans: Dasondha Singh.

701. (i) How is Birla House (place of assassination) named?

Ans: Gandhi Smriti (Gandhi Memorial).

(ii) How is the road outside 'Gandhi *Smriti*' named?

Ans: 30 January Marg.

(iii) How is the 'Gandhi Samadhi' (mausoleum) in Dli. named?

Ans: Rajghat.

702. (i) Which pol. party's member was Godse (since 1937)?

Ans: Hindu Maha Sabha (HMS).

(ii) Which Hindu Nationalist organisation's member was he before joining Hindu Maha Sabha (1932-37)?

Ans: RSS (cf. Q 1048-1056 Ch. 9).

(iii) Where did the trial in Gandhi murder case take place?

Ans: Red Fort Dli.

(iv) Who was Godse's lawyer?

Ans: Bhopatkar.

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(v) When was Godse hanged?

Ans: 15 Nov. 1949.

(vi) Where?

Ans: Ambala jail.

(vii) Which of his companions in the conspiracy was also hanged the same day in the same jail?

Ans: Narayan Dattatreya Apte (cf. Q 812 this Ch.).

(viii) Which co-accused in the conspiracy became approver?

Ans: Digambar Badge (cf. Q 699(v) this Ch.).

(ix) In which city was Digambar Badge an arms merchant?

Ans: Pune.

(x) Which family member of Godse was also arrested & given prison term as co-conspirator?

Ans: Gopal Godse (bro.).

(xi) Which yr. was Gopal Godse released fm. prison?

Ans: 1964.

(xii) Which former presi. of HMS was also tried but exonerated (10 Feb. 1949)?

Ans: Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (cf. Q826 this Ch.).

(xiii) Which other persons were also arrested & tried as co-accused?

Ans: Vishnu Karkare, Shankar Kistaiyya (Badge's servant), Dr. Sadahiv Parchure.

(xiv) How many Hindu national activists were also arrested?

Ans: ≈ 25,000 (also cf. Q 1055 Ch. 9).

(xv) Which 2 of the arrested were acquitted under benefit of doubt?

Ans: Shankar Kistaiyya & Sadashiv Parchure.

(xvi) Which book published by Gopal Godse (1977) gives full version of Nathuram's original statement (in English) in the court?

Ans: May I Please Your Honor.

(xvii) How was its new edition named (published 1993)?

Ans: Why I Assassinated Gandhi.

(xviii) Which judge & member of the jury in the murder case authored the book 'Murder of Mahatma'?

Ans: Gopal Das Khosla.

(xix) Which playwright wrote the Marathi play *'Mein Nathuram Godse Boltoy'* (I am Nathuram Godse Speaking) to depict the court atmosphere during Godse's statement in the court?

Ans: Pradeep Dalvi.

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(xx) What was Nathuram Godse's will?

Ans: cf. Notes.

MAHATMA GANDHI: (MISCELLENEOUS Qs)

703. (i) Where was Gandhi on 15 Aug. 1947 (since 9 Aug. 1947)?

Ans: Hydari Manzil, Beliaghata, Cal.(a poor Muslim's house).

(ii) Where did he intend to go after reaching Cal. fm. Dli. but was persuaded to stay at Cal. due to communal trouble there (9 Aug 1947)?

Ans: Noakhali (now in BD).

(iii) Who was the retiring Gov. of Beng. among those who persuaded?

Ans: Frederick Burrows.

(iv) Who stayed with Gandhi at the Hyderi Manzil?

Ans: Suhrawardy (CM, Beng.).

(v) Who was the 1st CM of West Bengal who visited him along with his cabinet members (15 Aug. 1947)?

Ans: Prafulla Ghosh.

(vi) Who was the 1st Gov. of West Bengal who also visited him (15 Aug. 1947)?

Ans: C Rajagopalachari.

704. Who was Gandhi's 1st biographer?

Ans: Joseph Doke.

705. How has Gandhi titled his autobiography?

Ans: My Experiments With Truth.

706. (i) Which book did Gandhi write in prison (1922)?

Ans: Satyagraha.

(ii) What does the term '*Satyagraha*' mean?

Ans: Passive resistance.

707. Which prominent freedom related org. did he join & became its presi. (1920)?

Ans: Home Rule League.

708. (i) What was the real name of his famous disciple & emissary 'Meera Behn'?

Ans: Madeleine Slade.

(ii) When was she born?

Ans: 22 Nov. 1892 (E).

(iii) What was her father in India?

Ans: C-in-C, East Indies Stn. (Navy).

(iv) Which saint musician's music did she hear with passion when she was 15?

Ans: Beethoven.

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(v) When did she first come to India to meet her father?

Ans: 1908.

(vi) Which French Nobel laureate told her abt. Gandhi when she went to France?

Ans: Romain Rolland.

(vii) What was the conversation bet. her & Romain Rolland abt. Gandhi?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(viii) When did she reach India to join *'Sabarmati Ashram'*?

Ans: 6 Nov. 1925.

(ix) What were Gandhi's 1st words as she entered the *Ashram* (7 Nov. 1925)?

Ans: You are my daughter.

(x) To which *Ashram* did Gandhi send her to work independently?

Ans: Sevagram Ashram, Wardha.

(xi) To which vill. did Gandhi shift her when she insisted that she couldn't live without him & Gandhi shifted himself to *'Sevagram Ashram'*?

Ans: Barora.

(xii) What was the name of her favorite horse in that vill.?

Ans: Sajila.

(xiii) How was her hut named?

Ans: Bapu Kutiya (Bapu Hut).

(xiv) To which vill. near Haridwar did Gandhi shift her later to inspire her to work independently?

Ans: Bahadurpur.

(xv) How was her *Ashram* at Bahadurpur named?

Ans: Kisan Ashram (Farmer's monastery).

(xvi) Which *Ashram* did she est. later near Hrishikesh (UP) to look after the cows?

Ans: Pashu Lok (Animal Planet).

(xvii) Which *Ashram* did she est. at Kedarnath?

Ans: Gopal Ashram.

(xviii) When did she leave India permanently?

Ans: 18 Jan. 1959.

(xix) Where did she settle down?

Ans: A vill. near Vienna.

(xx) When did she breathe her last?

Ans: 20 Jul. 1982.

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709. (i) With which woman activist did Gandhi fall in love & wanted to marry her spiritually (without elaborating the meaning of the term 'Spiritual Marriage') (1919)?

Ans: Sarla Devi.

(ii) What was her husband's name?

Ans: Ram Bhuj Dutt Chowdhry.

(iii) How did Sarla Devi address Gandhi?

Ans: Law Giver (LG).

(iv) When did he abandon the idea of continuing this fascination?

Ans: Jun. 1920 (cf. Notes).

710. Which experiments did Gandhi perform in order to test his *'Brahmacharya'* (celibacy) (1945-46)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

711. (i) Which of Gandhi's sons broke rel. with him & took to drinking & frustrated life?

Ans: Harilal.

(ii) Which friend of Gandhi had offered a scholarship to any of Gandhi's sons (at Gandhi's choice) for study at London which Gandhi offered to some other youth, shocking Harilal?

Ans: Dr. Pranjivan Mehta.

(iii) Which Persian youth got the scholarship in place of Harilal?

Ans: Sorab Adajania.

(iv) Who got the scholarship next when the same offer was repeated by the same friend & Harilal left the house, shocked?

Ans: Chhaganlal (Harilal's cousin).

712. (i) Which term replaced the term 'Untouchable' (1931)?

Ans: Harijan (God's own people).

(ii) Which Gujarati saint poet was the 1st ever to use the term *'Harijan'* fm. whom Gandhi was inspired to use it?

Ans: Narsinh Mehta.

713. (i) What action did the 'Parliament of the Inn' (E) take against Gandhi when he spoke against the Raj (10 Nov. 1922)?

Ans: Debarred as Barrister.

(ii) When did the British re-admit him as 'Bar at Law'?

Ans: 6 Nov. 1988.

(iii) What was the occasion?

Ans: Centenary-Gandhi's admission to 'Inner Temple' as law student.

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714. (i) Which grandniece of Gandhi accompanied him to Noakhali during the Hindu-Muslim riots-spell there (1946-47)?

Ans: Manu Gandhi.

(ii) Which imp. item useful to Gandhi did Manu once forget inadvertently in a vill. during the Noakhali trek & Gandhi told her to walk alone a few miles back to the vill. & bring back the item (Jan. 1947)?

Ans: A pumice stone for scrubbing feet.

(iii) Who had given that stone to Gandhi & he was using it for the last 20 yrs.?

Ans: Meera Behn (cf. Q 708 this Ch.).

(iv) Could Manu find the stone in the said vill.?

Ans: Yes.

715. (i) How did Manu Gandhi name her diary?

Ans: Ekla Chalo Re (Walk Alone).

(ii) Which secular line did Manu add to the line *'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram'*, Gandhi's most famous prayer & Gandhi was impressed highly?

Ans: 'Ishwar Allah Tero Naam' (Ishwar & Allah - both are Your (God's) names).

(iii) In which city did she learn the line fm. some temple-priest?

Ans: Kathiawad.

716. (i) Which friend of Gandhi brought a mobile hut for him when Gandhi had renounced even his shoes & many other facilities/things in the Noakhali trek?

Ans: Satis Das Gupta (Gandhi declined to use).

(ii) Which Prof. of Anthropology also accompanied him to Noakhali?

Ans: Nirmal Kumar Bose.

717. What did Gandhi send as 'Wedding Gift' thro' Lord Mountbatten, on the marr. of Philip (Lord Mountbatten's nephew) to Elizabeth (King George V's grand daughter) (3 months after India's ind.)?

Ans: A small table cloth woven by yarn that he drew himself on 'charkha' (spinning wheel). The cloth was woven by some Punjabi refugee girl.

718. (i) What was Gandhi's son Devdas to C Rajagopalachari?

Ans: Ans: S-in-law.

(ii) What was Devdas Gandhi's wife's name?

Ans: Luxmi

(iii) Which prominent journalist/writer is Devdas Gandhi's son?

Ans: Rajmohan Gandhi.

719. (i) Name some prominent books during British period that Gandhi & other leaders read.

Ans: cf. Notes. Also cf. Q 806 this Ch.).

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(ii) What is the 'Talisman' Gandhi gave to Indians?

Ans: cf. Notes.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

720. (i) When was Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru born?

Ans: 14 Nov. 1889 (cf. Q 1208 (x) Ch. 9).

(ii) Where?

Ans: Alla.

(iii) What was his father's name?

Ans: Moti Lal Nehru.

(iv) What was his mother's name?

Ans: Swaroop Rani.

(v) What were his 2 sisters' names?

Ans: Vijayluxmi, Krishna.

(vi) What was Vijayluxmi's husband's name?

Ans: Ranjit S Pundit.

(vii) What was Krishna's husband's surname?

Ans: Hutheesingh.

721. (i) What was Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's wife's name?

Ans: Kamla (marriage 7 Feb. 1916, Dli.).

(ii) When was she born?

Ans: 1 Aug. 1899.

(iii) When did she breathe her last?

Ans: 28 Feb. 1936.

(iv) Where

Ans: Lausanne, Switzerland.

722. (i) What was Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's only daughter's name?

Ans: Indira Gandhi.

(ii) What was Indira Gandhi's husband's name?

Ans: Feroze Gandhi.

(iii) When did Feroze Gandhi breathe his last?

Ans: 8 Sep. 1960.

(iv) What was Nehru family's original surname?

Ans: Kaul.

723 How is Pt. Nehru nicknamed w.r.t World Peace?

Ans: Messenger of Peace.

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724. Which ideology did he believe & pursue among Socialism & Capitalism?
Ans: Socialism.

725. Which highest civil honor was conferred on him after ind. (1955)?
Ans: Bharat Ratna (Jewel of India).

726. Which 3 world famous books did he author?
Ans: Discovery of India, Glimpses of World History, Autobiography.

727. (i) Which foreigner woman was highly impressed by his personality & is believed to have had close friendly relationship with him?
Ans: Edwina Mountbatten w/o Lord Mountbatten.

(ii) What were his views reg. God?
Ans: He was agnostic.

(iii) What were his 2 main passions in life other than Socialism?
Ans: Science, Democracy.

728. (i) When did he breathe his last?
Ans: 27 May 1964.

(ii) How is the 'Nehru *Samadhi*' (mausoleum) in Dli. named?
Ans: Shanti Vana (Garden of Peace).

(iii) What was his last wish reg. his ashes after cremation?
Ans: To be strewn over the Himalayas & farms/fields all over India.

(iv) When was his last wish fulfilled?
Ans: 11 Jun. 1964.

VALLABH BHAI PATEL

729. (i) When was Vallabh Bhai Patel born?
Ans: 31 Oct. 1875.

(ii) Where?
Ans: Nadiad.

(iii) What was his father's name?
Ans: Jhaveri Bhai Patel.

(iv) In which prominent mutiny did Jhaveri Bhai Patel participate?
Ans: 1857 (under Rani Luxmi Bai).

(v) In which city was Jhaveri Bhai wounded in the battle during mutiny?
Ans: Gwl.

730. (i) Where did Vallabh Bhai Patel observe his most prominent *'Satyagraha'* (1928)?
Ans: Bardoli taluq, Distt. Surat, Guj.

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(ii) Against what did he observe *'Satyagraha'*?
Ans: Unjustified increase in land revenue.

(iii) Which officer was appointed to re-assess the payment of land revenue in Bardoli taluq (1926)?
Ans: Jayakar.

(iv) How much % increase in land revenue did he recommend?
Ans: 30%.

(v) Which committee did INC form to inquire into the unjustified increase?
Ans: Bardoli Inquiry Committee.

(vi) To how much % did govt. red. the increase after protests (Jul. 1927)?
Ans: 21.97%.

(vii) When did Patel reach Bardoli to start action against the increase?
Ans: 4 Feb. 1928.

(viii) What was the result of his effort with the Gov. pursuing him to reduce the revenue (12 Feb. 1928)?
Ans: Gov. unrelented.

(ix) What oath did he administer to the peasants as a beginning of *'Satyagraha'*?
Ans: Refuse to pay revenue.

(x) Which *patrika* (magazine) was founded to cover *'Satyagraha'* reports?
Ans: Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika.

(xi) Which prominent personality reached Bardoli to lead *'Satyagraha'* in case Patel was arrested (2 Aug. 1928)?
Ans: Mahatma Gandhi.

(xii) Who was the Viceroy at the time?
Ans: Lord Irwin.

(xiii) Which officers were appointed to inquire into the increase when the *'Satyagraha'* seemed insuppressible?
Ans: Broomfield (Judicial), Maxwell (Revenue).

(xiv) To how much % was the increase finally reduced after inquiry?
Ans: 6.03%

(xv) How did the women of Bardoli title Patel after this unprecedented success?
Ans: Sardar Patel.

(xvi) By which other nickname do we know Vallabh Bhai Patel?
Ans: Iron Man.

731. (i) Which ministry did he head in Nehru's cabinet after ind.?
Ans: cf. Q 829(i) Ch. 9.

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(ii) When did Vallabh Bhai Patel breathe his last?

Ans: 15 Dec. 1950.

(iii) Which highest civil honor was conferred on him after ind. posthumously (1991)?

Ans: Bharat Ratna.

RAS BEHARI BOSE

732. (i) When was Ras Behari Bose born?

Ans: 25 May 1886.

(ii) When did he leave India to serve the nation fm. foreign soil?

Ans: 12 May 1915.

(iii) To which country did he go?

Ans: Japan.

(iv) In which Japanese ship?

Ans: Sanuki Maru.

(v) Under which fictitious name?

Ans: PN Tagore.

(vi) Which league did he form in Japan for ind. of India (1926)?

Ans: India Ind. League.

733. (i) How did he name the army he founded during World War II (to fight the British) (1 Sep. 1942)?

Ans: Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj).

(ii) With how many Indian soldiers did he found the INA?

Ans: 50,000.

(iii) Which country provided the soldiers?

Ans: J (gave Indian PoWs who had surrendered at Singapore).

734. (i) Which Indian officer was the 1st to conceive the idea of INA, prior to Ras Behari Bose?

Ans: Mohan Singh of British Indian Army (who defected to Japanese side).

(ii) Where did the Japanese army arrest Mohan Singh due to differences?

Ans: Malaya.

(iii) Who was Japan's PM at the time?

Ans: Tojo.

735. (i) When did Ras Behari Bose breathe his last?

Ans: 21 Jan. 1945.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Tokyo (Also cf. Q 816 (iii) this ch.).

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SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

736. (i) When was Subhash Chandra Bose born?
Ans: 23 Jan. 1897.

(ii) Where?
Ans: Cuttack,Ors.

(iii) What was his father's name?
Ans: Janakinath Bose.

737. (i) What was his rank in the ICS exam. at London?
Ans: 4th.

(ii) How old was he at the time?
Ans: 23 yrs.

(iii) Which movement by INC for India's freedom did he join after resigning fm. ICS (22 Apr. 1921)?
Ans: Non Co-operation Movement.

(iv) Which national college did he head as Principal as part of the boycott of British educational institutes?
Ans: National College, Cal.

(v) Which position did he hold in the Cal. municipality (1923-24)?
Ans: CEO.

(vi) Who was the mayor of Cal. municipality at the time?
Ans: Chittaranjan Das.

738. (i) Which yr. was he elected INC Presi. un-opposed?
Ans: 1938.

(ii) Which yr. did he next become Presi. INC by contest?
Ans: 1939.

(iii) Who contested against him?
Ans: Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

(iv) How many votes did he get?
Ans: 1,580.

(v) How many votes did Sitaramayya get?
Ans: 1,377.

739. Which yr. did he resign from the INC?
Ans: 1940.

740. Which pol. party did he launch (22 Jun.1940)?
Ans: Forward Block.

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741. (i) In which city did the British police house arrest him?

Ans: Cal.

(ii) When did he escape the house arrest trickily?

Ans: 16 Jan. 1941.

(iii) Under which fictitious name did he leave India?

Ans: Zia-ud-din.

742. (i) Which famous national greeting did he give to Indians?

Ans: Jai Hind (Victory to India).

(ii) What were his other famous slogans reg. freedom?

Ans: cf. Notes.

743. (i) To which country did he go via Afg. (28 Mar. 1941)?

Ans: Germany.

(ii) To which country did he go fm. Germany (8 Feb. 1943)?

Ans: Japan.

(iii) Fm. where (in Germany) did he proceed to Japan?

Ans: Kiel.

(iv) Where did he change over to a Japanese submarine fm. the German U-boat (28 Apr. 1943)?

Ans: Near Madagascar.

(v) When did he finally reach Tokyo (by air) fm. Penang?

Ans: 13 Jun. 1943.

(vi) Who was his Secy. who accompanied him?

Ans: Maj. Abid Hasan.

(vii) Where did Ras Behari Bose hand over the INA to him (7 Jul. 1943)?

Ans: Singapore.

(viii) In which 2 cities did he set up the HQs of INA?

Ans: Singapore, Rangoon (Burma).

744. (i) How did he name the govt. he founded (21 Oct. 1943)?

Ans: Azad Hind Govt. (Free India Govt.).

(ii) How did he name the secret Radio he founded?

Ans: Azad Hind Radio.

(iii) How did he name the women's wing of INA (formed 23 Oct. 1943)?

Ans: Rani Jhansi Brigade.

745. (i) Against which countries did his '*Azad Hind* Govt.' dec. war (23 Oct. 1943 - 0015 IST)?

Ans: British, USA.

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(ii) Which group of islands did Japan hand over to INA (6 Nov. 1943)?
Ans: A & N ids.

(iii) How did Subhash Chandra Bose name them?
Ans: 'Shahid' & 'Swaraj' Dweep.

746. (i) Fm. which country bordering India did the INA (under Japanese Army) enter NE-India to fight the war (18 Mar. 1944)?
Ans: Burma.

(ii) When did they hoist the national flag on Indian mainland?
Ans: 19 Mar. 1944.

(iii) Where did they fight their last battle against British forces?
Ans: Bishenpur (near Imphal, Mani.).

747. (i) Where did Subhash Chandra Bose go fm. Singapore (16 Aug. 1945) after Japan surrendered & the World War II was over?
Ans: Bangkok (Thailand).

(ii) Where did he land fm. Bangkok in a twin-engine aircraft of the Sally Class (17 Aug. 1945)?
Ans: Tourane (now Da Nang).

(iii) Where did his plane crash (18 Aug. 1945 - 1400 IST.)?
Ans: Taihoku airport (Taiwan) (Taihoku now called Taipei).

(iv) Where is he believed to have breathed his last?
Ans: A Japanese Military hosp.

(v) Which Sr. Dr. in charge of the hosp. attended on injured Subhash Chandra Bose when he was brought there?
Ans: Dr. T Yoshimi.

748. (i) Which Japanese officer was assigned the task of overseeing his funeral by the Nippon Army, Japan?
Ans: Maj. Nagatomo.

(ii) In which temple were his ashes kept after cremation?
Ans: Renkoji Temple, Tokyo, J.

749. (i) Where did the British try INA soldiers/officers (5 Nov.- 31 Dec. 1945)?
Ans: Red Fort, Dli.

(ii) Which 3 INA heroes were released by British under extreme public pressure (3 Jan. 1946)?
Ans: Col. Shah Nawaz Khan, Col. Dhillon, Col. Habib-ur Rahman.

(iii) Who was the C-in-C who ordered the release?
Ans: Gen. C Auchinleck.

(iv) Which week was observed as the INA week?
Ans: 5-11 Nov. 1945.

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(v) Which day was observed as the INA day?
Ans: 12 Nov. (cf. Q 997 Ch. 9 for more on Subhash Chandra Bose).

BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR

750. (i) When was Dr. BR Ambedkar born?
Ans: 14 Apr. 1891.

(ii) Where?
Ans: Mhow (Maha.).

(iii) Which no. child of his parents was he?
Ans: 14th.

(iv) What was his father's name?
Ans: Ramji Sakpal.

(v) What was his mother's name?
Ans: Bhimabai.

(vi) What was his gf.'s name?
Ans: Maloji.

751. (i) To which caste of untouchables did the family belong?
Ans: Mahar.

(ii) Which was his ancestral vill.?
Ans: Ambavade, Distt. Ratnagiri (Maha.).

752. (i) To which cities did his father shift in succession after retirement fm. military services under Maharaja of Baroda?
Ans: Dapoli, Satara, Bby.

(ii) Where did BR Ambedkar start his High School ed.?
Ans: Govt. High School, Satara.

(iii) What was his name as regd. in the school register?
Ans: Bhima Ramji Ambavadekar.

(iv) Fm. whom did he adopt the surname Ambedkar?
Ans: One of his teachers who liked him.

(v) Where did he undergo subsequent High School ed.?
Ans: Maratha High School, Parel, Bby. & Elphinstone High School Bby.

753. (i) What was his 1st wife's name?
Ans: Rama Devi.

(ii) In which std. was he studying at the time of marr.?
Ans: 5th.

(iii) How old were he & his bride at the time?
Ans: 14, 9.

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(iv) What was Rama Devi's father's name?

Ans: Bhiku Walangkar.

(v) What was Ambedkar's son's name born when he was studying B.A.?

Ans: Yeshwant.

(vi) What was his 2nd wife's name?

Ans: Savita.

(vii) When did he marry her?

Ans: 15 Apr. 1948 (age 57).

(viii) To which caste did she belong?

Ans: Brahmin.

754. (i) Fm. which College of Bby. did he pass B.A. (1913)?

Ans: Elphinstone College.

(ii) Who was the Maharaja of Baroda who gave him scholarship (Rs. 25 p.m.) for College ed.?

Ans: Sayajirao Gaekwad.

755. (i) To which American Univ. did the Maharaja of Baroda send him on scholarship for higher ed. under an agreement of serving the state on completion of ed. (15 Jun. 1913)?

Ans: Columbia Univ., NY.

(ii) By which ship did he leave Bby.?

Ans: SS Sardina.

(iii) On which sub. did he present his 1st & very prominent paper at Columbia Univ.?

Ans: Origin of Caste.

(iv) For which dissertation did he get M.A.?

Ans: Ancient Indian Commerce.

(v) Which was his doctoral dissertation (submitted Jun. 1916)?

Ans: National Dividend for India–A Historical & Analytical Study.

(vi) Under what title was the aforesaid research published as a book later?

Ans: The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India.

756. (i) To which institution of London did he proceed after completing studies at Columbia Univ.?

Ans: London School of Eco. & Pol. Sc.

(ii) Why did he discontinue studies & came back to India?

Ans: Maharaja discontinued scholarship as even extended period was over.

(iii) What position did he take under Maharaja of Baroda on return?

Ans: Military Secy.

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757. (i) Where did he go after leaving Baroda due to a series of humiliations, owing to his belonging to untouchables' caste (Nov. 1917)?

Ans: Bby.

(ii) In which College at Bby. did he serve as Prof. (Pol. Economy) after strugglesome works like tuitions, accounting etc. (Nov. 1918)?

Ans: Sydenham College.

758. (i) To which country did he proceed for more ed. after resigning fm. this college (1920)?

Ans: E.

(ii) Which Maharaja gave scholarship this time?

Ans: Shahu, Maharaja of Kolhapur.

(iii) For which thesis did he get M.Sc. (Eco.) fm. London School of Eco. & Pol. Sc. (Jun. 1921)?

Ans: Provincial Decnetralisation of Imperial Finance in British India.

(iv) For which thesis did he get D.Sc (Eco.) fm. the London Univ. after this?

Ans: The Prob. of Rupee: It's Origin & It's Sol.

759. Which was his next professional achievement fm. the Gray's Inn (1923)?

Ans: Barrister.

760. (i) Which org. for the depressed classes did he found (20 Jul. 1924)?

Ans: Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha (Depressed Class Welfare Asso.).

(ii) Which party did he found (1936)?

Ans: Independent Labor Party.

761. (i) Where did the *'Kolaba Zila Bahishkrit Parishad'* (Council of Kolaba Distt. Outcastes) members gather to protest against denial of right to *Dalits* (downtrodden) to drink water fm. a Chawdar tank (20 Mar. 1927)?

Ans: Mahad (Maha.).

(ii) What was the result of the Dalits drinking water fm. the tank?

Ans: Brahmins cleansed the tank & riots followed.

(iii) Which Hindu scripture's copies were burnt under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar the same yr. later, for the same cause?

Ans: Manu-Smriti (The Law Book of the Hindus) (cf. Q 162 Ch. 4, Part I, Vol. II - Hinduism).

762. (i) Which province's assembly member was he after the provincial elections (1937)?

Ans: Bby.

(ii) How many seats did his party contest & win resp.?

Ans: 17, 15.

763. (i) Which org. of Lahore invited him to preside over its annual sess. to be held in 1936 (Dec. 1935)?

Ans: Jat Pat Todak Mandal (an anti caste-system org.).

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(ii) How did he title his presidential address, which the org. did not accept due to extreme radicalism?

Ans: Annihilation of Caste.

764. Which position, for which he was severely criticized, did he hold under British Gov. Gen. of India (Jul. 1942 - Jul. 1946)?

Ans: Member, Exe. Council of Gov. Gen.

765. Which ministry did he head in the cabinet after ind.?

Ans: cf Q829(v) Ch. 9.

766. (i) Which 2 prominent books did he author on the sub. of Shudras & Untouchables?

Ans: 'Who were the Shudras' & 'The Untouchable'.

(ii) Which prominent work on the Buddha did he author during serious ill-ness in the last few yrs. of life?

Ans: 'The Buddha & His Dhamma'.

767. (i) To which religion did he convert along with 2 lakh Scheduled Castes people (14 Oct. 1956)?

Ans: Buddhism.

(ii) In which city?

Ans: Ngp. (Maha.).

768. When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 6 Dec. 1956 (Also cf. Qs 570, 689 & 804 this Ch.).

MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

769. (i) When was Muhammad Ali Jinnah born?

Ans: 25 Dec. 1876 (cf. Notes.).

(ii) Where?

Ans: Karachi.

(iii) What was his father's name?

Ans: Jinnabhoy Poonja.

(iv) What was his gf.'s name?

Ans: Poonja.

(v) What were the names of 2 bros. & a sis. of Jinnabhoy Poonja?

Ans: Valji, Nathoo, Manbai.

(vi) What does the word *'Jeena'* mean in Gujarati?

Ans: Short ht. (Jinnabhoy was short ht.).

(vii) What was Muhammad Ali Jinnah's mother's name?

Ans: Mithibai.

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(viii) What were the names of his other bros. sis.?
Ans: Rahmat Ali, Maryam, Ahmed Ali, Shireen, Fatima, Bundeh Ali.

(ix) What was his 1st wife's name?
Ans: Emi Bai.

(x) How old was he when he married her?
Ans: 15.

(xi) How old was he when she died?
Ans: 20.

(xii) Where was he at the time of her death?
Ans: London.

770. (i) What was his 2nd wife's name?
Ans: Ruttenbai (alias Ruttie).

(ii) When did he marry her?
Ans: Apr. 1918.

(iii) How old were they at the time of marr.?
Ans: Ruttie 18, Jinnah 42.

(iv) What was Ruttie's father's name?
Ans: Sir Dinshaw Petit.

(v) What was her religion?
Ans: Parsee.

(vi) Why could they not marry in court due to opp. fm. Dinshaw Petit?
Ans: cf. Notes.

(vii) To which religion did Ruttie convert before marrying Jinnah?
Ans: Islam.

(viii) Which yr. did she breathe her last?
Ans: 1928 (age 28).

(ix) What is Jinnah & Ruttie's daughter's name?
Ans: Dina (B 14 Aug. 1919, E).

(x) What is Dina's husband's name?
Ans: Neville Wadia.

(xi) Which prominent businessman is Dina & Neville's son?
Ans: Nusli Wadia.

(xii) In which country did the Wadia family choose to live after partition?
Ans: I (Bby.).

771. (i) What did Jinnah study at London?
Ans: Law.

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(ii) In which city did he practice after returning as Barrister?

Ans: Bby.

772. Which prominent Cong. leader's Pvt. Secy. did he work as?

Ans: Dada Bhai Nauroji.

773. Which yr. did he join the INC?

Ans: 1906.

774. Which prominent Council's member did he become (1909)?

Ans: Imperial Legislative Council.

775. Which yr. did he join the AIML?

Ans: 1913.

776. Which yr. did he leave Annie Besant's HRL & the INC?

Ans: 1920 (cf. Q 623 this Ch.).

777. (i) When was he first drawn to the 2-nation theory?

Ans: After provincial elections (1937).

(ii) Which prominent Urdu poet & Islamic philosopher was also in f/o a separate country for the Muslims (though within India)?

Ans: Dr. Muhammad Iqbal.

(iii) Which prominent Muslim leader & founder of Aligarh Muslim Univ. had already said in the 19th century that Hindus & Muslims were 2 separate nations?

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmed.

(iv) How did Gandhi nickname Jinnah?

Ans: Qaid-e-Azam.

778. (i) What position did Jinnah acquire after formation of Pak?

Ans: Gov. Gen. (P).

(ii) Which other positions in the govt. did he enjoy in addition?

Ans: Presi. Assembly & some cabinet posts.

779. Which hall did citizens of Bby. make in his honor at Bby.?

Ans: Jinnah Hall.

780. (i) Which book did Sarojini Naidu author on Jinnah's role in freedom struggle?

Ans: Muhammad Ali Jinnah- An Ambassador of Unity.

(ii) Which book did Jinnah's sis. Fatima author abt. Jinnah (published 1987)?

Ans: My Brother.

(iii) Which book did Hector Bolitho author abt. Jinnah (published 1954)?

Ans: Jinnah.

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(iv) Which book did Aziz Beg author on Jinnah?

Ans: Jinnah & His Times.

(v) Which book has Rafiq Zakaria authored on Jinnah?

Ans: The Man Who Divided India.

(vi) Who was Jinnah's Pol. Guru till 1915?

Ans: Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

(vii) How did Gokhale admire Jinnah w.r.t. Hindu-Muslim relationship?

Ans: The best ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.

781. (i) When did Muhammad Ali Jinnah breathe his last?

Ans: 11 Sep. 1948.

(ii) Fm. which disease did he suffer?

Ans: Tuberculosis.

(iii) When did Fatima Jinnah breathe her last?

Ans: 8 Jul. 1967.

ANNIE BESANT

782. (i) When was Annie Besant born?

Ans: 1 Oct. 1847.

(ii) Where?

Ans: London.

783. (i) When did she come to India?

Ans: 16 Nov. 1893.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Tuticorin (TN coast).

(iii) Which prominent Society did she run here?

Ans: Theosophical Society (cf. Q 1315 (ix) Ch. 10).

(iv) Which college did she found at Vns. (1898)?

Ans: Central Hindu College.

(v) Which Univ.'s core institution did this college become?

Ans: Banaras Hindu Univ.

784. (i) Which org. did she found for India's freedom (1 Aug. 1916)?

Ans: Home Rule League.

(ii) Who was its 1st Presi.?

Ans: Dada Bhai Nauroji.

785. Where did British jail her after arresting?

Ans: Nilgiri Hills (TN).

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786. (i) Which Boys' org. did she found (1917)?

Ans: Boy Scouts Asso.

(ii) Of which Women's Asso. (founded 1917) was she one of the founder members?

Ans: Women's Indian Asso.

(iii) How was the org. re-named (1926)?

Ans: All India Women's Conf.

787. When did she breathe her last?

Ans: 21 Sep. 1933 (also cf. Q 620(i), 796 this Ch.).

SOME OTHER GREAT MEN/WOMEN

788. (i) When was Gopal Krishna Gokhale born?

Ans: 9 May 1866.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Vill. Kotluk, Distt. Ratnagiri (Maha.).

(iii) Which society did he found (1905)?

Ans: Servants of India Society.

(iv) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 19 Feb. 1915.

789. Who founded the centre named 'India House' at London?

Ans: Shyamji Krishna Varma.

790. Which pol. party did Chittaranjan Das & Moti Lal Nehru found (1922)?

Ans: Swaraj Party.

791. Which party did Jai Prakash Narain found (12 Oct. 1934)?

Ans: CSP (cf. Q 984 Ch. 9).

792. (i) Who formed the 'Radical Democratic Party' (1940)?

Ans: Manabendra Nath Roy.

(ii) Which yr. was this party dissolved?

Ans: 1947.

(iii) Which new org. replaced it?

Ans: Radical Humanist.

(iv) What was the real name of Manabendra Nath Roy?

Ans: Narendra Nath Bhattacharya.

(v) Where did he est. the '1st Communist Party outside Russia' (1919)?

Ans: Mexico.

(vi) Where did 7 members incl. Manabendra Nath Roy found the CPI (17 Oct. 1920)?

Ans: Tashkent (Russia).

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(vii) When was Manabendra Nath Roy born?

Ans: 21 Mar. 1887.

(viii) Where?

Ans: Vill. Arbelia, 24 Parganas, WB.

(ix) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 25 Jan. 1954.

793. (i) When was Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji born?

Ans: 6 Jul. 1901.

(ii) To which party did he belong?

Ans: HMS (also cf. Q 829 (ix) & 978 Ch. 9).

(iii) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 23 Jun. 1953 (cf. Q 963 (vii).

794. (i) When was Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia born?

Ans: 23 Mar. 1910.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Akbarpur, UP.

(iii) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 12 Oct. 1967.

(iv) In which city?

Ans: N Dli.

(v) Which prominent hosp. where he breathed his last was re-named Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia hosp.?

Ans: Willingdon Hosp.

JOURNALS/MAGAZINES/NEWSPAPERS

795. (i) Which newspaper did Madam Bhikaji Rustom KR Kama est. in U.K.?

Ans: Vande Mataram.

(ii) Which other prominent leader also ran a newspaper under the same name?

Ans: Chittaranjan Das.

796. Who founded the papers 'New India' & 'Commonwealth'?

Ans: Annie Besant.

797. Who founded the Marathi paper *'Kesri'* & the English paper *'Mahratta'* alongwith GG Agarkar?

Ans: Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

798. Who founded the paper *'Sudharak'*?

Ans: Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

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799. (i) Who founded the Bengali paper *'Bengalee'*?
Ans: Surendranath Bannerji.

(ii) Who founded the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika'?
Ans: Sisir Kumar Ghosh.

800. Who founded the paper 'Voice of India'?
Ans: Dadabhai Nauroji.

801. Who founded the paper 'Free Hindustan'?
Ans: Tarak Nath Das.

802. Who founded the paper 'Indian Mirror'?
Ans: NN Sen.

803. Which Muslim League leader founded the English weekly 'The Comrade' & the Urdu daily *'Hamdard'*?
Ans: Muhammad Ali.

804. Who founded the papers *'Mooknayak'* & *'Bahishkrit Bharat'*?
Ans: BR Ambedkar.

805. Who founded the paper 'Indian Sociologist' fm. London?
Ans: Shyamji Krishna Varma.

806. (i) Who founded the Gujarati magazines *'Navijivan'* (founded 1919 closed 1932) & *'Harijanbandhu'*?
Ans: Mahatma Gandhi.

(ii) Which other journals did Gandhi found?
Ans: 'Young India' (closed 1932), 'Harijan', 'Harijansewak'.

(iii) Which paper did Gandhi found in SA?
Ans: 'Indian Opinion'.

807. Who founded the weekly 'The Socialist' (1923)?
Ans: Shripad Amrit Dange.

808. Who founded the Persian publication *'Tuhfatt-ul- Muwahiddin'*.
Ans: Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

809. Who founded the journal *'Swatantrya'*?
Ans: KB Hedgewar.

810. (i) Which Punjabi daily was started fm. Cal. on *'Baisakhi'* fest. day (1930)?
Ans: 'Desh Darpan'.

(ii) Who was its editor?
Ans: Niranjan Singh Talib.

(iii) Who originally conceived the idea?
Ans: Munsha Singh.

811. Who founded the Gurumukhi paper *'Swadesh Sewak'*?
Ans: GD Kumar.

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812. (i) Who founded the Marathi daily *'Agrani'* (28 Mar. 1944)?
Ans: Nathuram Godsay & Narayan Dattatreya Apte.

(ii) Which yr. did the British ban this daily?
Ans: 1946.

(iii) Under which new name did the paper re-start?
Ans: 'Hindu Rashtra'.

(iv) Who was the manager of *'Hindu Rashtra'*?
Ans: Narayan Dattatreya Apte.

REVOLUTIONARY TERRORIST ACTIVITIES FOR FREEDOM OF INDIA

813. (i) When was the 1st terrorist attack perpetrated in India?
Ans: 22 Jun. 1897.

(ii) Which terrorist struck at Pna. that day?
Ans: Damodar Hari Chapekar.

(iii) Whom did he assassinate?
Ans: Charles Rand (Plague Commissioner) & Ayerst (DM Pna.).

(iv) Which prominent celebration w.r.t. Queen Victoria fell on the day?
Ans: Diamond Jubilee of her coronation.

(v) When did the 2 assassinated persons die?
Ans: Ayerst - on the spot, Rand - 3 Jul. 1897.

(vi) When was Damodar Chapekar hanged?
Ans: 18 Apr. 1898 (age 29).

(vii) Which of his bros. was also hanged (12 May 1899)?
Ans: Bal Krishna Chapekar (age 26).

(viii) For which offence?
Ans: Co-conspiracy.

(i) Who was their 3rd bro. hanged for killing an informer (8 May 1899)?
Ans: Vasudev Chapekar (age 20).

(x) Where were the 3 hanged?
Ans: Yervada Central Jail, Pna.

814. (i) Which 2 young men threw a bomb at a carriage in Muzaffarpur, Bhr. (30 Apr. 1908)?
Ans: Khudiram Bose, Prafulla Chaki.

(ii) Whom did they want to kill?
Ans: Kingsford (DM).

(iii) Whom did they kill by mistake?
Ans: Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy (2 foreigner ladies).

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(iv) What fate did Khudiram Bose meet (11 Aug. 1908)?

Ans: Hanged.

(v) How did Prafulla Chakki die (1 May 1908)?

Ans: Suicide with his own pistol.

(vi) Who was the youngest Indian to die for freedom of India?

Ans: Khudiram Bose.

815. Who was arrested in connection with Manicktala Bomb case (2 Jun. 1908)?

Ans: Aurubido Ghose.

816. (i) Which Viceroy was wounded in a bomb attack when he entered Dli. on an elephant for a ceremony (23 Dec. 1912)?

Ans: Lord Hardinge.

(ii) What duty was Viceroy's servant performing who was killed?

Ans: Umbrella bearer.

(iii) Who was the leader who masterminded this conspiracy to kill the Viceroy?

Ans: Ras Behari Bose.

(iv) Who else was his associate in the conspiracy?

Ans: Sachindra Nath Sanyal.

817. (i) Which state's revolutionaries staged an armed insurrection as a sequel to the Gadar movement (1915)?

Ans: Beng.

(ii) Which revolutionary did the British stop & shoot at Kaptipada on the banks of River Buri Balang, Ors. (9 Sep. 1915)?

Ans: Jatin Mukherji.

(iii) How was he nicknamed?

Ans: Bagha Jatin.

(iv) When was he born?

Ans: 8 Dec. 1879.

(v) Where?

Ans: Jessore.

(vi) Where did he breathe his last due to bullet injuries (10 Sep. 1915)?

Ans: Balasore.

(vii) Which of his associates escaped to Germany to organise revolution fm. Kabul?

Ans: Hardayal.

818. (i) Who was the hero of the famous 'Kakori Rail Robbery'?

Ans: Ram Prasad Bismil.

(ii) How did he name the org. he founded?

Ans: Hindustan Republican Asso./ Army (HRA).

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(iii) Who were his 2 prominent associates in founding the HRA?
Ans: Jogesh Chatterji, Sachindranath Sanyal.

(iv) Which train did HRA members rob (9 Aug. 1925)?
Ans: 8 Down.

(v) What did they rob?
Ans: Rly. cash.

(vi) Where did they stop the train?
Ans: Kakori (near Luck).

(vii) Which members of the group were hanged?
Ans: Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaq-ul-lah Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh.

(viii) How many were sent to Andamans for life imprisonment?
Ans: 4.

(ix) How many got long term imprisonments?
Ans: 17.

(x) Which member absconded?
Ans: Chandrashekhar Azad (cf. next 2 Qs).

819. (i) Who headed the HRA after Bismil was hanged?
Ans: Chandrashekhar Azad.

(ii) How was HRA re-named?
Ans: Hindustan Socialist Republican Asso./Army (HSRA).

(iii) Where in Dli. was the re-naming ceremony held (Sep. 1928)?
Ans: Feroze Shah Kotla.

(iv) Which other legendary freedom fighter (hanged later) was also present in the re-naming ceremony?
Ans: Bhagat Singh (cf. Q 821 this Ch.).

820. (i) When was Chandrashekhar Azad born?
Ans: 23 Jul. 1906.

(ii) Where did he last encounter the British before death (27 Feb. 1931)?
Ans: Alfred Park, Alla.

(iii) How did he die?
Ans: Shot himself (cf. Notes).

821. (i) When was Bhagat Singh born?
Ans: 27 Sep. 1907.

(ii) Where?
Ans: Banga (Pjb.).

(iii) Which famous revolutionary's nephew was he?
Ans: Ajit Singh.

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(iv) Which slogan did he give for the freedom of India?
Ans: Inquilab Zindabad (Long live revolution).

(v) Whom did he shoot by mistake in asso. with Rajguru & Azad (17 Dec. 1928)?
Ans: Saunders (Police Head Constable).

(vi) Whom did he want to shoot?
Ans: Scott (Suptt. Police).

(vii) Whose killing by Scott did he want to avenge by killing Scott?
Ans: Lala Lajpatrai (cf. Q 585 (x)-(xi) this Ch.).

(viii) Where did he throw a bomb (8 Apr. 1929)?
Ans: Central Legislative Assembly.

(ix) Who was his companion in the act?
Ans: Batukeshwar Dutt.

(x) Against which Bills were they protesting?
Ans: Public Safety Bill & Trade Disputes Bill.

(xi) With what quotation did the leaflets they dropped in the Assembly hall begin?
Ans: "To make the deaf hear, loud voice is essential."

(xii) Which French revolutionary's words were these?
Ans: Vailiyan.

(xiii) When was Bhagat Singh hanged for killing Saunders?
Ans: 23 Mar. 1931.

(xiv) Which 2 members of his group were also hanged along with him?
Ans: Sivaram Rajguru & Sukhdev.

822. (i) Which revolutionary died after 63 days of fasting against horrible conditions in jails (13 Sep. 1929)?
Ans: Jatindranath Das.

(ii) In which jail?
Ans: Lahore Central Jail.

(iii) When did he begin the fast?
Ans: 13 Jul. 1929.

(iv) When was he born?
Ans: 27 Oct. 1904.

(v) Where?
Ans: Cal.

823. (i) Which Indian revolutionary was hanged in the Pentonville prison, London (17 Aug. 1909)?
Ans: Madan Lal Dhingra.

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(ii) Whom did Madan Lal Dhingra shoot at the Imperial Instt. of London (1 Jul. 1909)?

Ans: Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie.

(iii) Which Parsee Dr. was also killed accidentally while trying to intervene & avert the killing?

Ans: Dr. Cowas Lalkaka.

(iv) Whose Pol. Aide-de-Camp was Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie?

Ans: Morley, Secy. of State for India.

(v) Which Asso. had hosted a reception there?

Ans: National Indian Asso.

(vi) When were Madan Lal Dhingra's remains brought to N Dli.?

Ans: 12 Dec. 1976.

824. (i) Who led the famous Chittagong Armoury raid (18 Apr. 1930 – 2200 IST)?

Ans: Surya Sen.

(ii) How was Surya Sen nicknamed?

Ans: Masterda.

(iii) When was he born?

Ans: 22 Mar. 1893.

(iv) Which was his revolutionary org.?

Ans: Indian Revolutionary Army (IRA).

(v) Which of his associates led 6 persons to capture the 'Police Armoury' (on the night of 18 Apr. 1930)?

Ans: Ganesh Ghosh.

(vi) Who led another group of 10 to take over the 'Auxiliary Force Armoury'?

Ans: Lokenath Paul.

(vii) Under which hill did encounter with police take place (22 Apr. 1930)?

Ans: Jalalabad Hill.

(viii) How many fighters died fighting?

Ans: 12.

(ix) When was Surya Sen arrested?

Ans: 16 Feb. 1933.

(x) Where was Surya Sen hanged (12 Jan. 1934)?

Ans: Chittagong jail.

(xi) Which of his prominent companions was also hanged?

Ans: Tarakeswar Dastidar.

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(xii) In which ocean were their dead bodies disposed of?

Ans: Bay of Bengal.

(xiii) Fm. which British battle-cruiser were they disposed of?

Ans: HMS Epingham.

825. (i) Who assassinated Michael O' Dwyer, who was Gov. Pjb. at the time of Jallianwallah Bagh massacre of 1919 (13 Mar. 1940)?

Ans: Udham Singh (cf. Q 580 this Ch.).

(ii) Where?

Ans: Caxton Hall, London.

(iii) In which city was he hanged (13 Jun. 1940)?

Ans: London.

(iv) What was his real name?

Ans: Muhammad Singh Azad.

(v) When were his ashes brought to India?

Ans: 19 Jul. 1974.

ADDENDA: VINAYAK DAMODAR SAVARKAR

826. (i) Who founded the secret society of revolutionaries named *'Abhinav Bharat'*?

Ans: Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

(ii) When was he born?

Ans: 28 May 1883.

(iii) Where?

Ans: Vill. Bhagur, Nasik.

(iv) What was his father's name?

Ans: Damodarpant Savarkar.

(v) What was his mother's name?

Ans: Radha Bai.

(vi) Where in London did he stay when he went to study Law?

Ans: India House (cf. Q 789 this Ch.).

(vii) Who arranged scholarship for him there?

Ans: Shyamji Krishna Varma.

(viii) Which prominent mutiny's history did he author in Marathi that was banned by British before publication?

Ans: 1857 Sepoy Mutiny (cf. Ch. 4).

(ix) Which prominent celebration did he organise reg. '1857 Sepoy Mutiny' in India House (10 May 1907)?

Ans: Golden Jubilee.

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(x) Which prominent freedom fighter woman published his book on the mutiny (in English) in Holland?

Ans: Madam Bhikaji Rustom KR Cama (cf. Qs 608, 795(i) this Ch.

(xi) Which society did he found at London?

Ans: Free India Society.

(xii) Which great Italian revolutionary's biography did he author?

Ans: Giuseppe Mazzini.

(xiii) Against which constitutional reform by British did Savarkar's bro. Ganesh (Babarao) organise armed movement & was arrested?

Ans: Minto-Morley Reform (1909) (cf. Q 562 this Ch.).

(xiv) In which islands' jail did the British life-imprison Babarao?

Ans: Andamans (Port Blair).

(xv) Which young man shot the British Collector at Nasik in protest against this imprisonment?

Ans: Kanhere.

(xvi) Who was the Collector shot dead?

Ans: AMT Jackson.

(xvii) Which Maathi play was AMT Jackson watching in a theatre when he was shot?

Ans: Sharada.

(xviii) Where did the British arrest Vinayak Damodar Savarkar suspecting him to have engineered the assassination (13 Mar. 1910)?

Ans: London. Rly. stn.

(xix) What was the name of the ship in which the British police boarded with him to bring him to India?

Ans: Morena.

(xx) At which port did he slip out of the ship fm. inside a toilet & swam to the shore?

Ans: Marseilles.

(xxi) How many life imprisonments did the court serve on him (23 Dec. 1910 & 23 Jan. 1911) after he was re-arrested & prosecuted?

Ans: 2 (25 yrs. each).

(xxii) Who were the 3 prominent judges of the Spl. Tribunal, which tried Savarkar?

Ans: Sir Basil Scott, CJ Bby. HC; Sir John Heaton; Sir Narayan G Chandavarkar (Educationist).

(xxiii) In which islands' jail did the British imprison him (4 Jul. 1911)?

Ans: Andamans (Port Blair).

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(xxiv) How did Savarkar write poetry in jail despite not having stationery?
Ans: Scribbled on jail walls with iron nails.

(xxv) Which were the most prominent books he wrote in & out of jails?
Ans: cf. Notes.

(xxvi) In which ship were Savarkar bros. brought back fm. Andamans (2 May 1921)?
Ans: SS Maharaja.

(xxvii) In which jails was Savarkar put subsequently?
Ans: Ratnagiri jail, Yervada jail (Pne.).

(xxviii) When was he finally released?
Ans: Jan. 1924.

(xxix) Which yrs. had he given his first 2 apologies/mercy petitions for release?
Ans: 1911, 1913.

(xxx) Give the Apologies, Assurances & Undertakings by Savarkar at various times to British & Indian Govts. before & after ind. & relevant documents.
Ans: cf. Notes.

(xxxi) Which constitutional reforms by the British (1919) did Savarkar promise to support?
Ans: Montagu Chelmsford Proposals (cf. Q 562(v) this Ch.).

(xxxii) Which yrs. did he become Presi. HMS?
Ans: 1937-42.

(xxxiii) Which Dy. Police Commissioner (in charge of CID Spl. branch) investigated into Gandhi murder (1948) on orders fm. the then HM of Bby. province?
Ans: Jamshid D Nagarwala.

(xxxiv) Who was the HM?
Ans: Morarji Desai.

(xxxv) What did Nagarwala suspect abt. Savarkar after investigation?
Ans: Suspected to be part of conspiracy (cf. Q. 702 (xii) this Ch.).

(xxxvi) Which retd. judge of Supreme Court headed the Commission of Inquiry & gave similar suspicion on Savarkar's hand in Gandhi murder (1970)?
Ans: Justice Jivan Lal Kapur.

(xxxvii) When did Savarkar breathe his last?
Ans: 26 Feb. 1966.

(xxxviii) Which PM's govt. at centre (after independence) controversially unveiled a portrait of Savarkar in the Central Hall of India's Parliament (2003)?
Ans: AB Vajpayee.

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(xxxix) Which INC leader wrote the following comments to the President of India, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam in her letter, indicating reservations on the unveiling of Savarkar's portrait (24 Feb. 2003): "AT NO TIME HOWEVER DID THE WORLD OF SCHOLARSHIP ACCEPT SAVARKAR'S CREDENTIALS EITHER TO INDIAN NATIONALISM OR TO GREATNESS?

Ans: Sonia Gandhi (also cf. Notes).

(xl) What were Savarkar's views on India's National Flag?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(xli) What are the salient features of Savarkar's views on nationalism, Muslims & Christians?

Ans: cf. Notes.

NOTES

Q.584(xiii) **JINNAH'S 14 POINTS:** (1) The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers vested in the provinces. (2) A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces. (3) All legislatures in the country & other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate & effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality. (4) In the Central Legislative, Muslim representation shall not be less than one-third. (5) Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorate as at present, provided it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favor of a joint electorate. (6) Any territorial distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal & the NWFP. (7) Full religious liberty, i.e. liberty of belief, worship & observance, propaganda, association & education, shall be guaranteed to all communities. (8) No bill or any resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three-fourth of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill, resolution or part thereof on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of that community or in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible & practicable to deal with such cases. (9) Sind should be separated from the Bombay presidency. (10) Reforms should be intro. in NWFP & Baluchistan on the same footing as in the other provinces. (11) Provision should be made in the constitution giving Muslims an adequate share, along with other Indians, in all services of the state & in local self-governing bodies having due regard to the requirements of efficiency. (12) The constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture & for the protection & promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal laws & Muslim charitable institution & for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the state & by local self-governing bodies. (13) No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim ministers. (14) No change shall be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the State's contribution of the Indian Federation.

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Q.585(v) **BOYCOTTING SIMON COMMISSION**: INC felt that the commission was coming to discuss India's pol. future but no Indian was invited to participate in the commission to represent the Indian people. This was considered an insult to the Indian people. As such the INC & all other org. like the 'Liberation Front' led by Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Muslim League led by Jinnah & others decided to boycott the commission in 1 voice.

Q.593(iii) **'RAJAJI PLAN' REG. PARTITION**: (excerpt fm. 'THE GOOD BOATMAN - A PORTRAIT OF GANDHI' by RAJMOHAN GANDHI) Under the formula, the Cong. & the League would co-operate in the formation of a provisional national govt. by agreeing to the separation in the form of Pak, of contiguous Muslim majority distts. in NW & East of India if a plebiscite in the areas (HELD AFTER THE TRANSFER OF POWER fm. the Britain) decided in favor of such a separation. In the event of separation, mutual agreement would be entered into for Def., Comm., Commu. & other essential subjects. Any transfer of power would be purely voluntary.

(vii) **REASONS FOR FAILURE OF GANDHI - JINNAH TALKS ON 'RAJAJI PLAN'**: (1) Jinnah wanted the whole Beng. (East & West) & the whole Pjb. (East & West) (2) The bonds of alliance bet. Hindustan & Pakistan would only clip the sovereignty of Pakistan (3) Jinnah wanted Pakistan before British departure & not afterwards since he had no faith in the INC (4) Jinnah was not prepared for voting by non-Muslims in the Muslim majority areas (5) Jinnah wanted Gandhi to agree in principle that the Hindus & the Muslims were 2 separate nations.

(x) **PAKISTAN**: P = Punjab, A = A(fghania = NWFP), K = Kashmir, S = Sind, Tan = Baluchistan (No region is represented by the letter 'I' in the spelling of PAKISTAN since 'I' doesn't come in the Urdu spelling of Pakistan).

Q.594(ii) **FAILURE OF SIMLA CONFERENCE** (JUN. - JUL. 1945) (Excerpt fm. 'THE GOOD BOATMAN - A PORTRAIT OF GANDHI' by RAJMOHAN GANDHI): The Simla Conf. of Jun.-Jul. 1945 attended by Gandhi, Jinnah, Azad, Nehru & some others failed. Congess accepted the Viceroy's proposal of a new Council with an equal no. of caste Hindus & Muslims, a Hindu Scheduled Caste member & representatives of other minorities...It was Wavell's intention to include Cong. Hindus as well as 1 fm. outside Cong. & League Muslims as well as a Unionist Muslim. But Jinnah insisted that all Muslim members had to come fm. the League.

Q.596(i) **CABINET MISSION MEMBERS**: 1. Lord Pethick Lawrence (Secy. of State for India) 2. Sir Stafford Cripps, Presi. Board of Trade 3. AV Alexander (1st Lord of the Admiralty).

(ii) **16 MAY & 16 JUN. OFFERS** (Source - THE GOOD BOATMAN – A PORTRAIT OF GANDHI by RAJMOHAN GANDHI): ***16 May offer*** rejected the formation of Pakistan & also Jinnah's demand for Hindu-Muslim parity in the Central Assembly. The award said that a Union would be formed dealing with the Foreign Affairs, Def. & Commu. The provinces would deal with all other subjects & existing provincial legislatures & princely states would send their representatives. The idea of a larger Pakistan within the aforesaid loose Union was conceived in which the provinces Pjb., Sind, Baluchistan & NWFP would form 1 group & Beng., Asm. would form another group as Muslim majority groups & these groups would form their own group constitutions & provincial constitutions. The award was however vague permitting groups to secede fm. the Union thus leaving a window for Jinnah to escape with his Pakistan formation plan & at the same time permitting any province to secede fm. its parent group at will thus giving Cong. a chance to avert the formation of Pakistan.

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16 Jun. offer was the plan for the formation of National Govt. 14 individuals were invited to join: 6 Hindus fm. Cong., 5 Muslims fm. League, 1 member each fm. Sikh, Christian & Parsee communities.

Q.597(ii) **REJECTIONS & ACCEPTANCES** 16 May & 16 Jun. offers (Source - THE GOOD BOATMAN - A PORTRAIT OF GANDHI by RAJMOHAN GANDHI): The Muslim League wanted assurance that it will have the liberty to secede fm. the Union & so was abt. to reject the plan but the Viceroy assured it favorably & the League signed the accord. Gandhi told the INC to reject it, due to vagueness of the offers. However, the Viceroy later assured the INC also that any province could secede fm. its group. Thus the Viceroy somehow secured acceptance of both by giving contradictory assurances to both.

Q 599 **NAMES THAT NEHRU RECOMMENDED** (after Viceroy invited him to prod. names): 1. INC members - Nehru, Patel, Prasad, Rajaji, Sarat Bose, Asaf Ali & Jagjivan Ram. 2. Muslims (Not belonging to either INC or AIML) - Ali Zaheer, Shafaat Ahmed Khan. 3. Sikh, Christian & Parsee - Baldev Singh, John Matthai & CH Bhabha resp.

Q.606(iii) **GHAZALS BY RAMPRASAD 'BISMIL'** (The word 'Bismil' means 'Wounded'):

(1) *Sarfaroshi kee tamanna ab hamare dil mein hai,*
Dekhna hai zor kitna baju-e-katil mein hai.

Ai shaheede mulko-millat main tere ooper nisaar,
Ab teri himmat ka charcha gair kee mehfil mein hai.

Aaj phir maqtal pe katil keh raha hai bar bar,
Kya tamanna-e shahadat bhi kisi ke dil mein hai.

Waqt aane de bata denge tujhe ai aasman,
Hum abhi say kya batayen kya hamare dil mein hai.

Rahbar-e-raahe muhobbat reh na jana raah mein,
lazzat-e-sehraane vardi doori-e-manzil mein hai.

Kheench kar layee hai hum ko katl hone kee umeed,
Aashikon ka aaj jamghat koocha-e-katil mein hai.

Ab na agle balbalay hain aur na armanon kee bheed,
ek mit jane kee hasrat, ab dil-e-Bismil mein hai.

(2) *Urooz-e-kamyabi per kabhi Hindostan hoga,*
rihaa saiyaad ke hathon se apna aashian hoga.

Chakhayenge maza barbadi-e-gulshan ke gulcheen ko
Bahar aa jayegi us din jab apna baagban hoga.

Juda mat ho mere pehlu se ai dard-e-watan hargiz,
Na jane baad mardan main kahan aur tu kahan hoga.

Watan kee aabroo ka paas dekhen kaun karta hai,
Suna hai aaj maqtal per hamara imtihan hoga.

Yeh aaye din kee chher achhi nahin ai khanjar-e-katil,
Bata kab faisla un ke hamare darmiyan hoga.

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Shaheedon ke mazaron per lagenge har baras mele,
Watan per marne walon ka yahi bakee nishan hoga.

Kabhi who din bhi ayega jab apna raj dekhenge,
Jab apni hi zamin hogi, jab apna aasman hoga.

Q.608(i) **THE TRICOLOR FLAG**: Was precursor to the present Indian National Flag, which came after several changes of designs & colors. It was the 1st flag hoisted in any international conf., that was attended by international personalities like Vladimir Ulyanov Lenin.

Q.621(i), (iii) **INC SESSIONS BEFORE INDEPENDENCE**: (Session no./year**/ President/ (Place) (1) 1885 WC Bonnerji (Bby.) (2) 1886 Dadabhai Naoroji (Cal.) (3) 1887 Badr-ud-din Tyabji (Mds.) (4) 1888 George Yule*** (Alla.) (5) 1889 Sir William Wedderburn*** (Bby.) (6) 1890 Pherozeshah Mehta (Cal.) (7) 1891 P Anandacharlu (Ngp.) (8) 1892 WC Bonnerji (Alla.) (9) 1893 Dadabhai Naoroji (Lahore) (10) 1894 Alfred Webb*** (Mds.) (11) 1895 Surendranath Bannerji (Pna.) (12) 1896 Rahmatullah Sayani (Cal.) (13) 1897 C Sankaran Nair (Amraoti) (14) 1898 Ananda Mohan Bose (Mds.) (15) 1899 RC Dutt (Luck.) (16) 1900 NG Chandavarkar (Lahore) (17) '01 DE Wacha (Cal.) (18) '02 Surendranath Bannerji (Ahm.) (19) '03 Lal Mohan Ghose (Mds.) (20) '04 Henry Cotton*** (Bby.) (21) '05 Gopal Krishna Gokhale (Bns.) (22) '06 Dadabhai Naoroji (Cal.) (23) '07 Ras Behari Ghose (Surat) & '08 Ras Behari Ghose (Mds.) (24) '09 Madan Mohan Malaviya (Lahore) (25) '10 Sir William Wedderburn*** (Alla.) (26) '11 Bishan Narayan Dhar (Cal.) (27) '12 RN Mudholkar (Bankipur) (28) '13 Syed Muhammad (Karachi) (29) '14 Bhupendranath Basu (Mds.) (30) '15 SP Sinha (Bby.) (31) '16 AC Mazumdar (Luck.) (32) '17 Annie Bessant (Cal.) (33) '18 Madan Mohan Malaviya (Dli.) (34) '19 Motilal Nehru (Asr.) (35) '20 C Vijayaraghavachariar (Ngp.) (36) '21 Hakim Ajmal Khan (Ahm.) (37) '22 Chittarajan Das (Gaya) (38) '23 Muhammad Ali (Cocanada) (39) '24 Mahatma Gandhi (Belgaum) (40) '25 Sarojini Naidu (Kpr.) (41) '26 S Srinivasa Iyengar (Ght.) (42) '27 MA Ansari (Mds.) (43) '28 Motilal Nehru (Cal.) (44) '29 Jawahar Lal Nehru (Lahore) (45) '31 Vallabhbhai Patel (Karachi) (46) '32 Ranchhordas Amritlal (Dli.) (47) '33 Nellie Sen Gupta (Cal.) (48) '34 Rajendra Prasad (Bby.) (49) '36 Apr. **** Jawaharlal Nehru (Luck.) (50) '36 Dec. **** Jawaharlal Nehru (Faizpur) (51) '38 Subhash Chandra Bose (Haripura) (52) '39 Subhash Chandra Bose (Tripuri) (53) '40 Abul Kalam Azad (Ramgarh) (54) '46 JB Kripalani (Meerutt).

SPECIAL SESSIONS: (1) '18 Syed Hasan Imam (Bby) (2) '20 Lala Lajpat Rai (Cal.) (3) '23 Abul Kalam Azad (Dli.).

** Year nos. of 20th century given in 2 digits (e.g. '01 = 1901)
***Foreigner.
**** 2 sess. in '36 (Apr. & Dec.).

Q.672(ii) **THE TITLE 'MAHATMA' TO GANDHI**: When Gandhi returned to India, he went to Gondal to thank the King for his timely help of Rs. 35,000/- in SA. A big fn. was held to honor Gandhi & the *Rajvaidya* Jivram Kalidas Shastri addressed Gandhi as *'Jagat Vandaniya Mahatma'* (The Great Soul Worshipped By The World Over) comparing him with Krishna & many other deities. He also read a Sanskrit poem whose English translation as given in the magazine 'NEW INDIA DIGEST, SEPT-OCT. 2000 is given below:

"A garland of pearls twined in thread adorns the neck. In the same way, your fame, fresh as a jasmine flower in bloom & spreading delight & pleasure in all quarters, is being

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acclaimed by learned men. Lord *Shankara* had burnt *Kamadeva* with the fire emanating fm. the 3rd eye on his forehead. Likewise, the light of your diplomacy has bedimmed your enemies' wiles. Your light has eclipsed the enemies in your path. Gandhiji, Sh. Karamchand's son, a new flower blooms in spring; the moonlight adorns the darkest of nights. In the same way your untarnished fame has spread in all ten directions.

It is a matter of wonder how your widespread glory, sweet as nectar, fragrant as lotus, clear as a ray of moonlight can reach men so easily. Scholars hearing of your fame wonder whether it is nectar falling fm. heaven upon the earth after the gods have drunk of it. Or is it a flow of the Ganges dropping fm. *Shri Mahadeva's* head, offering its coolness to the world? Or is it the juice of a flower of the *Kalpa-vriksha* dripping fm. the mouth of a bee tasting it in heaven?

The sight of the moon gladdens the *Chakor* bird. The *Chakrawak* feels delighted to see the sun. In the same way, Gandhiji, the people of India delight to see you".

Q683 (ii) **SALT** - (excerpt fm. FREEDOM AT MIDNIGHT by DOMINIQUE LAPIERRE & LARRY COLLINS p 62): Its manufacture & sale ... was the exclusive monoploy of the state, which built a tax into the selling price ... for a poor peasant, it represented each yr., 2 weeks income.

(vi) **AT DANDI COAST** - (excerpt fm. FREEDOM AT MIDNIGHT by DOMINIQUE LAPIERRE & LARRY COLLINS p. 63): At dawn, the next morning ... Gandhi ... reached down to scoop up a piece of caked salt ... he held his fist to the crowd ... 'The honour of India', he said, 'has been symbolised by a fistful of salt in the hand of the man of non-violence. The fist which held the salt may be broken, but it will not yield up its salt.'

Q.700(xvi) **INSTRUCTION TO MANU GANDHI** reg. UN Dhebar & Rasik Lal who came fm. Kathiawad & expressed desire to see Gandhi: (Source 'THE GOOD BOATMAN – A PORTRAIT OF GANDHI' by RAJMOHAN GANDHI)."Tell them, I shall talk with them during my walk after the prayers, if I am alive."

(xxi) **GANDHI TO PATEL** reg. Patel's diff. with Nehru: (Source: 'THE GOOD BOATMAN – A PORTRAIT OF GANDHI' by RAJMOHAN GANDHI) Gandhi said that although he had earlier thought that either Patel or Nehru should withdraw fm. the cabinet, he had now come to the firm conclusion that the presence there of both of them was indispensable'. Any breach in their ranks at this stage would be disastrous. He would say so, Gandhi added, in his speech after the prayers that were to start at 5 & to Nehru at 7.

Q.702(xx) **NATHURAM GODSE'S WILL** (excerpt fm. FREEDOM AT MIDNIGHT by DOMINIQUE LAPIERRE & LARRY COLLINS p 569-571): Nathuram Godse declared in his last will & testament that the only possession he had to leave his family was his ashes. He chose to postpone his entrance into immortality until the dream for which he had committed murder had been realised. Defying the canons of Hindu custom, he asked that those ashes should not be immersed in a body of water flowing to the sea but be handed down instead from generation to generation until they could be sprinkled into an Indus river flowing thro' a sub-continent re-united under Hindu rule... Gopal Godse went back to his native Poona & took up residence on the 3rd floor of a modest dwelling in the centre of the city. On one wall of his terrace outlined in

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wrought iron is an enormous map of entire Indian sub-continent. Once a year on 15 Nov., the anniversary of his bro.'s execution, Nathuram's ashes are set before that map in a silver urn. The map is outlined in glowing light bulbs. Before it Gopal Godse assembles the most zealous of the old disciples of Veer Savarkar. No twinge of remorse, no hint of contrition animates their gathering.

Q.708 (vii) **MEERA BEHN - ROMAIN ROLLAND CONVERSATION ABT. GANDHI:**

Romain Rolland - Do you know Gandhi?
Meera Behn - No.
Romain Rolland - He is another Jesus Christ.

Q.709(iv) **GANDHI-SARLADEVI FASCINATION:** Gandhi had this lone chapter of going astray in fascination to some woman but he came out of it after a short spell, as in his own words, by the love of Kasturba, his children & his Secy. Mahadev Desai. When he became a national figure after taking over the work of India's struggle for freedom & came into contact with Sarla Devi, he had thought that they were made for each other & were destined to shape India to a new design. Sarla Devi also stated that she had put all joys & pleasures of the world in one pan & Gandhi in the other & she 'committed the folly' of choosing Gandhi! After Gandhi gave a burial to the chapter, he sent a telegram to Rajaji who expressed regard for Gandhi on his decision to change the relationship vis-à-vis Sarla Devi. He wrote to Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur the following letter in later yrs.

"With one solitary exception, I have never looked upon a woman with lustful eyes. I have touched perhaps thousands upon thousands. But my touch has never carried the meaning of lustfulness. . . I would like those who have felt otherwise, if there are any, truly to testify against me. Even the one solitary instance referred to by me (abt. Sarla Devi) was never with the intention of despoiling her. Nevertheless my confession stands that in that case my touch had lustfulness abt. it. I was carried away in spite of myself & but for God's intervention I might have become wreck". (Letter quoted fm. THE GOOD BOATMAN – A PORTRAIT OF GANDHI by RAJMOHAN GANDHI – p. 181).

Q.710. **GANDHI'S EXPERIMENTS WITH WOMEN** (Excerpt fm. 'THE GOOD BOATMAN – A PORTRAIT OF GANDHI by RAJMOHAN GANDHI): In 1945 & in the last yrs. of his life, he tested purity by asking some married or unmarried *Ashram* women to lie down beside him at night. If he or his partner in the experiment felt tempted then his *Brahmacharya* (celibacy) was flawed. There was no seclusion. Other associates slept near & around him & any doors were always open (sometimes he slept in a verandah with no walls). . . He referred to it at least in one of his prayer talks. . . Though, following objections & discussions, he discontinued the experiment in 1945, he did not accept that he had been wrong & he resumed it in 1947, this time chiefly with Manu. . . India's 1946 - 47 killings & the looming partition caused Gandhi to look within himself for weakness to explain the misfortunes around him & he also seems to have thought that perfecting his *Brahmacharya* by testing himself would enhance his power over events.

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Q.719 (i) **SOME PROMINENT BOOKS AT BRITISH TIME** (READ BY GANDHI & OTHER LEADERS):

1. The Kingdom Of God Is Within You	Leo Tolstoy.
2. Economic History of India (Published 1901)	Romesh Dutt.
3. My African Journey (Published 1908)	Winston Churchill.
4. The Making of Mahatma	Rajivbhai Patel.
5. Civilisation, Its Cause & Cure	Edward Carpenter.
6. Unto This Last	John Ruskin.
7. On Civil Disobedience (essay)	Henry Thoreau.

(No. 1,6 & 7 were most prominent to make Gandhi's mind).

(ii) **TALISMAN**: "I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest & the weakest man whom you may have seen & ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life & destiny? In other words, will it lead to 'Swaraj' for the hungry & spiritually starving millions?

Then you will find your doubt & yourself melting away."

Q.742(ii) **SLOGANS OF BOSE**: *'Chalo Dilli'* (LETS GO TO DELHI) & *'Tum Mujhe Khoon Do, Main Tumhein Azadi Doonga'* (YOU GIVE ME BLOOD, I'LL GET YOU FREEDOM).

Q.769(i) **JINNAH'S DATE OF BIRTH** (excerpt fm. PAKISTAN FROM JINNAH TO JEHAD by SK DATTA, RAJEEV SHARMA - p 32, 35, 36): Jinnah's date of birth remains in dispute. One version says that he was born on 26 Jan. 1876 in Karachi. MJ Akbar says that he was born on Christmas day of 1879. His father shifted fm. Guj. to Karachi...A dispute on Jinnah's date of birth arose out of a variety of school admission records. When Jinnah was born there was no system of maintaining such records in the Karachi Municipality. In the records of Sind *Madressab-ul Islam* (School of Islam) Karachi, his age was recorded as 14 without mentioning the date of birth. After a stay in Bby., he returned to Karachi & got re-admitted in the same *madrassa* (school) with the date of birth 20 Oct. 1875. . . Sarojini Naidu who was very close to Jinnah in her preface to her book (cf. Q 780 (i)) mentioned that Jinnah, was born on 25 Dec. 1875.

Q.770(vi) **OBSTRCUTION TO JINNAH & RUTTIE'S COURT MARRIAGE**: (Source: PAKISTAN FROM JINNAH TO JEHAD by SK DATTA, RAJEEV SHRMA) In the court marr., the two would have to declare that they had no religion, but Jinnah being a member of the Assembly as a Muslim, could not afford to declare that he had no religion. Therefore as soon as Ruttie became adult, (they were in love since Ruttie was 16), she converted to Islam. Sir Dinshaw Petit filed a suit in the court of law that Jinnah had abducted his daughter but Ruttie denied this in the court & interestingly stated that not Jinnah abducted her, but she had abducted Jinnah. Sir Petit lost the petition.

Q.820(iii) **CHANDRASHEKHAR AZAD**: Was wanted by British police for many days. But one day, he secretly went to Alfred Park to meet an associate who became informer & brought police. Azad, sitting under a tree, played hide & seek with the police & escaped shots but ultimately put the revolver on his temple & shot himself so as not to die with the enemy's bullet.

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Q 826 (xxv) **SOME OF SAVARKAR'S BOOKS** (In addition to the book on 1857 Sepoy Mutiny & the biography of Italian revolutionary Mazzini): *Kamla, Gomantak, Virahochhavas, Hindutva, Hindu Padpadashahi, U-shraap, Uttar-Kriya, Sanyast Khadga etc.*

(xxx) **SAVARKAR'S APOLOGIES & ASSURANCES TO GOVT. & OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS** - 1911-1950 (From the book SAVARKAR AND HINDUTVA by AG NOORANI): 1911, 1913: (Savarkar arrived in the Andamans in Jun. 1911. Before the year was out, he submitted to the GOI, a 'Petition for Clemency'. The text of this petition, however, is not available. Savarkar referred to it in his next petition sent on Nov. 14, 1913. The bulk of the letter concerned facilities in jail & a request for transfer to an 'Indian Jail for there (a) I would earn remission (b) I would have a visit from my people. . . ' The last & the revealing paragraph of the petition is set out below):

> In the end, may I remind your honor to be so good as to go thro' the petition for clemency, that I had sent in 1911, & to sanction it for being forwarded to the Indian Govt. The latest development of the Indian Politics & the conciliating policy of the Govt. have thrown open the constitutional line once more. Now no man having the good of India & humanity at heart will blindly step on the thorny paths, which in the excited & hopeless situation of India in 1906-1907 beguiled us from the path of peace & progress. Therefore if the Govt. in their manifold beneficence merely release me, I for one cannot but be the staunchest advocate of constitutional progress & loyalty to the English Govt., which is the foremost condition of that progress. As long as we are in jails, there cannot be real happiness & joy in hundreds & thousands of homes of His Majesty's loyal subjects in India, for blood is thicker than water; but if we be released the people will instinctively raise a shout of joy & gratitude to the govt., who knows how to forgive & correct, more than how to chastise & avenge. Moreover my conversion to the constitutional line would bring back all those misled young men in India & abroad who were once looking up to me as their guide. I am ready to serve the Govt. in any capacity they like, for as my conversion is conscientious, so I hope my future conduct would be. By keeping me in jail, nothing can be got in comparison to what would be otherwise. The Mighty alone can afford to be merciful & therefore where else can the prodigal son return but to the parental doors of the Govt.? Hoping your Honor will kindly take into notion these points.

1924 (Release Order) . . . The Govt. of Bombay has decided on the release of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar & the following Govt. Resolution has been issued by the Home Deptt.

> 1. In exercise of the power conferred by Sec. 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby remits conditionally the unexpired portion of the sentences of transportation for life passed upon Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.
>
> 2. The order for the conditional release for the convict should be sent to the Suptt., Yeravada Central Prison, who should take an agreement from the convict accepting the conditions specified in the order & forward it to the Govt., thro' the IG (Prisons) with the report that the convict has been released in pursuance of the Order.

The conditions attached to the release are these:

> 1. That the said Vinayak Damodar Savarkar will reside within the territories administered

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by the Governor of Bombay in Council & within the Ratnagiri Distt. within the said territories, & will not go beyond the limits of that distt. without the permission of the Govt., or in case of urgency, of the Distt. Magistrate.

2. That he will not engage publicly or privately in any manner of political activities without the consent of the Govt. for a period of 5 years, such restriction being renewable at the discretion of Govt. at the expiry of the said term.

Mr. Savarkar has already indicated his acceptance of these terms. He has also, though it was explained to him that it was in no way made condition of his release, submitted the following statement: - "I hereby acknowledge that I had fair trial & just sentence. I heartily abhor methods of violence resorted to in days gone by & I feel myself duty bound to uphold Law & the constitution to the best of my powers & am willing to make the Reform a success in so far as I may be allowed to do in future."

9 May 1925 – SHIRGAON (To - D O'Flynn, Esquire, Acting Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Home Deptt.). Sir, I have received yesterday your letter dt. 6 May regarding the article in the *'Mahratta'* on the subject of the riots at Kohat.

This letter makes me revise the meaning I put on the terms of my conditions which to my mind meant refraining from discussing or dealing with any question of current policies, i.e. any matter that refers to the nature of activity of the Govt. directly bearing on its political aspect, internal or international. In the light of this interpretation, I had honestly striven to guide my public activities. But this order had forced me to understand the condition in a narrower sense.

While I am trying to define to myself my position in view of this new order, I most humbly beg to request in as much as this order came to my hand on the 8 of May, all my writings & speeches prior to that date should be subjected to that interpretation as they were guided by the 1st & direct interpretation I naturally put on the meaning of terms of my conditions of release. Of course all my actions subsequent to the date of the receipt of your letter would be subjected to this interpretation.

(Background of the above apology fm. Savarkar): In Feb. 1925, serious communal trouble broke out in Kohat town of NWFP. Jivan Das of Kohat had written a booklet, *Rangeela Rasool* (Colorful Prophet), portraying Prophet Mohammed in bad light. This caused communal riots in Kohat, in the other town in NWFP & in the western parts of the then Pjb. As rumors spread throughout the country, Savarkar felt so agitated, he wrote an article in the *Mahratta* of Pune on 1 Mar.,1925. The Govt. did not take to this kindly. He was warned that 'any further writings of similar character will be regarded by Govt. as sufficient justification for reconsidering the question of his release'. Post-haste, despite his having very strong views on the Kohat incidents, Savarkar sent a longish explanation at the end of which he thanked the Govt. for having given him an opportunity to explain himself & hoped that in the future too, they would be pleased to be as kindly disposed towards him. In his letter dt. Apr. 6, he made it clear he would have no truck with the idea of *Swaraj* (freedom). 'The only place where the word *Swaraj* occurs is at the end of the 3rd paragraph & there it is obvious that a ref. is not at all to show or indicate what I or other people think of *Swaraj*, but in what exaggerated terms Mr. Gandhi thinks of *Khilafat* (caliphate).' The Govt. was not mollified even by this. It told him curtly on May 6, 1925, it considered his explanation far from satisfactory'. . . It should have been obvious

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to you that an article of the nature, which you published in the issue of *Mahratta* of 1 Mar., 1925 was bound to inflame the feelings & increase the tension bet. Hindus & Mohammedans & was contrary to your undertaking not to engage in any manner in political activities without the consent of Govt.' This letter was received by Savarkar on 8 May thro' the DM. It so unnerved him that the very next day he wrote back to D O'Flynn, Acting Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Home Dept., the letter quoted above. Savarkar took fright that the Govt. might resort to some severe action against him for some of the writings & speeches made bet. Mar. & 8 May.

22 Feb. 1948 – **From Arthur Road Prison, Bombay.** To, The Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Sir, Your notice No. 1202 of 1948 was served on me day before yesterday.

(I) My submission to the charges is that I never promoted hatred & incited Hindus to hate or to commit acts of violence against the Mohammedans. I have been an advocate throughout my life of genuine Indian Nationalism. I always emphasised that all citizens who owned loyalty to the Indian State must be loved as fellow citizens & treated with equality of rights & obligations to the state irrespective of caste, creed or religion, without the least distinction being made as Hindu or a Mohammedan or a Parsee or a Jew. 'One man one vote' & 'Services to go by merit alone', these 2 principles will be found endlessly repeated in all my writings & speeches made throughout my political career for some 50 years in the past.

But it is this admitted fact that I have been exhorting the Hindus to defend themselves in virtue of the logic of self-defence that was, I believe, misunderstood or misinterpreted as an incitement to the Hindus to commit violence against all Muslims alike. I submit that this interpretation is wrong & unwarranted. Sardar Patel himself in replying to provoking speeches of some Muslim leaders retorted 'sword shall be met with sword'. But that does not surely mean that he hated all Muslims alike or incited violence.

(II) To substantiate the fact, I need not quote one of my latest statements issued just before my arrest & published in the 'Times' in the course of which, after denouncing the gruesome crime of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the fratricidal crimes committed by the mob fury, I implored every patriotic citizen to bear in mind that a successful national revolution & a newly-born National State could have no worse enemy than a fratricidal civil war, specially so when it was surrounded from outside by alien hospitality.

(III) In the end, I beg to submit that I am now some 65 years old. For the last 3 years I have been every now & then confined to bed owing to attacks of heartache & debility. On the 15 of Aug. last, I accepted & raised on my house, our new National Flag even to the embarrassment of some of my followers.

Consequently, in order to disarm all suspicion & to back up the above heart representation, I wish to express my willingness to give an undertaking to the Govt. that I shall refrain from taking part in any communal or political public activity for any period the Govt. may require in case I am released on that condition.

1950 **Undertaking** Savarkar along with other Mahasabha leaders was detained under Preventive Detention Act 1950. He wrote to the state Govt...pleading for release fm. prison... Govt. was not inclined to grant the request for unconditional release. Savarkar urged that he

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should be released under the condition that he would not take part in current politics for any period that Govt. might lay down...He added that ...he had been already contemplating to retire shortly fm. the political field. The Govt. of Bby. rejected the offer. His son Vishwas filed a habeas corpus application in Bby. HC..It came up before the Chief Justice MC Chagla & Justice PB Gajendragadkar. Advocate Gen. CK Daphtary asked for a day's time to take instructions fm. Govt. On 13 Jul., he informed the court that he was authorised to state that if Savarkar would give an undertaking that he would not participate in political activities & would remain in his own house in Bby., the Govt. would agree to his release. Their Lordship made the order of release on 13 Jul. on an undertaking given by KN Dharap who appeared on behalf of Savarkar that Savarkar would not take part whatever in political activity & would remain in his house in Bby. This undertaking was to last a period of 1 yr. or up to the next Gen. election in India or in case India being involved in any war whichever event took place first... Savarkar said on Jul. 1950 that in view of the restrictions..I must inevitably resign even the primary membership of HMS.

Important Note on Savarkar (from the author of the book in reader's hands): It is believed that Savarkar became controversial in this 3rd phase of life when he was released fm. jail, the first two being his patriotic youth & the jail life in which he suffered several tortures including being tied like an ox for churning 30 pounds of oil every day. After release by British, he expressed fanatic views on *Hindutva* (meaning 'Hinduness' & not 'Hinduism'!) & expressed views divisive to the society in a way inimical to the non-Hindu peoples of India. Mahatma Gandhi was thus among one of his core enemies because he (Gandhi) worked for the Hindu-Muslim unity. It is believed that though Savarkar was exonerated fm. the co-conspiracy charge in Gandhi murder case, Nathuram Godse joined HMS at abt. the same time when Savarkar became HMS Presi. Both of them had identical views reg. Gandhi & the Muslims. Godse held Savarkar in high esteem. An excerpt fm. the book GANDHI & GODSE by KOENRAAD ELST p 25-26 may also interest the reader as given below:

'At this pt. we cannot altogether ignore a rumor which frequently appears in the secondary literature on Hindutva. Acc. to Larry Collins & Dominique Lapierre, the writers of the book FREEDOM AT MIDNIGHT..Godse had had homosexual relation with Savarkar ..he had, so it is believed only one sexual experience, with his political mentor Veer Savarkar as initiator... well known psychologist Ashish Nandy expresses serious doubts abt. it, but also mentions those very facts that seem to make it plausible to Freudians. Firstly, as a child, Godse had been treated like a girl by his parents in the hope of magically warding off the fate of their 3 earlier sons, who had all died in infancy..Nathuram literally means nose-ring Ram (his given name Ramchandra or Ram) because he had been made to wear this ornament (on the nose to look like a girl)..Acc. to Gopal Godse, the authors (Collins, Lapierre) had given an undertaking to his lawyer that the passage would be deleted fm. future editions of the book. The newer Indian prints have left out the offending passages. The burden of the proof lies with those who persist in repeating the rumor & until they discharge it, we must hold them guilty of slander..'

(The motive of giving the above excerpt is not to spread the same slander but to express how deep-rooted is the belief that Godse was close to Savarkar & took inspiration fm. the latter's ideology which led him to assassinate Gandhi).

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(xxxix) **SAVARKAR'S PORTRAIT IN PARLIAMENT** (excerpt fm. FRONTLINE magazine dt. 5 Nov. 2004 p 85): 'Savarkar is the father of Hindu communalism & has the distinction of spelling out the 2- Nation theory about 2 decades before Jinnah. We can now accuse Savarkar of subverting thro' his doctrine of *Hindutva*, the ideological foundation of our 3000 yr. tradition as interpreted by Sri Ramakrishna, Bankim, Vivekanada, Rabindranath, Sri Aurubindo & others. The portrait of philosopher of *Hindutva* has virtually tarred with a large brush, other portraits which so long gave a moral spiritual luster to the Hall of Parliament.'

(xl) **SAVARKAR & INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG** (excerpt fm. FRONTLINE magazine dt. 5 Nov. 2004 p 84): "It can never be recognised as the National Flag of Hindusthan... the authoritarian flag of Hindusthan our Motherland & Holy land can be no other than *Bhagava* (saffron flag)...to deliver expressly the message of the very Being of our Race... It mirrors the whole panorama of our Hindu History...'Hindudom' at any rate can loyally salute no other Flag but this Pan-Hindu *Dhwaja* (flag), this *Bhagava* Flag as its National Standard".

(xli) **SAVARKAR ON NATIONALISM & NON-HINDUS** (excerpt fm. FRONTLINE magazine dt. 5 Nov. 2004 p 85): The last requirement & perhaps the most important, in the sense of the potential for exclusion is, for the Hindu to regard India not only as his fatherland, but also his holy land...Savarkar not only claims that Indian Christians & Muslims can't be regarded as Hindus, he also goes further to say that their allegiance to the country is not sincere..the basic idea of territorial nationalism is discarded; the fact that you are living within the territory even as a citizen is not sufficient for membership in the nation. Not even if your family has been rooted in the same village for centuries can you become a member unless the primordially based criteria are met. Instead you are to be regarded as a threat to the integrity of the country since you are more attached to what Savarkar calls 'YOUR HOLY LAND'

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Chapter 9

India Post-Independence

(Note: Year nos. of 20th century are given in 2 digits e.g. '47 means 1947 & others in 4 digits e.g. 1879, 2003 etc.).

GENERAL

827. (i) Which was the 1st contingent of British troops to leave India after ind. (17 Aug. '47)?

Ans: Royal Norfolk Regiment (2nd Battalion).

(ii) In which ship did they depart?

Ans: SS Georgie.

(iii) When did the last batch of British soldiers leave India?

Ans: 28-Feb. '48.

(iv) To which battalion did they belong?

Ans: Somerset Light Infantry (1st Battalion).

(v) Fm. where did they depart?

Ans: Gateway of India, Bby.

828. (i) To whom did Lord Mountbatten administer the oath of the 1st PM of ind. India (15 Aug. '47)?

Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru.

(ii) Where did the PM deliver the 1st 'Ind. Day' speech?

Ans: Red Fort, Dli.

(iii) Where do PMs deliver Ind. Day speeches every 15 Aug.?

Ans: Red Fort, Dli.

829. (i) Who was the Dy. PM & HM in the 1st cabinet of free India?

Ans: Vallabh Bhai Patel.

(ii) Who was the Def. Min.?

Ans: Baldev Singh.

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(iii) Who was the FM?
Ans: RK Shanmukhan Chetty.

(iv) Who was the Comm. Min.?
Ans: Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha.

(v) Who was the LM?
Ans: BR Ambedkar.

(vi) Who was the Food Min.?
Ans: Rajendra Prasad.

(vii) Who was the Rly. & Trans. Min.?
Ans: John Matthai.

(viii) Who was the Commu. Min.?
Ans: Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

(ix) Who was the IM?
Ans: Shyama Prasad Mukherji.

(x) Who was the Ed. Min.?
Ans: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

(xi) Who was the Labour Min.?
Ans: Jagjivan Ram.

(xii) Who was the Health Min. & the 1st woman to be a minister at centre?
Ans: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

830. (i) How many princely states were there to choose accession to India or Pakistan or remain independent?
Ans: 562.

(ii) How many were within the geographical bounds of India?
Ans: 532.

(iii) How many acceded to India immediately?
Ans: 529.

831. (i) Which 3 states did not accede immediately?
Ans: J & K, Junagarh, Hyd.

(ii) Who was the Maharaja of J & K at the time?
Ans: Hari Singh.

(iii) Who was the Nizam of Hyd.?
Ans: Osman Ali Khan.

(iv) Who was the Dewan of Junagarh?
Ans: Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

(v) What was he to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (later PM, Pakistan)?
Ans: Father.

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832. (i) Which of these 3 states announced accession to Pakistan (15 Aug. '47)?
Ans: Junagarh.

(ii) What was the reaction in Junagarh to this accession?
Ans: People's movement.

(iii) What did the Dewan do as a result?
Ans: Invite India to intervene (Indian troops entered).

(iv) When did Junagarh finally accede to India?
Ans: Feb. '48.

(v) What was the people's decision in the plebiscite held?
Ans: Accession to India (By very high majority).

833. (i) What was Hari Singh's intention initially reg. J & K?
Ans: Independent country.

(ii) When did infiltrators fm. Pakistan start raiding Srinagar?
Ans: 22 Oct. '47.

(iii) When did Hari Singh approach the GOI for military help to drive out the infiltrators?
Ans: 24 Oct. '47.

(iv) Who was the Dy. PM of Maharaja Hari Singh who came to Pt. Nehru in Dli. with a request for arms & offer to accede J & K to India?
Ans: Ram Lal Batra.

(v) When did the Maharaja accede J & K to India to seek official Indian help?
Ans: 25 Oct. '47 (cf. Notes).

(vi) Who was the Secy., Ministry of States who went to J & K & to whom the Maharaja gave the signed instrument (25 Oct. '47)?
Ans: VP Menon.

(vii) Which prominent military personnel of the Directorate of Military Operations also accompanied him?
Ans: Lt. Col. SHFJ Manekshaw (cf. Q 904 (vi), (vii), this Ch.).

(viii) Which other officer of the Royal Indian Air Force also accompanied?
Ans: Sqn. Ldr. Dewan.

(ix) Who was the PM of Mahraja Hari Singh who accompanied VP Menon & Lt. Col. Manekshaw to Dli. & went to meet Pt. Nehru (26 Oct.'47)?
Ans: MC Mahajan (cf. Notes).

(x) On which dates were the Secret 8th & 9th meetings of the 'Defence Committee' to discuss Kashmir & Junagarh held in N Dli.?
Ans: 25, 26 Oct. '47 (both 1100 IST).

(xi) When did the Indian Army enter Kash. to drive out the infiltrators?
Ans: 27 Oct. '47.

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(xii) When did India refer the Kash. Q to the Security Council (SC), UN?
Ans: 1 Jan. '48.

(xiii) Give full text of Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah's speech in UN (Feb. '48)?
Ans: cf. Notes.

(xiv) Under which Article of the UN Charter did India approach the SC?
Ans: Art. 35.

(xv) Which committee did SC form to look into the dispute?
Ans: UN Comission on India & Pakistan (UNCIP).

(xvi) Which military group under UN was constituted to observe the truce bet. India & Pakistan?
Ans: UN Military Observers' Group on India & Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

(xvii) What was UNCIP's Resolution (13 Aug. '48)?
Ans: Decide acc. to the will of the people.

(xviii) How did Pakistan react to the proposal (20 Dec. '48)?
Ans: Accepted.

(xix) When did India & Pakistan accept ceasefire?
Ans: 31 Dec. '48.

(xx) When was the 1st 'Cease-fire Line' drawn bet. Indian & Pakistani occupations?
Ans: 27 Jul. '49 (cf. Q.904 (ix)-(xii) this Ch.).

(xxi) How does Pakistan name the Kash. part held by it after ceasefire?
Ans: Azad Kashmir.

(xxii) How does India refer to it?
Ans: Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK).

(xxiii) What is the capital of POK?
Ans: Muzaffarabad.

(xxiv) Which are the 6 distts. in the POK?
Ans: Muzaffarabad, Mirpur, Bagh, Kotli, Rawalakot, Poonch.

(xxv) Which region of J & K did Chi. occupy later?
Ans: Aksai Chin.

(xxvi) How are some areas like Gilgit directly under Pak authorities referred to?
Ans: Northern Areas.

(xxvii) How much % of the original J & K is occupied overall by Pak & Chi?
Ans: ≈ 55%.

(More Qs on J & K under the head 'Jammu & Kashmir' Q 952 – 974 this Ch.).

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834. (i) What was the decision of the Nizam of Hyd.?

Ans: Independent country.

(ii) Which militant Muslim communal org. in Hyd. State was gaining strength?

Ans: Ittihad-ul-Muslimin.

(iii) What was its para-military wing?

Ans: Razakars.

(iv) When did India & Nizam sign a standstill agreement to hold talks?

Ans: Nov. '47.

(v) Who was Nizam's rep.?

Ans: Sir Walter Monckton.

(vi) How did the GOI react on observing dishonesty in Nizam's attitude (13 Sep. '48)?

Ans: Send Indian Army to Hyd.

(vii) When did the Nizam accede Hyd. to India after surrender?

Ans: Nov. '48.

(viii) What formal position did GOI give to Nizam apart fm. permitting him to retain his wealth?

Ans: Rajpramukh (Head of State).

(ix) How much Privy Purse was he given?

Ans: Rs. 50 lakh.

835. Which gallantry awards were instituted (15 Aug. '47)?

Ans: Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra, Vir Chakra (cf. Q. 1093 this Ch.).

836. (i) When did India adopt the National Emblem?

Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(ii) Of which prominent historical monument is the emblem a replica?

Ans: 'Lion Capital' of Ashoka (cf. Q 19(iii), (iv) Ch. 1 Part I, Vol. 2 Buddhism).

(iii) Which msg. is inscribed in Sanskrit on the emblem?

Ans: Satyameva Jayate.

(iv) What does it mean?

Ans: Truth alone is Victorious.

(v) Fm. which Hindu scripture have the words been adopted?

Ans: 'Mandukya Upanishada'.

837. (i) Which bird was dec. India's 'National Bird' (31 Jan. '63)?

Ans: Peacock (Pavo cristatus-Linnaeus).

(ii) Which is India's 'National Flower'?

Ans: Lotus (Nelumbo nucifera).

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(iii) Which is India's 'National Tree'?
Ans: Banyan Tree (Ficus bengalensis).

(iv) Which is India's 'National Fruit'?
Ans: Mango (fruit of the 'Mangifera' Indica tree).

838. (i) Which animal was dec. India's 'National Animal' (9 Jul. '69)?
Ans: Lion.

(ii) Which animal replaced lion as 'National Animal' (18 Nov. '72)?
Ans: Tiger (Panthera Tigris - Linnaeus).

839. When was the Supreme Court of ind. India inaugurated?
Ans: 28 Jan. '50 (cf. Q 1094 this Ch.).

840. Which yr. was the Planning Commission est. by GOI?
Ans: '50 (cf. Q 910 this Ch).

841. (i) Which Civilian awards were intro. ('54)?
Ans: Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Padma Shree (cf. Q 1090-1092 this Ch.).

(ii) Under which PM were these withdrawn (13 Jul. '77)?
Ans: Morarji Desai.

(iii) Which PM restored them (25 Jan. '80)?
Ans: Indira Gandhi.

842. (i) Which is India's 'National Calendar'?
Ans: Saka era calendar.

(ii) When did GOI adopt it as 'National Calendar'?
Ans: 22 Mar. '57.

(iii) What was the Saka date on the date of its adoption?
Ans: 1 Chaitra 1879.

(iv) How many yrs. is the diff. bet. Christian & *Saka* calendars?
Ans: 78 (Christian minus 78 = Saka).

(v) Which Kushana ruler launched the *Saka* era calendar on his coronation (1st century yr. 78 A.D.)?
Ans: cf. Q 26(iii) - (v) Ch. 1.

843. (i) When was a new currency *'Naya paisa'* intro. in India?
Ans: 1 Apr. '57.

(ii) How many *'Naya Paisa'* equaled a rupee?
Ans: 100.

(iii) How many *'Paisa'* equaled a rupee (before 1 Apr. '57)?
Ans: 64.

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(iv) How many *'Paisa'* equaled an *'Anna'* (before 1 Apr. '57)?
Ans: 4 (Re. 1 = 16 Anna = 64 Paisa).

(v) When was *'Naya Paisa'* re-named *'Paisa'*?
Ans: 1 Jun. '64.

844. (i) When did India switch over to the metric system of wts.?
Ans: 1 Oct. '58.

(ii) When were the metric wts. adopted all over India?
Ans: 1 Apr. '62.

845 When did the UTI start functioning?
Ans: 1 Feb. '64.

846. Which PM gave the slogan *'Shrama-eva Jayate'* (Labor only Wins) (14 Jan. '82)?
Ans: Indira Gandhi.

847. Which Oceanographic Research ship did India launch (25 Mar. '83)?
Ans: Sagar Kanya.

848. (i) How was the military opn. named, in which the Indian Army entered Golden Temple complex at Asr. & killed terrorists hiding in the *'Akal Takht'* (Sikh seat of power) (5 Jun. '84)?
Ans: Operation Blue Star (cf. Q 293, Ch. 6, Part I, Vol. 2 - Sikhism).

(ii) Which prominent terrorist leader was killed in the battle inside *'Akal Takht'* during the opn.?
Ans: Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

(iii) Who was India's PM at the time?
Ans: Indira Gandhi.

849. (i) Which major tragedy shook the nation as a direct reaction to the 'Opn. Blue Star' (31 Oct. '84)?
Ans: Indira Gandhi assassinated.

(ii) Who were the assassins?
Ans: Satwant Singh, Beant Singh (cf. Notes).

(iii) Which of them was killed on the spot by the Tibetan Police guards?
Ans: Beant Singh.

(iv) How was the other assassin punished after prosecution (6 Jan. '89)?
Ans: Hanged (Tihar Jail, N Dli.).

(v) Which co-conspirator was also hanged?
Ans: Kehar Singh.

(vi) How is Indira Gandhi's *'Samadhi'* (mausoleum) in Dli, named?
Ans: Shakti Sthal.

850. (i) What status did Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale get at a fn. held in Asr. (Jun. 2003)?
Ans: Martyr.

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(ii) Which organisations held the fn.?

Ans: SGPC, Dal Khalsa & other Sikh org.

(iii) Which Jathedar of Akal Takht made the announcement declaring Bhindranwale, a martyr?

Ans: Joginder Singh Vedanti.

(iv) Where was the fn. held?

Ans: Diwan Hall, Gurudwara Manji Sahib.

(v) Which family member of Bhindranwale was presented '*Siropa*' (Honor) by the SGPC Presi.?

Ans: Ishar Singh Bhindranwale (son).

(vi) Who was the SGPC Presi. to present the '*Siropa*'?

Ans: Kirpal Singh Badungar.

851. (i) Which former PM was assassinated by a suicide bomber girl near Mds., TN (21 May '91)?

Ans: Rajiv Gandhi.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Sriperumbudur.

(iii) Which terrorist org. in SL is said to have engineered the assassination?

Ans: LTTE.

(iv) Which commission of inquiry inquired into the assassination?

Ans: Milap Chandra Jain Commission.

(v) What was Rajiv Gandhi to the earlier assassinated PM Indira Gandhi?

Ans: Son (elder).

(vi) What was the name of Indira Gandhi's younger son?

Ans: Sanjay Gandhi (cf. Q 1077 this Ch.).

(vii) What is the name of Sanjay Gandhi's wife?

Ans: Maneka Gandhi.

(viii) What is the name of Sanjay & Maneka's only son?

Ans: Varun Gandhi.

(Also cf. Q 722 Ch. 8 & Qs 1209-10 – Sonia Gandhi this Ch.).

852. (i) In which city of MP did thousands of people die due to leakage of toxic gas fm. some insecticide plant (3 Dec. '84)?

Ans: Bhopal.

(ii) How much compensation did the Supreme Court order for families of deceased & those incapacitated by the tragedy (14 Feb. '89)?

Ans: $ 470 million.

(iii) Which 2 Cos. were to pay the compensation?

Ans: Union Carbide Corpn. (UCC), US & Union Carbide India Ltd (UCIL).

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(iv) How is the tragedy popularly referred to?

Ans: Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

(v) How much amount did the Supreme Court direct the GOI to disburse to tragedy victims fm. RBI (which is holding the compensation amount given by UCC) (19 Jul. 2004)?

Ans: Rs. 1,505.46 cr.

(vi) Who were the petitioner representing 36 affected municipal wards in Bhopal & the respondent?

Ans: Abdul Samad Khan v Union of India.

(Also cf. Q 1326 Ch. 10 for a hoax on Bhopal Gas Tragedy victims).

853. Under which PM did the GOI shift to a 5-day working-week system in GOI offices (3 Jun. '85)?

Ans: Rajiv Gandhi.

854. Which state assembly's speaker disqualified some MLAs of the DMK party for burning Part 17 of the CoI to support the anti-Hindi agitation (24 Nov. '86)?

Ans: TN.

855. When did most of the opp. members resign fm. LS?

Ans: 24 Jul. '89, (Resignations accepted).

856. (i) What is the name of the 'Millennium Baby' (born 1 Jan. 2000)?

Ans: Miraj Nancy.

(ii) What is her father's name?

Ans: Khan Kaukab Patel.

(iii) Mother's name?

Ans: Ayesha.

(iv) Where was she born?

Ans: Aman Nursing Home, Bhopal.

(v) What was the exact time of birth as per record?

Ans: 00:00:15 IST.

(vi) How many babies are recorded to have taken birth in the world (1 Jan. 2000)?

Ans: 3,55,000.

857. (i) What is the name of India's billionth baby?

Ans: Aastha.

(ii) When was she born?

Ans: 12 May 2000.

(iii) Where?

Ans: Safdarjung Hosp. Dli.

(iv) Time of birth?

Ans: 11:40:00 IST.

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GOVERNOR GENERALS OF INDIA

858. (i) Who was India's 1st Gov. Gen. after ind. (15 Aug. '47- 20 Jun. '48)?
Ans: Lord Mountbatten (cf. Q 571 Ch. 8).

(ii) Who was India's 2nd & last Gov. Gen. after ind. (20 Jun. '48 – 26 Jan. '50)?
Ans: Chakravarty Rajagopalachari.

PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

859. (i) Who was India's 1st Presi. (26 Jan. '50 - 13 May '62)?
Ans: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

(ii) Who was India's 2nd Presi. (13 May '62 - 13 May '67)?
Ans: Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

(iii) Who was India's 3rd Presi. (13 May '67 - 3 May '69)?
Ans: Dr. Zakir Hussain.

(iv) Who was sworn in as acting Presi. on Dr. Zakir Hussain's death on 3 May '69 (3 May '69 – 20 Jul. '69)?
Ans: Varahagiri Venkata Giri.

(v) Who was sworn in as acting Presi. when Varahagiri Venkata Giri resigned to contest presidential election (20 Jul. '69 – 24 Aug. '69)?
Ans: Justice Muhammad Hidayat-ul-lah.

(vi) Who was India's 4th Presi. (24 Aug. '69 – 24 Aug. '74)?
Ans: Varahagiri Venkata Giri.

(vii) Who was India's 5th Presi. (24 Aug. '74 - 11 Feb. '77)?
Ans: Fakhr-ud-din Ali Ahmed.

(viii) Who was sworn in as acting Presi. on Fakhr-ud-din Ali Ahmed's death on 11 Feb. '77 (12 Feb. '77 - 25 Jul. '77)?
Ans: Bassapa Dannappa Jatti.

(ix) Who was India's 6th Presi. (25 Jul. '77 - 25 Jul. '82)?
Ans: Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

(x) Who was India's 7th Presi. (25 Jul. '82 - 25 Jul. '87)?
Ans: Gyani Zail Singh.

(xi) Who was India's 8th Presi. (25 Jul. '87 - 25 Jul. '92)?
Ans: Ramaswamy Venkataraman.

(xii) Who was India's 9th Presi. (25 Jul. '92 – 25 Jul. '97)?
Ans: Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma.

(xiii) Who was India's 10th Presi. (25 Jul. '97 - 25 Jul. 2002)?
Ans: Kocheril Raman Narayanan.

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(xiv) Who is India's 11th Presi. (25 Jul. 2002 till date)?

Ans: Avula Pakira Jainulabdin Abdul Kalam.

PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

860. (i) Who was India's 1st PM (15 Aug. '47 – 27 May '64)?

Ans: cf. Q828(i) this Ch.

(ii) Who took over as India's PM for 14 days on Nehru's death on 27 May '64 (27 May – 9 Jun. '64)?

Ans: Gulzari Lal Nanda.

(iii) Who was India's 2nd PM (9 Jun. '64 – 11 Jan. '66)?

Ans: Lal Bahadur Shastri.

(iv) Who took over as India's PM for 14 days on Lal Bahadur's death at Tashkent on 11 Jan. '66 (11 Jan. '66 – 24 Jan. '66)?

Ans: Gulzari Lal Nanda (cf. Q 902 (xiii), (xiv) this Ch.).

(v) Who was India's 3rd PM (24 Jan. '66 - 24 Mar. '77)?

Ans: Indira Gandhi.

(vi) Who was India's 4th PM (24 Mar. '77 - 28 Jul. '79)?

Ans: Morarji Desai.

(vii) Who was India's 5th PM (28 Jul. '79 - 14 Jan. '80)?

Ans: Charan Singh.

(viii) Who was the next PM (14 Jan. '80 – 31 Oct. '84)?

Ans: Indira Gandhi.

(ix) Who was India's 6th PM after Indira Gandhi's assassination on 31 Oct. '84 (31 Oct. '84 – 1 Dec. '89)?

Ans: Rajiv Gandhi (cf. Q. 849 this Ch.).

(x) Who was India's 7th PM (2 Dec. '89 – 10 Nov. '90)?

Ans: Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

(xi) Who was India's 8th PM (10 Nov. '90 – 21 Jun. '91)?

Ans: Chandra Shekhar.

(xii) Who was India's 9th PM (21 Jun. '91 – 16 May '96)?

Ans: PV Narasimha Rao.

(xiii) Who was India's 10th PM (16 May – 1 Jun. '96) (17 days)?

Ans: Atal Behari Vajpayee.

(xiv) Who was India's 11th PM (1 Jun. '96 - 21 Apr. '97)?

Ans: Hardanahalli Dode Gowda Deve Gowda.

(xv) Who was India's 12th PM (21 Apr. '97 - 19 Mar. '98)?

Ans: Inder Kumar Gujaral.

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(xvi) Who was India's next PM (19 Mar. '98 - 22 May 2004)?

Ans: Atal Behari Vajpayee.

(xvii) Who is India's 13th PM (22 May 2004 till date)?

Ans: Manmohan Singh.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF INDIA (VP)

861. (i) Who was India's 1st VP (13 May. '52 - 12 May '62)?

Ans: Dr. Sarvapelli Radhakrishnan.

(ii) Who was India's 2nd VP (13 May '62 – 12 May '67)?

Ans: Dr. Zakir Hussain.

(iii) Who was India's 3rd VP (13 May '67 – 3 May '69)?

Ans: Varahagiri Venkata Giri.

(iv) Who was India's 4th VP (31 Aug. '69 – 30 Aug. '74)?

Ans: Gopal Swaroop Pathak.

(v) Who was India's 5th VP (31 Aug. '74 – 30 Aug. '79)?

Ans: Bassapa Danappa Jatti (excl. period as acting Presi., cf. Q 859 (viii) this Ch.).

(vi) Who was India's 6th VP (31 Aug. '79 – 30 Aug. '84)?

Ans: Justice Muhammad Hidayat-ul-lah.

(vii) Who was India's 7th VP (31 Aug. '84 – 24 Jul. '87)?

Ans: Ramaswamy Venkataraman.

(viii) Who was India's 8th VP (3 Sep. '87 – 24 Jul. '92)?

Ans: Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma.

(ix) Who was India's 9th VP (21 Aug. '92 – 24 Jul. '97)?

Ans: Kocheril Raman Narayanan.

(x) Who was India's 10th VP (21 Aug. '97 – 27 Jul. 2002)?

Ans: Krishna Kant.

(xi) Who is India's 11th VP?

Ans: Bhairon Singh Shekhawat.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA (CoI) & SOME ACTS/ORDINANCES

862. (i) When was the CoI finalised?

Ans: 26 Nov. '49.

(ii) When did the CoI come into force?

Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

863. (i) How many articles does the CoI have?

Ans: 395.

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(ii) How many schedules?
Ans: 12.

(iii) Which is the opening part of the CoI?
Ans: Preamble (cf. Notes).

(iv) Which parts of the Preamble were amended in the 42nd Amendment Act, '76 Sec. 2 (effective 3 Jan. '77)?
Ans: cf. Notes.

(v) Which are the other 2 imp. parts of the CoI?
Ans: Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles of State Policy.

864. Which Executive post was abolished on adoption of CoI?
Ans: Gov. Gen. of India (Replaced by Presi.).

865. Which prominent Act reg. untouchability came in to force (1 Jun. '55)?
Ans: Untouchability (Offence) Act.

866. (i) Which prominent Act reg. marr. came into force ('55)?
Ans: Hindu Marriage Act.

(ii) Which other prominent provisions reg. dispute in marr. were also provided in the Act?
Ans: Divorce & Judicial separation.

(iii) What were the minimum ages fixed for marr. of girls/boys resp.?
Ans: 15, 18.

(iv) How were they amended (1 Oct. '78)?
Ans: 18, 21.

867. Which prominent Act reg. right of inheritance by women, along with male successors of a property left without will, became a law (18 Jun. '56)?
Ans: Hindu Succession Act.

868. (i) Which Act reg. dowry was passed ('61)?
Ans: Dowry Prohibition Act.

(ii) Which new Act reg. dowry replaced this Act (2 Oct. '85)?
Ans: Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act '84.

869. (i) Which Act reg. copyright came into force (21 Jan. '58)?
Ans: Copyright Act.

(ii) Where was the 1st World Convention on Copyrights signed (8 Sep. '52)?
Ans: Geneva.

(iii) How many countries incl. India participated?
Ans: 35.

870. (i) Which Act reg. maternity was implemented ('61)?
Ans: Maternity Benefit Act.

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(ii) Which additional decision on the Act was taken by GOI (24 Jun. '86)?
Ans: Unmarried mothers permitted maternity leave.

871. Which 2 Acts reg. payments to employees were passed ('65)?
Ans: Payment of Bonus, Payment of Gratuity.

872. (i) Which Act reg. gold became a law ('68)?
Ans: Gold Control Act.

(ii) When was this Act taken back?
Ans: 1 Apr. '90.

873. Which Ord. reg. 14 commercial banks with deposits more than Rs. 50 cr. was passed (19 Jul. '69)?
Ans: Nationalisation of 14 Banks.

874. Which Act reg. Monopolies & Trade practices came in to force (1 Jun. '70)?
Ans: Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act.

875. Which bill reg. former princely states of India was approved by Parliament (26th Amendment Bill-12 Dec. '71)?
Ans: Abolition of Privy Purses to princes & derecognition fm. 1 Jan. '72.

876. Which Act reg. pregnancy was passed by GOI ('71)?
Ans: Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.

877. (i) Which mines were nationalised (1 May '72)?
Ans: Coking Coal Mines.

(ii) Which mines were nationalised (1 May '73)?
Ans: Non-coking Coal Mines.

878 Which bill reg. Gen. Insurance came into effect (1 Jan.'73)?
Ans: Gen. Ins. Business Nationalisation Bill.

879. Which Act reg. protection of wild species incl. lions/tigers was passed (21 Aug. '72)?
Ans: Wildlife Preservation Act.

880. Which Ord. reg. payment to male & female workers was promulgated (26 Sep. '75)?
Ans: Equal Remuneration Ordinance.

881. Which Ord. reg. bonded labor was promulgated (24 Oct.'75)?
Ans: Abolition of Bonded Labor.

882. Which Act reg. Art & Antiquities became a law (5 Apr. '76)?
Ans: Antiquities & Art Treasures Act '72.

883. Which currency notes were demonetised by an Ord. (15 Jan. '78)?
Ans: Rs. 1,000, 5,000 & 10,000.

884. Which amendment reg. pol. defectors in assemblies & Parliament came in to force (1 Mar. '85)?
Ans: Anti-defection Law (cf. Notes).

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885. Which bill reg. autonomous status to Akashwani, Doordarshan did the LS pass unanimously ('90)?

Ans: Prasar Bharati Bill '89.

886. (i) Which spl. Act to combat terrorism was passed ('87)?

Ans: Terrorism And Disruptive Activies (Prevention) Act (TADA) (repealed later).

(ii) Which spl. Act to combat terrorism was passed (2002)?

Ans: Prevention of Terrorist Activities (POTA) (amended later).

DEFENCE

887. (i) Who was the 1st Indian C-in-C of the Indian Army (took oath 15 Jan. '49)?

Ans: Lt. Gen. KM Cariappa.

(ii) How is 15 Jan. celebrated in India?

Ans: cf Q1208 (i) this Ch.

(iii) Which spl. rank was he given for life (15 Jan. '86) on his being the 1st Indian C-in-C?

Ans: Hony. Field Marshal.

888. Who was the 1st Indian to be Air Chief (1 Apr. '54)?

Ans: Air Marshal Subroto Mukherji.

889. Who was the 1st Indian to be Chief of Naval Staff (CNS) (22 Apr. '58)?

Ans: Admiral RD Katari.

890. (i) Who was the 1st woman Gen. in Indian Army (27 Aug. '76)?

Ans: Maj. Gen. Gertrude Ali Ram.

(ii) Which assignment was she given?

Ans: Dir. Military Nursing Services (1st Dir.).

(iii) Who became IAF's 1st woman Air Marshal (Oct. 2004)?

Ans: Padmavathy Bandopadhyaya (Age 60).

(iv) Which assignment was she given?

Ans: DG, Medical Services.

(v) What was she prior to this?

Ans: ADG Armed Forces Medical Services.

(vi) Which yr. did she join the IAF?

Ans: '68.

(vii) Which is the other 'first' associated with her in IAF?

Ans: 1st Aviation Medical Specialist.

891. (i) Which was India's 1st aircraft carrier (commissioned 4 Mar. '61 – Belfast)?

Ans: INS Vikrant.

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(ii) Which was India's 1st Russian submarine (commissioned 8 Dec. '67)?

Ans: INS Kalvari.

(iii) Which was Indian Navy's 'India-built British-designed' warship of Leander class (commissioned 3 Jun. '72 Bby.)?

Ans: INS Nilgiri.

(iv) Which was India's 1st est. to give submarine training (commissioned 21 Dec. '74 – Visakhapatnam)?

Ans: INS Satavahana.

(v) Which flagship was decommissioned (13 May '78)?

Ans: INS Dli.

(vi) When did India join the maritime nuclear powers?

Ans: 3 Feb. '88.

(vii) Which nuclear propelled submarine was inducted in Indian Navy on this occasion?

Ans: INS Chakra (Soviet SSN Victor 1 class).

(viii) Which was India's 1st indigenously built submarine (installed 7 Feb. '92)?

Ans: INS Shalki.

(ix) Which was India's 1st indigenous stealth frigate (launched at Mazagon Dock 18 Apr. 2003 by Kaumudi Kumar w/o Naval Chief Admiral Madhavendra Singh)?

Ans: INS Shivalik.

(x) Which Co. manufactured this ship?

Ans: Mazagon Dock Ltd.

892. Which was Indian Navy's 1st submarine base (commissioned 19 May '71-Visakhapatnam)?

Ans: Vir Bahu.

893. Where was Indian Navy's 1st Helicopter Sqn. commissioned (15 Mar. '69)?

Ans: Goa.

894. (i) Which was the 1st supersonic fighter made in India (taken to air at Bang. 24 Jun '61)?

Ans: HF24.

(ii) Which Air Force plane's production started at Nasik (10 Jun. '66)?

Ans: MIG (Russian).

(iii) Which was IAF's 1st supersonic combat aircraft made in India (19 Oct. '70)?

Ans: MIG 21.

895. Which was the military tank, produced at Avadi (25 Oct. '64)?

Ans: Vijayanta.

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896. (i) Which new force reg. security of borders was est. (2 Dec. '65)?
Ans: Border Security Force (BSF).

(ii) Which new force was est.to control internal disturbances in the country (7 Oct. '92)?
Ans: Rapid Action Force (RAF).

897. (i) When did India's 1st nuclear detonation take place?
Ans: 18 May '74 - (0805 IST depth 107 metres).

(ii) Where?
Ans: Pokharan (Raj.).

(iii) Who was India's PM at the time?
Ans: Indira Gandhi.

(iv) What type of purpose did she pronounce as the use of nuclear power?
Ans: Constructive purpose.

898. (i) When did India go for Nuclear Tests 2nd time?
Ans: 11 & 13 May '98, (5 Tests).

(ii) Where?
Ans: Pokharan (Raj.).

(iii) Who was India's PM at the time?
Ans: Atal Behari Vajpayee.

(iv) Who was the Def. Min.?
Ans: George Fernandes.

(v) Which neighbouring country also went for 6 nuclear tests following Indian Tests?
Ans: P.

(vi) Who was Pakistan's PM at the time?
Ans: Nawaz Sharief.

899. (i) Which was India's 1st indigenously developed guided missile (Surface-to-Air-successfully tested - '87)?
Ans: Trishul.

(ii) Which was India's 1st Surface-to-Surface tactical missile (successfully tested 25 Feb. '88 – range 250 km.)?
Ans: Prithvi.

(iii) Which 4 countries possessed this type of missile prior to India?
Ans: US, USSR, Chi., F.

(iv) Which was India's 1st Surface-to-Surface 'Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile' (successfully tested - 22 May '89 range 2500 Km.)?
Ans: Agni.

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(v) Which medium range Surface-to-Air missile was successfully fired (15 Aug. '90)?

Ans: Akash.

(vi) Which was India's 1st anti-tank missile (launched 29 Nov. '90)?

Ans: Nag.

900. Which was India's 1st indigenously built missile boat (launched 26 Apr. '90 at Mazagon Dock, Bby.)?

Ans: Bibhuti.

WARS

901. (i) Who was the Chief of Indian Army during I-Chi. War ('62)?

Ans: Gen. KM Cariappa.

(ii) Who was India's Def. Min.?

Ans: VK Krishna Menon.

(iii) When did Chi. make 1st incursion into Indian Territory?

Ans: 8 Sep.'62.

(iv) Which territories did it further invade (20 Oct. '62)?

Ans: NEFA, Ladakh.

(v) When did Indian Presi. proclaim Emergency & 'Def. of India Ord.' due to Chinese aggression?

Ans: 26 Oct. '62.

(vi) Which new council was set up in view of the Chinese aggression (6 Nov. '62)?

Ans: National Defence Council.

(vii) Which scheme reg. gold was pronounced (3 Nov. '62)?

Ans: Gold Bond Scheme.

(viii) When did Chi. dec. ceasefire?

Ans: 21 Nov. '62.

(ix) Which yr. was Emergency withdrawn?

Ans: '68.

902. (i) Who was the Chief of Indian Army during Indo-Pak war ('65)?

Ans: Gen. JN Chowdhry.

(ii) How did Pakistan name its initial opn. of attacking India thro' infiltrators?

Ans: Operation Gibraltar.

(iii) What is the background of naming the opn. 'Opn. Gibraltar'?

Ans: cf. Notes.

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(iv) How were the 5 Army units named which infiltrated as locals into the Indian territory?

Ans: Tariq, Qasim, Khalid, Salah-ud-din, Ghaznavi.

(v) How was the 6th additional unit named?

Ans: Nusrat.

(vi) Which Pakistani leader's wife's name is Nusrat?

Ans: ZA Bhutto.

(vii) Who was Pakistan's Presi. & Army Chief during this war?

Ans: Gen. Ayub Khan.

(viii) Who was Pakistan's Foreign Secy. at the time?

Ans: Aziz Ahmed.

(ix) Who was the ISI Chief at the time?

Ans: Brig. Riaz.

(x) How did Pakistan name the subsequent military attack when 'Opn. Gibraltar' failed?

Ans: Opn. Grand Slam.

(xi) When did India & Pakistan agree to ceasefire?

Ans: 23 Sep. '65.

(xii) Where were Indo-Pak peace talks held after ceasefire (fm. 4 Jan. '66)?

Ans: Tashkent (USSR) (Now c/o Uzb.).

(xiii) Which prominent Indian pesonality died at Tashkent at the end of talks (11 Jan. '66 – 0132 IST)?

Ans: Lal Bahadur Shahstri, (PM).

(xiv) When was Lal Bahadur Shastri born?

Ans: 2 Oct. 1904.

(xv) What was Lal Bahadur Shastri's wife's name?

Ans: Lalita.

(xvi) How is Lal Bahadur Shastri's *'Samadhi'* (mausoleum) at Dli. named?

Ans: Vijay Ghat.

903. (i) When did war break out again bet. India & Pakistan?

Ans: 3 Dec. '71.

(ii) What was the cause of war?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(iii) Which force did the Bengalis form to combat atrocities of the Pakistan Army?

Ans: Mukti Bahini (Liberation Force).

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(iv) Which treaty did Indian PM sign with the USSR observing US's tacit approval of Pakistan Army's atrocities in East Pakistan (9 Aug. '71)?

Ans: 20 yr. Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship & Cooperation.

(v) Which Pakistani Lt. Gen. was heading this war in East Pakistan?

Ans: Lt. Gen. AAK Niazi.

(vi) Who was the Presi. & Army Gen. of Pakistan at the time?

Ans: Gen. Yahya Khan.

(vii) Which was the 1st post captured by Indian Army when Pakistna decl. war on India (3-4 Dec. '71)?

Ans: Kamalpur.

(viii) Which Maj. Gen. of 4 Gurkhas took over the Communication Zone Area (4 Dec. '71)?

Ans: Maj. Gen. GS Nagra.

(ix) Whom did Maj. Gen. Nagra send to Lt. Gen. Niazi with a letter asking him to surrender to the Indian Army (16 Dec. '71)?

Ans: Capt. Mehta (cf. Notes).

(x) What did Lt. Gen. Niazi say in Punjabi to Maj. Gen. GS Nagra when the latter reached former's camp along with others & met Niazi for surrender?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(xi) To which Indian Lt. Gen. did Lt. Gen. Niazi hand over the signed document of surrender (16 Dec. '71 - 1500 IST?

Ans: Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora (D 3 May 2005).

(xii) Which Indian Army Gen. discussed the modalities of surrender?

Ans: Gen Jacob.

(xiii) Which slogan had Lt. Gen Aurora given as strategy to reach Dhaka safely?

Ans: Leave the Highways for the Byeways.

(xiv) How many people witnessed the surrendering ceremony?

Ans: 30,000.

(xv) Fm. which museum in N Dli. was Lt. Gen. Niazi's pistol that he surrendered to Lt. Gen. Aurora in the ceremony found missing (2003)?

Ans: National Museum.

904. (i) Which new nation appeared on the world map by splitting fm. Pakistan after this war?

Ans: Bangla Desh.

(ii) What was the capital of the new nation?

Ans: Dacca (now spelt as Dhaka).

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(iii) When did Pakistan recognise BD?

Ans: Aug. '73.

(iv) Who is honoured as the 'Father of Nation' in BD?

Ans: Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman.

(v) Which pol. party did he head in BD?

Ans: Awami League.

(vi) Who was the Chief of Indian Army during this war?

Ans: Gen. SHFJ Manekshaw.

(vii) To which spl. rank was he promoted (2 Jan. '73)?

Ans: Field Marshal.

(viii) Who was India's Def. Min. during this war?

Ans: Jagjivan Ram.

(ix) Which historical agreement did Indian PM (Indira Gandhi) sign with Pakistani PM ZA Bhutto in the aftermath of the war (2 Jul. '72)?

Ans: Simla Agreement.

(x) How was the 'Ceasefire Line (drawn 27 Jul. '49) re-named after some alterations (11 Dec. '72)?

Ans: LoC.

(xi) How long is the LoC?

Ans: 778 km.

(xii) At which grid point does the LoC (drawn 11 Dec. '72) end?

Ans: Grid point NJ 9842.

(xiii) How many Pakistani PoWs did India have in custody & returned later?

Ans: 90,000.

905. (i) On which glacier did a military conflict arise bet. India & Pakistan ('84)?

Ans: Siachen Glacier.

(ii) Which ridge region, ahead of the Siachen Glacier, is the dispute point bet. India & Pak?

Ans: Saltoro Ridge region.

(iii) How was the opn. by Indian military, to pre-empt consequences of POK expeditions ahead of Siachen Glacier named (Apr. '84)?

Ans: Opn. Meghdoot.

(iv) Where did Pakistan occupy permanent positions in the Siachen region to begin a new dispute?

Ans: Gyong La Pass.

(v) At which points did India put a platoon to prevent its region?

Ans: Sia La & Bila Fond Passes.

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(vi) Up to which point in the West did India acquire presence?
Ans: Indira Column.

(vii) Which valley did Pakistan cede to Chi.?
Ans: Shaksgam Valley (near Indira Column).

(viii) Which yr. did the 2 countries agree to bring down their forces fm. icy heights thro' an agreement?
Ans: '88 (Dispute still continuing).

(ix) How is the agreed borderline at Siachen Glacier named?
Ans: Agreed Ground Position Line (AGPL). (also cf. Q 1215 this Ch.).

(x) Which 100 km. long chnl. in the Arabian Sea bet. Guj. & Pakistan has also been a bone of contention bet. India & Pakistan since long?
Ans: Sir Creek (seabed having rich reserves of oil, gas).

906. (i) In which hill-sector were Pak troops & Afg. mercenaries noticed to have infiltrated & made bunkers (8-15 May. '99)?
Ans: Kargil.

(ii) Which were the other prominent sectors, in addition to Kargil, that Pakistani troops infiltrated?
Ans: Drass, Batallik.

(iii) At which riverbank did the residents of Drass sector take shelter when attacked by Pakistani forces?
Ans: River Mushko.

(iv) Which bridge connecting Ladakh & Kash. valley was also shelled by Pakistani troops?
Ans: Iqbal Bridge.

(v) Which opn. did the Indian Army launch to combat the Kargil infiltrations (26 May '99)?
Ans: Opn. Vijay.

(vi) Which Flt. Lt. of Indian Army did Pakistani Army take as PoW (27 May '99)?
Ans: Flt. Lt. K Nachiketa.

(vii) Which Sqn. Ldr. trying to rescue Nachiketa in a MIG21 was killed as Pakistani side shot down the MIG 21?
Ans: Sqn. Ldr. Ajay Ahuja.

(viii) When did Pakistan return Flt. Lt. Nachiketa?
Ans: 3 Jun. '99.

(ix) Which regi.'s 6 soldiers' mutilated dead bodies were returned by Pakistan creating too much rage among Indian people (10 Jun. '99)?
Ans: Jat Regimemt.

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(x) Which was the highest peak to be captured fm. the enemy?

Ans: Point 5140 (≈ 5,040 metres ht.).

(xi) Which was the next highest but most prominent?

Ans: Tiger Hills (≈ 4,965 metrers ht.).

(xii) Which Peak was crucial since it dominated the Srinagar-Leh highway (which if captured & blocked by Pakistani Army would have assumingly liberated Kash.)?

Ans: Tiger Hills.

(xiii) Which Capt. of Indian Army captured the Peak 5140 (Drass sector) (0335 IST-20 Jun. '99)?

Ans: Capt. Vikram Batra.

(xiv) Which words did he shout rejoicefully, opening his arms, on capturing the Peak?

Ans: Yeh Dil Mange More (The heart Wants More).

(xv) Which Capt. led the other Co. that helped achieve the Peak in addition to Capt. Batra?

Ans: Capt. Jamwal.

(xvi) Name some other prominent peaks freed fm. the enemy?

Ans: Point 4,700, Point 5,100, Jn. 3 Pimples, Tololing Hills.

(xvii) When was the Tiger Hills captured?

Ans: 4 Jul. '99.

907. (i) Who was India's PM at the time of Kargil conflict ('99)?

Ans: Atal Behari Vajpayee.

(ii) Who was the Def. Min.?

Ans: George Fernandes.

(iii) Who was Pakistan's PM?

Ans: Nawaz Sharief.

(iv) Who was India's Ext. Aff. Min.?

Ans: Jaswant Singh.

(v) Who was Pakistan's Ext. Aff. Min.?

Ans: Sartaj Aziz.

(vi) Who was India's Army Chief?

Ans: Gen. Ved Prakash Malik.

(vii) Who was Pakistan's Army Chief?

Ans: Gen. Pervez Musharraf.

908. (i) Which Union Min. of India surprisingly said that Nawaz Sharief & the ISI had no hand in the Kargil opns. (28 May '99)?

Ans: George Fernandes.

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(ii) Which controversial offer did he make as a sol. to the conflict (1 Jun. '99)?

Ans: Safe passage to intruders.

909. (i) Which country's Presi. urged Pakistan's PM to withdraw troops fm. Kargil & praised India for its restraint (15 Jun. '99)?

Ans: US (Bill Clinton).

(ii) Which US Gen. also urged Pakistan to retreat, on his visit to Islamabad (Jun. '99)?

Ans: Gen. Zinnie.

(iii) Which date did India set as deadline for final withdrawal of Pak troops?

Ans: 16 Jul. '99.

(iv) When did Pakistani troops begin to withdraw finally?

Ans: 11 Jul. '99.

(v) When did the Pakistani PM dec. on TV the final pullout & proposed talks with the Indian PM?

Ans: 12 Jul. '99.

(vi) When did Indian PM decl. 'Opn. Vijay' a success?

Ans: 14 Jul. '99.

(vii) Which conditions did he put up for talks?

Ans: Honor LoC & stop cross-border terrorism.

5-YEAR PLANS

910. (i) When was the 1st 5-yr. plan ('51-'56) published by the Planning Commission?

Ans: 9 Jul '51.

(ii) When was 2nd 5-yr. Plan launched?

Ans: '56.

(iii) When was the 3rd 5-yr. Plan launched?

Ans: '61.

(iv) When was a 3-yr. Plan holiday obsd.?

Ans: '66-'69.

(v) When was the 4th 5-yr. Plan launched?

Ans: '69.

(vi) When was the 5th 5-yr. Plan launched?

Ans: '74.

(vii) When did the Janata Party govt. terminate this plan?

Ans: '78.

(viii) When was the 6th 5-yr. Plan launched?

Ans: '78.

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(ix) To which yrs. was the 6th Plan later re-scheduled?

Ans: '80-'85.

(x) When was the 7th 5-yr. Plan launched?

Ans: '85.

(xi) To which yrs. was the 8th Plan rescheduled?

Ans: '92-'97.

(xii) When was the 9th 5-yr. Plan launched?

Ans: '97.

(xiii) When was the 10th 5-yr. Plan launched?

Ans: 2002.

INTERNATIONAL

911. (i) When did the 'Constituent Assembly' approve India's joining the C'wealth of Nations'?

Ans: 17 May '49.

(ii) How many members voted against the decision?

Ans: 1.

912. (i) When was the C'wealth Summit held in N Dli.?

Ans: 23 Nov. '83.

(ii) How many countries participated?

Ans: 47.

(iii) How many countries' Heads of Govts. were also present?

Ans: 36.

(iv) Who was the highest authority fm. UK present in N Dli. but didn't attend the meet due to high status?

Ans: Queen Elizabeth II.

(v) Who was India's PM at the time?

Ans: Indira Gandhi.

(vi) How was the summit named?

Ans: Commonwealth Heads of Govt. Meet (CHOGM).

913. (i) To which Tibetan leader & Buddhist spiritualist did India give pol. asylum (31 Mar. '59)?

Ans: Dalai Lama XIV.

(ii) What is the name of Dalai Lama XIV?

Ans: Tenzing Gyatso.

(iii) In which Indian city does he stay since asylum?

Ans: Dharamsala (HP).

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914. (i) Which prominent agreement did India's 1st PM (Pt. Nehru) sign with People's Republic of China (PRC) (29 Apr. '54)?

Ans: Panch-Sheel.

(ii) What were the 5 points of agreement?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(iii) Which China-occupied country did India ack. as part of Chinese territory under the agreement?

Ans: Tibet.

(iv) Who was the PM of PRC who visited India (28 Nov. '56)?

Ans: Chou-en-lai.

915. (i) Which prominent international movement did 3 world leaders Pt. Nehru, Presi. Tito (Ysl.) & Presi. Nasser (UAR) found ('56)?

Ans: Non-Alignment Movement (NAM).

(ii) Where in Ysl. did the 3 leaders meet?

Ans: Brioni.

(iii) Over which yr.'s NAM summit did Indira Gandhi preside?

Ans: '83 (fm. 3 Mar.).

(iv) How many countries participated?

Ans: 97.

(v) Where in India was the meet held?

Ans: N Dli.

916. Who was the 1st US Presi. to visit India (12 Dec. '59)?

Ans: Dwight D Eisenhower.

917. (i) Who was the 1st Indian to achieve the distinction of being a judge in the 'International Court of Justice' (UN)?

Ans: Nagendra Singh.

(ii) Who was the 1st Indian to achieve the honur of becoming the Presi. of 'International Court of Justice' (UN) ('70)?

Ans: Nagendra Singh.

918. (i) Which world famous treaty reg. distribution of water of some rivers did India & Pakistan sign (19 Sep. '60)?

Ans: Indus Water Treaty.

(ii) Which international bank was the guarantor of the treaty?

Ans: World Bank.

(iii) Who is Pakistan's permanent 'Indus Commissioner' in the treaty?

Ans: Jamaat Ali Shah.

(iv) To which rivers is India permitted unrestricted access, under the treaty?

Ans: Sutlej, Beas Ravi (East side of Indus Basin).

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(v) To which rivers is Pakistan permitted unrestricted access?

Ans: Indus, Jhelum Chenab (W side of Indus Basin).

(vi) How much money did India pay to Pakistan for constructing link canals etc. for irrigation fm. western rivers since Pakistan was hitherto using eastern rivers for the purpose?

Ans: £ 62.06 million (>Rs. 100 cr. that time).

919. With which country did India sign a 25 yr. Peace & Friendship Pact (19 Mar. '72)?

Ans: BD.

920. With which country did India sign a treaty on sharing the Ganga waters (29 Sep. '77)?

Ans: BD.

921. Which Ext. Aff. Min. of India addressed the UN Gen. Assembly in Hindi (4 Oct. '77)?

Ans: Atal Behari Vajpayee.

922. (i) Which agreement on international trade did India sign along with 124 other States of the world (15 Apr. '94)?

Ans: GATT.

(ii) Where was the agreement signed?

Ans: Marrakech (Morocco).

923. (i) How was GATT re-named (1 Jan. '95)?

Ans: WTO.

(ii) How many member countries does WTO have at present (Aug. 2004)?

Ans: 147.

STATES/UTs OF INDIA

924. (i) When were the Indian states first organised after ind.?

Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(ii) Under which bill were they re-organised (1 Nov. '56)?

Ans: States Re-organisation Bill.

925. (i) When did the Madras province become a state?

Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(ii) How was Madras state re-named (14 Jan. '69)?

Ans: Tamil Nadu.

926. (i) Which new state was made fm. a part of the Madras state (1 Oct. '53)?

Ans: Andhra State.

(ii) Which leader died fasting (19 Oct. -16 Dec. '52) for a separate Telugu state?

Ans: Sriramalu Potti.

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(iii) How was Andhra State re-named after re-organisation (1 Nov. '56)?

Ans: Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) Which new backward region was merged with Andhra State in the re-organisation before re-naming it?

Ans: Telengana.

(v) Which new org. was formed for agitation to separate the Telengana region fm. Andhra Pradesh (≈ '68)?

Ans: Telengana Praja Samiti (TPS).

(vi) With which national party did TPS merge as compromise with Central Govt. (Sep. '71)?

Ans: INC.

(vii) Which leader fm. Telengana was made CM, Andhra Pradesh after the compromise?

Ans: PV Narasimha Rao.

927. (i) Which yr. was the new state Mysore formed?

Ans: '55.

(ii) How was Mysore state re-named (1 Nov. '73)?

Ans: Karnataka.

928. (i) Which UT was also formed fm. a part of Madras state after re-organisation (1 Nov. '56)?

Ans: Laccadive, Minicoy, Aminidivi Ids.

(ii) How was this UT re-named (1 Nov. '73)?

Ans: Lakshadweep.

929. (i) When did the West Bengal province become a state?

Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(ii) Which former French settlement's people decided in f/o merging with India by plebiscite (19 Jun. '49)?

Ans: Chandernagar.

(iii) When did France transfer Chandernagar to India?

Ans: '51.

(iv) Which state's part did Chandernagar become (8 May '54)?

Ans: West Bengal.

930. (i) When did the Bombay province become a state?

Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(ii) Into which 2 states was the Bombay state bifurcated (1 May '60)?

Ans: Gujarat, Bombay.

(iii) How was Bombay state re-named later?

Ans: Maharashtra.

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931. (i) When did the 'United Provinces' become 'Uttar Pradesh' state?
Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(ii) Which new state was formed fm. a part of Uttar Pradesh (9 Nov. 2000)?
Ans: Uttaranchal.

932. (i) Which province took birth by merging 30 small ruling states in North India (15 Apr. '48)?
Ans: Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) When did it become a state?
Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(iii) Which status did it acquire after the re-organisation (1 Nov. '56)?
Ans: UT.

(iv) When did it become a state again?
Ans: 25 Jan. '71.

933. (i) When did the Assam province become a state?
Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(ii) Which autonomous state within Assam was formed (2 Apr. '70)?
Ans: Meghalaya.

(iii) When did Meghalaya become a state?
Ans: 21 Jan. '72.

(iv) Which other UTs were also formed fm. parts of remaining Assam (21 Jan. '72)?
Ans: Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh.

(v) When did they become states?
Ans: 20 Feb. '87.

934. (i) Which present NE state of India but a separate kingdom earlier dec. itself independent one day before India's ind. (14 Aug.'47)?
Ans: Nagaland (later became part of India).

(ii) Into which state was it merged after accession to India?
Ans: Assam.

(iii) When was Nagaland separated fm. Assam as a new state?
Ans: 1 Dec. '63.

(iv) Which lang. did it adopt as official lang. ('67)?
Ans: English.

935. (i) Which independent kingdom's King (NE of India) signed a 'Merger Agreement' with India to accede his kingdom to India (21 Sep. '49)?
Ans: Manipur.

(ii) When was the jurisdiction actually transferred?
Ans: 15 Oct. '49.

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(iii) What status did it get in the re-organisation (1 Nov. '56)?

Ans: UT.

(iv) When did it become a state?

Ans: 21 Jan. '72.

936. (i) Which other kingdom also acceded to India (15 Oct. '49)?

Ans: Tripura.

(ii) What status did it get (26 Jan. '50)?

Ans: State.

(iii) Which status did it get in the re-organisation (1 Nov. '56)?

Ans: UT.

(iv) When did it become a state again?

Ans: 21 Jan. '72.

937. When did the Orissa province become a state?

Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

938. (i) When did the Bihar province become a state?

Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(ii) Which new state was formed fm. a part of Bihar (15 Nov. 2000)?

Ans: Jharkhand.

939. (i) When did the Punjab province become a state?

Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(ii) Which new state was formed fm. a part of the Punjab (1 Nov. '66)?

Ans: Haryana.

(iii) Which city do the Punjab & Haryana share as capital?

Ans: Chandigarh.

(iv) Which status did Chandigarh get?

Ans: UT.

(v) Which prominent Sikh leader died at Asr. fasting 74 days, demanding inclusion of Chandigarh into the Punjab. (27 Oct. '69)?

Ans: Darshan Singh Pheruman.

(vi) Which prominent Sikh leader had gone on 48 days fast (prior to bifurcation of the Punjab) for a separate Punjabi state?

Ans: Master Tara Singh (Broke fast after 48 days).

940. Which 3 territories were merged to form the Kerala state under re-organisation (1 Nov. '56)?

Ans: Travancore, Cochin, Malabar.

941. (i) When were the Central Provinces & Berar merged with Madhya Bharat, Bhopal & Vindhya Pradesh to form the Madhya Pradesh state?

Ans: 1 Nov. '56.

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(ii) Which new state was formed fm. a part of Madhya Pradesh (1 Nov. 2000)?

Ans: Chhatisgarh.

942. (i) How was the Rajasthan terrirtory originally named (25 Mar. '48)?

Ans: Rajasthan.

(ii) How was it re-named (18 Apr. '48)?

Ans: United States of Rajasthan.

(iii) How was it further re-named (15 May '49)?

Ans: United States of Greater Rajasthan.

(iv) When was the Rajasthan state born?

Ans: 1 Nov. '56.

943. Which kingdom on India's NE side acceded to India & became an Indian state after its people revolted against the King (16 May '75)?

Ans: Sikkim.

944. (i) When did Delhi first become a state?

Ans: 26 Jan. '50.

(ii) Which status did it get after the re-organisation (1 Nov. '56)?

Ans: UT.

(iii) Which status did it get after the NCT Act (4 Feb. '92)?

Ans: NCT of Delhi.

945. (i) What was the status of Andaman & Nicobar Ids. (15 Aug. '47)?

Ans: Province.

(ii) What status did they get (26 Jan. '50)?

Ans: Territory.

(iii) What status did the territory get in the re-organisation (1 Nov. '56)?

Ans: UT.

946. (i) Which yr. did the GOI ask the Portuguese Govt. to close it legation in N Dli.?

Ans: '55.

(ii) Which Portuguese colony did Indian Army take over fm. the Portuguese (2 Aug. '54)?

Ans: Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(iii) Which status did it acquire (11 Aug. '61)?

Ans: UT.

947. (i) Which other Portuguese colonies were liberated by military action fm. the Portuguese (19 Dec. '61)?

Ans: Goa, Daman & Diu.

(ii) Which status did they acquire together?

Ans: UT.

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(iii) Which yr. did Portugal recognise Indian occupation?

Ans: '74.

(iv) Which of the 3 became a state (30 May '87)?

Ans: Goa.

948. (i) Which French settlements came back to India (de facto) (1 Nov. '54)?

Ans: Pondicherry, Mahe Karikal, Yanon.

(ii) Which UT was formed by combining them (16 Aug. '63)?

Ans: Pondicherry (de jure Indian).

949. (i) Which are the 28 states of India & their capitals at present?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(ii) Which are the 6 UTs of India & their capitals at present?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(iii) What are the areas of various states/UTs & their poulations as per Census (2001)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

950. (i) Which is the southern most tip of India?

Ans: Indira Point (A & N Ids.).

(ii) What was the original name of Indira Point?

Ans: Pygmalion Point (also called Parson's Point).

951. (i) What is the area of Indian land?

Ans: 12,69,340 sq. miles (32,87,575 sq. km.).

(ii) What is the area of Pak land?

Ans: 3,10,402 sq. miles (8,03,937 sq. km.).

(iii) What is the area of BD land?

Ans: 55,598 sq. miles (1,43,998 sq. km.).

(For J & K cf. Q 952-976. Also cf. Q 551 Ch. 8 reg. Asm., Bhr. & Ors.).

JAMMU & KASHMIR (J & K)

952. Who built Srinagar in ancient India?

Ans: Ashoka (city named Srinagri) (cf. Q 19, 20 Ch. 1).

953. Who was the 1st Muslim ruler of Kash. (1320)?

Ans: Rinchin.

954. Who were the Rajas of Jammu/J & K fm. 17th cent. onwards?

Ans: cf. Notes.

955. (i) Thro' which Islamic philosophy did Islam come to Kash. (14th cent.)?

Ans: Sufiism.

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(ii) Which prominent Chishti saint was the chief figure in bringing Sufiism to J & K?

Ans: Sheikh Nur-ud-din Noorani.

(iii) How was he nicknamed by the Hindus out of reverence?

Ans: Nand Rishi.

(iv) What was the name of his mausoleum (holy shrine) which the terrorists set ablaze (May '95)?

Ans: Charar-e-Sharief.

(v) Who was the leader of the guerrillas holed up in *Charar-e-Sharief* who set the holy shrine ablaze?

Ans: Mast Gul.

(vi) What was his real name?

Ans: Manzoor Ahmed.

(vii) Which militant org. had given the call *Chalo Charar*?

Ans: JKLF.

956. (i) Who purchased Kashmir fm. the British (1846)?

Ans: Raja Gulab Singh, Raja of Jammu.

(ii) Cost?

Ans: Rs. 75 Lakhs.

(iii) To which Kashmiri community did Gulab Singh belong?

Ans: Dogra.

957. (i) How was the Presi. of J & K referred to, after formal abolition of the Dogra monarchy ('52)?

Ans: Sadr-e-Riyasat (Head of State).

(ii) Who was relegated to this ceremonial post of *Sadr-e-Riyasat* (17 Nov. '52)?

Ans: Dr. Karan Singh (s/o Maharaja Hari Singh).

(iii) Under which PM of J & K did the J & K Assembly make constitutional amendment replacing post of PM with CM (Mar. '65)?

Ans: Ghulam Muhammad Sadiq.

(iv) Who took the oath as the 1st CM (30 Mar. '65)?

Ans: Ghulam Muhammad Sadiq.

(v) Who were the subsequent CMs till date?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(vi) Which post replaced the *Sadr-e-Riyasat*?

Ans: Governor (now appointed by Indian Presi.).

958. (i) Which Article of the CoI gave spl. status to J & K?

Ans: Art. 370 (cf. Notes).

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(ii) When did the Constituent Assembly at centre adopt Art. 370?
Ans: 17 Oct. '49.

(iii) Which Art. preceded Art. 370 giving spl. status to J & K?
Ans: Art. 306A.

(iv) When did the interim constitution of J & K come into force after ind.?
Ans: Nov. '51.

(v) When did the new constitution of J & K come into force?
Ans: 26 Jan. '57.

(vi) Who was the PM of J & K at the time?
Ans: Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad.

959. (i) What is the 1st line of the 'National Anthem' of J & K?
Ans: Lehra Ai Kashmir Ke Jhande Taabe Qayamat Tak Tu Lehra... (cf. Notes).

(ii) What is the official language of the state J & K after ind.?
Ans: Urdu.

960. (i) Who was the most prominent PM of J & K after ind. ('48-'53)?
Ans: Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah.

(ii) How was he nicknamed w.r.t Kash. for his bravery?
Ans: Sher-e-Kashmir (Lion of Kash.).

(iii) Who were the PMs before & after him?
Ans: cf. Notes.

961. (i) When was Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah born?
Ans: 5 Dec. '05.

(ii) Where?
Ans: Soura (vill. near Srinagar).

(iii) What were the religion & caste of his forefathers up to 18th cent.?
Ans: Hindu, Kashmiri Brahmin.

(iv) What was he before entering public life?
Ans: School Teacher.

(v) Which asso. did he found with his friends in Srinagar to be active in social & pol. matters ('30)?
Ans: Reading Room Asso.

(vi) Which parallel asso. was also formed in Jammu for Muslim youth?
Ans: Young Men's Muslim Asso.

(vii) How many people were killed by the Dogra Maharaja's police when some young men made a deputation to the Maharaja to present their grievances (13 Jul. '31)?
Ans: 21.

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(viii) How is 13 Jul. commemorated ever since?

Ans: Martyrs' Day.

(ix) Which party did Sheikh Abdulah form along with Mirwaiz Yusuf Shah (Oct. '32)?

Ans: All J & K Muslim Conference (MC).

(x) Which new party did he float ('39)?

Ans: J & K National Conference (NC) (A faction of NC revived MC later).

(xi) Which manifesto did the delegates of NC adopt at Sopore as a classical dream of Kashmiris reg. future of Kash. (Sep. '44)?

Ans: Naya Kashmir (New Kashmir).

962. (i) Which prominent movement did Sheikh Abdulah organise & was arrested ('46)?

Ans: Quit Kashmir.

(ii) Against which treaty was he mobilising the people?

Ans: Treaty of Amritsar (cf. Notes).

(iii) When did the Mahraja release him fm. the jail?

Ans: 29 Sep. '47.

(iv) Where did he address his 1st huge public rally (5 Oct. '47)?

Ans: Near Hazratbal Mosque.

(v) What was the most significant point he mobilised?

Ans: Establishment of a popular govt.

(vi) What was the name of his party's mouthpiece?

Ans: Khidmat.

(vii) Who was the Gen. Secy. NC & editor *Khidmat*?

Ans: Maulana Mohammad Sayyid Masoodi.

963. (i) How many landless peasants became peasant proprietors by direct transfer of land to them as a major act of land reforms by Sheikh Abdullah ('50-'52)?

Ans: ~ 7 lakh.

(ii) How many of them were lower caste Hindus in the Jammu region?

Ans: ~ 2.5 lakh.

(iii) How much farmland was under cultivation within a decade hereafter?

Ans: ~ 28 lakh acres (worked by 28 lakh peasants).

(iv) How many seats did J & K 'Constituent Assembly' (which he decided to constitute by elections despite reservations expressed by UN) have ('51)?

Ans: 100.

(v) How many of these were kept vacant for the POK?

Ans: 25.

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(vi) Which party did the Hindu landlords of Jammu who lost lands under land reforms & some ex-nobles of the dethroned Dogra Maharaja form?

Ans: Praja Parishad (PP).

(vii) Which former Union minister came to Kash. after resigning fm. centre in support of the PP but died in a hosp. after sudden illness (23 Jun. '53)?

Ans: Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji (cf. Qs 829 (ix), 978 this Ch.).

(viii) What was the 'Dli. Agreement' bet. Nehru & Sheikh Abdullah (Jul. '52)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(ix) Which 3 options did Sheikh Abdullah want to offer to the people of J & K in the plebiscite he planned despite the matter being in the UN?

Ans: Accession to India, or Pak or independence.

(x) Who was his Dy. PM who created rift in the NC?

Ans: Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad.

964. (i) When did *Sadr-e-Riyasat* dismiss Sheikh Abdullah as PM?

Ans: 9 Aug. '53.

(ii) How many people died in J & K in the disturbances that followed his arrest after dismissal?

Ans: ≈ 1500.

(iii) Under which Act was he arrested?

Ans: Public Security Act.

(iv) Which party did his supporters form while he was in jail ('55)?

Ans: Plebiscite Front (PF).

(v) Which yr. was he first released fm. jail for 3 months?

Ans: '58.

(vi) When was he next released?

Ans: Apr. '64.

(vii) Who was the PM of J & K at the time?

Ans: Ghulam Muhammad Sadiq.

(viii) How many people greeted Sheikh Abdullah when he entered Srinagar (18 Apr. '64)?

Ans: ≈ 2.5 lakh.

(ix) To whom did Nehru depute him (in Pakistan) for talks on Kash.?

Ans: Ayub Khan (Presi. P).

(x) Which tragedy happened before any improvement could take place (27 May '64)?

Ans: Nehru expired.

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(xi) Provisions of which Articles of CoI were extended to J & K also (Dec. '64)?

Ans: Art. 356, 357 (cf. Notes).

(xii) With which party did the working committee of NC decide to merge the NC creating further resentment in the people of J & K (3 Jan. '65)?

Ans: INC.

(xiii) How did the Administration react when Sheikh Abdullah held huge rallies against extension of Art. 356, 357 to J & K (7 Mar. '65)?

Ans: Arrested Sheikh Abdullah & large no. of demonstrators.

(xiv) Under what rules?

Ans: Defence of India Rules.

(xv) When was he finally released?

Ans: '74.

965. (i) In what capacity was he sworn in in J & K (25 Feb. '75)?

Ans: CM.

(ii) Which party supported his govt.?

Ans: INC.

(iii) When did the INC withdraw support & he stepped down?

Ans: 27 Mar. '77.

(iv) When did he become CM again?

Ans: 9 Jul. '77.

966. What was the Indira-Abdullah Accord ('75)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

967. (i) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 8 Sep. '82 (as CM).

(ii) Where in Kash. is his grave

Ans: Nagin Lake, (near Hazrat Bal Mosque).

968. (i) Who succeeded him as CM, J & K (8 Sep. '82)?

Ans: Farooq Abdullah (son).

(ii) What is Farooq Abdullah's wife's name?

Ans: Molly.

(iii) To which country does she originally belong?

Ans: UK.

(iv) How was Farooq Abdullah humourously nicknamed as CM?

Ans: Little Boy With a Toy & Disco CM.

(v) With which Bollywood actress was he seen on a motorbike as CM?

Ans: Shabana Azmi.

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(vi) What is Farooq Abdullah's son's name?

Ans: Omar Abdullah.

969. (i) When was Farooq's govt. dismissed?

Ans: 2 Jul. '84.

(ii) Who succeeded him as CM?

Ans: Ghulam Mohammad Shah.

(iii) How was Ghulam Mohammad Shah related to Farooq Abdullah?

Ans: Sis's husband.

970. (i) Whose holy relic was missing fm. Hazrat Bal mosque ('63)?

Ans: Prophet Muhammad (a hair fm. his beard).

(ii) When was the holy relic recovered?

Ans: 4 Jan. '64.

(iii) Who had brought the holy relic fm. Medina to India (1634)?

Ans: Syed Abdullah (of Medina).

(iv) Where was the relic initially installed before finally coming to Hazrat Bal?

Ans: Bijapur, Ajmer Sharif.

(v) By which other names is the Hazrat Bal Mosque known?

Ans: Asaar Sharif, Dargah, Medina Sani (2nd Medina).

(vi) How is Prophet Mohammad's holy hair named?

Ans: Moe-i-Muqqaddus.

(vii) Who was the PM of India when 40 militants entered Hazrat Bal Mosque & remained holed up inside for many days (15 Oct. '93)?

Ans: PV Narasimha Rao.

971. (i) Who was appointed Gov. J & K who dismissed Farooq's govt. (Apr. '84)?

Ans: Jag Mohan (cf. Q 969 this Ch.).

(ii) When did Jagmohan go for 2nd term as Gov. J & K?

Ans: 19 Jan. '90.

(iii) At which bridge were 100 protesters killed by police (20 Jan. '90)?

Ans: Gawakadal Bridge.

(iv) Who was the Dir. of Srinagar Doordarshan killed by militants (13 Feb. '90)?

Ans: Lassa Kaul.

(v) Which Hindu community's people made a large-scale exodus fm. Kash. in the face of peceived danger to their security?

Ans: Kashmiri Pandit.

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(vi) In which 2 cities did most of the Kashmiri Pandits camp?

Ans: Jammu, Dli.

(vii) Which Muslim Moulvi was assassinated by 3 young persons (21 May '90)?

Ans: Mirwaiz Moulvi Farooq.

(viii) How many people were killed in the funeral procession by Jagmohan's Security Forces?

Ans: >50.

(ix) When was Jagmohan called back?

Ans: 21 May '90 (relieved 26 May).

(x) Who was India's PM at the time?

Ans: VP Singh.

(xi) Who were Gov. of J & K ('65 onwards)?

Ans: cf. Notes.

972. (i) Which year's elections to J & K Assembly were believed to be highly rigged after which troubles started brewing up in the state?

Ans: '87.

(ii) Which national party was the alliance partner of Farooq-led NC in this election?

Ans: INC.

(iii) Which coalition of anti-establishment parties was formed to oppose the NC-INC combination?

Ans: Ummat-e-Islami (Muslim United Front (MUF)).

(iv) Who was the NC candidate fm. the Amirakadal Distt. (Srinagar) constituency?

Ans: Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Shah.

(v) Who was the MUF candidate against him?

Ans: Yusuf Shah.

(vi) Which young boy was Yusuf Shah's election agent?

Ans: Mohammad Yasin Malik.

(vii) Which of the 2 candidates was winning landslide at the counting centre?

Ans: Yusuf Shah.

(viii) Who was dec. elected despite Yusuf Shah's winning?

Ans: Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Shah.

(ix) What brutal action did police take when people protested?

Ans: Large scale arrests (Yusuf & Yasin also put in jail).

(x) Which pro-independence terrorist group did Yasin Malik join after months in jail & subsequent release?

Ans: JKLF.

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(xi) In which of the 2 Kashmirs (POK & Indian) was JKLF formed during the mid 60s?

Ans: POK.

(xii) Which terrorist org.'s C-in-C did Yusuf Shah become later?

Ans: Hizb-ul-Mujahideen.

(xiii) How did he re-name himself?

Ans: Salah-ud-din.

(xiv) Whom did he replace as *Hizb-ul-Mujahideen* Chief?

Ans: Ahsan Dar.

(xv) What is the meaning of *'Hizb-ul-Mujahiddeen'*?

Ans: Group of Jehadis.

(xvi) What is the meaning of *'Jehad'*?

Ans: Holy war for Islam (Also cf. Q 144 Ch. 3 Part I, Vol. 2 - Islam).

(xvii) How is the 1st phase of confrontation bet. people of J & K & the Indian para-military forces like BSF, CRPF etc., referred to ('90-'95)?

Ans: Intifada Phase.

(xviii) Fm. which country does the term *'Intifada'* originate?

Ans: Israel (w.r.t Israeli occupation of Palestenian territory).

(xix) How is the later phase of Suicide Attackers referred to?

Ans: Fidayeen.

(xx) Which wing of Pakistan Army assisted JKLF in escalating terrorism initially ('88-'90)?

Ans: Inter Service Intelligence (ISI).

(xxi) Why did ISI start weakening JKLF subsequently?

Ans: JKLF is pro independence.

(xxii) Which 2 prominent breakaway factions did it create fm. JKLF?

Ans: Al-Umar Mujahideen, Ikhwan-ul Muslimeen.

(xxiii) Who headed *Al-Umar Mujahideen*?

Ans: Mushtaq Ahmed Zargar alias 'Latram' (cf. Q 1089(xxi) this Ch.).

(xxiv) What is the meaning of *Ikhwan-ul Muslimeen*?

Ans: Muslim brethren.

(xxv) Which pro-Pakistani guerrilla org. did ISI promote intensely in addition to weakening JKLF?

Ans: Hizb-ul-Mujahideen.

(xxvi) With which Islamic conservative party does *Hizb-ul-Mujahideen* have links?

Ans: Jamat-i-Islami.

(xxvii) Which prominent Pakistan based Islamic group did ISI prop up?

Ans: Harkat-ul-Ansar.

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(xxviii) Which terrorist group did Maulana Masood Azhar form in Pakistan (2000)?

Ans: Jaish-e-Mohammad. (cf. Q 1089(xxi) this Ch.).

(xxix) What is the meaning of *'Jaish-e-Mohammad'*?

Ans: Army of Muhammad.

(xxx) Which terrorist org. does Pakistani academic turned fundamentalist Hafiz Mohammad Sayeed head?

Ans: Lashkar-e-Tayyaba.

(xxxi) What is the meaning of *'Lashker-e-Tayyaba'*?

Ans: Army of Puritans.

(xxxii) What is the meaning of 'All Party *Hurriyat* Conference'?

Ans: All Party Freedom Conf.

(xxxiii) Which terrorist org. kidnapped 5 western tourists trekking in the valley (Aug. '95)?

Ans: Al-Faran.

(xxxiv) Which bigger org.'s wing is it?

Ans: Harkat-ul-Ansar.

(xxxv) Which country's tourist among the 5 was found dead?

Ans: Norway.

(xxxvi) Which country's tourist among the 5 somehow escaped?

Ans: US.

(xxxvii) Where are the remaining 3?

Ans: Missing till date.

(xxxviii) Which moderate pro-Peace militant leader was assassinated in Srinagar (May 2002)?

Ans: Abdul Ghani Lone.

(xxxix) Which militant pro-Pak org. did his hard-core opponent Syed Ali Shah Geelani form?

Ans: Tehreek-ul-Hurriyat (Freedom Movement).

(xl) Who heads the moderate faction of Hurriyat after this split?

Ans: Mirwaiz Umar Farooq.

(xli) Which religious preacher & prominent MUF leader was assassinated in his Anantnag home by pro-Pakistni militants (Jun. '94)?

Ans: Qazi Nissar.

(xlii) What is the meaning of *'Al-Qaida'*?

Ans: The Base.

973. (i) During which periods was Presi. rule imposed in J & K?

Ans: cf. Notes.

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(ii) Which yr. were the elections held in J & K after the last spell of Presi. rule?

Ans: '96.

(iii) Who became the CM?

Ans: Farooq Abdullah.

(iv) When were the elections next held in J & K?

Ans: Sep.-Oct. 2002.

(v) Who is the CM, J & K since then?

Ans: Mufti Mohammad Sayeed.

(vi) Which position did he hold in cabinet when VP Singh was PM ('89-'90)?

Ans: HM.

(vii) Which of his daughters is a member of LS?

Ans: Mehbooba Mufti.

(viii) Which party is the coalition partner of his present govt. in J & K?

Ans: INC.

974. (i) Which of Mufti Mohammad Sayeed's daughters was kidnapped when he was India's HM under VP Singh ('89-'90)?

Ans: Rubaiyya Sayeed.

(ii) Which group kidnapped & released her after release of some of its militants fm. prison?

Ans: JKLF.

(iii) What is the name of Mufti Mohammad Sayeed's 3rd daughter?

Ans: Mehmooda.

LOK SABHA/RAJYA SABHA

975. (i) When were the 1st Gen. elections held in ind. India (LS)?

Ans: '52.

(ii) When were the 2nd Gen. elections held?

Ans: '57.

(iii) When were the 3rd Gen. elections held?

Ans: '62.

(iv) When were the 4th Gen. elections held?

Ans: '67.

(v) When were the 5th Gen. elections held?

Ans: '71.

(vi) When were the 6th Gen. elections held?

Ans: '77.

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(vii) When were the 7th Gen. elections held?

Ans: '79.

(viii) When were the 8th Gen. elections held?

Ans: '84.

(ix) When were the 9th Gen. elections held?

Ans: '89.

(x) When were the 10th Gen. elections held?

Ans: '91.

(xi) When were the 11th Gen. elections held?

Ans: '96.

(xii) When were the 12th Gen. elections held?

Ans: '98.

(xiii) When were the 13th Gen. elections held?

Ans: '99.

(xiv) When were the 14th Gen. elections held?

Ans: 2004.

976. (i) Fm. which Gen. election was the minimum voting age red. to 18 yrs.?

Ans: '84.

(ii) What was the minimum age prior to this?

Ans: 21 yrs.

(iii) What is the minimum age for contesting election to LS?

Ans: 25 yrs.

(iv) What is the minimum age for contesting election to RS?

Ans: 30 yrs.

(v) At what intervals are RS elections held normally?

Ans: 2 yrs.

(vi) For how many yrs. is a LS member elected normally?

Ans: 5 yrs.

(vii) For how many yrs. is a RS members elected normally?

Ans: 6 yrs.

(viii) How many nominated members does the RS have?

Ans: 12.

(ix) How many elected members does the LS have?

Ans: 543.

(x) Who functions as chairman of RS?

Ans: Vice Presi. of India.

(xi) Who controls the proceedings of LS?

Ans: Speaker.

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POLITICAL PARTIES & RELATED ORGANISATIONS

(Refer 'Abbreviations & Symbols used in this book' for knowing full forms)

977. (i) When was the INC founded?

Ans: cf. Q 615(i) Ch. 8.

(ii) Which future PM left the INC in its split ('69)?

Ans: Morarji Desai.

(iii) Which party did he & other dissidents form after the split?

Ans: Cong. (O).

(iv) How was the INC shortly named after the split?

Ans: Cong. (N). or Cong. (J) or Cong. (R).

(v) How were the Cong. (O) members nicknamed after the split?

Ans: Syndicates.

(vi) How were the Cong. (N) members nicknamed after the split?

Ans: Indicates.

(vii) Which party did Jagjivan Ram launch after breaking away fm. the INC, when internal emergency was lifted ('77)?

Ans: CFD (cf Q 993-996 this Ch).

(viii) How was the INC shortly known after this?

Ans: Cong. (I).

(ix) Which party did Devraj Urs float after breaking away fm. the INC (~ '79)?

Ans: Cong. (U).

(x) Which party did Govindaswamy Karuppaiah Moopanar float after breaking away fm. the INC (Apr. '96)?

Ans: TMC.

(xi) With which party did the TMC merge (Aug. 2002)?

Ans: INC.

(xii) Which party did Bansi Lal form after breaking away fm. the INC?

Ans: HVP.

(xiii) With which party did Bansi Lal merge HVP (14 Oct. 2004)?

Ans: INC.

(xiv) Which party did Mamta Bannerji form after breaking away fm. the INC?

Ans: TC.

(xv) Which party did Sharad Pawar, PA Sangma & Tariq Anwar form after breaking away fm. the INC over the issue of Sonia Gandhi's foreign origin?

Ans: NCP (cf. Qs 1209, 1210 this Ch.).

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(xvi) Which party did Mamta Bannerji form by merging TC with the PA Sangma faction of NCP?

Ans: NTC.

(xvii) Which party did Sukh Ram form when the INC expelled him after a Telecom scam?

Ans: HVC.

(xviii) Which party did K Karunakaran launch in Ker. (1 May 2005)?

Ans: National Congress Indira (NCI) (its flag is tricolor with charkha (spinning wheel) & Indira Gandhi's pic.).

978. Which party did Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji form after resigning as IM fm. Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet (2 Oct. '51)?

Ans: BJS.

979. Which party did C Rajagopalachari form (4 Jun. '59)?

Ans: Swatantra Party (cf. Q 984 (ix) this Ch.).

980. (i) Which yr. did the CPI split?

Ans: '64.

(ii) Which were the 2 new parties?

Ans: CPI, CPI (M).

(iii) Which party did a break away group form after leaving CPI (M)?

Ans: COI (M-L).

981. Which party did Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao launch in AP?

Ans: TDP.

982. (i) Which Org. did 3 non-Brahmin intellectuals (Dr. T Natesan, Sir P Thaigarayar & Dr. TM Nair) found to oppose disproportionate pesence of non-Brahmins in the administration ('17)?

Ans: INUS.

(ii) How did EVS Ramaswamy Periyar re-name INUS & made Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai its 1st Gen. Secy. ('44)?

Ans: DK.

(iii) Which party did Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai form after breaking away fm. DK due to diff. with Periyar ('49)?

Ans: DMK.

983. (i) Which party did Murudur Gopala Ramachandran launch when M Karunanidhi, the then presi. DMK, expelled him ('72)?

Ans: ADMK.

(ii) How did he re-name the party to give it a national identity?

Ans: AIADMK.

(iii) Which party did V Gopalaswamy (Vaiko) launch ('94) after expulsion fm. DMK ('93)?

Ans: MDMK.

(iv) Which org. did Dr. S Ramodass launch (Jul. '80)?

Ans: VS.

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(v) How did he re-name VS & made it a pol. party ('89)?

Ans: PMK.

984. (i) How was the CSP (formed '34) re-named ('48)?

Ans: Socialist Party.

(ii) Which party did Acharya Kripalani form later?

Ans: KMPP.

(iii) Which party was formed by merging Socialist Party with KMPP?

Ans: PSP.

(iv) Which party did Dr. Lohia form after breaking away fm. PSP ('56)?

Ans: Socialist Party.

(v) Which party was formed by re-uniting Socialist Party & PSP ('64)?

Ans: SSP.

(vi) When did the PSP again split fm. it?

Ans: '65.

(vii) Which party did Charan Singh form ('69)?

Ans: BKD.

(viii) Which party was formed by merger of SSP & BKD?

Ans: BLD.

(ix) Which party did major opp. parties (BJS, Cong.(O), CFD, BLD Swatantra Party etc.) form by merging when all leaders arrested during internal emergency were released fm. jails (23 Jan. '77)?

Ans: Janata Party (cf Q. 993-996 this Ch.).

985. (i) Which party did Atal Bhari Vajpayee form after breaking away fm. Janata Party (6 Apr. '80)?

Ans: BJP.

(ii) Which party did Shanker Singh Vaghela form after breaking away fm. BJP?

Ans: RJP.

(iii) With which party did RJP merge later?

Ans: INC.

(iv) Which party did Kalyan Singh form when expelled by BJP?

Ans: RKP.

(v) With which party did he merge the RKP (3 Feb. 2004)?

Ans: BJP.

986. Which party did Balasaheb Thackeray launch ('66)?

Ans: Shiv Sena.

987. (i) Which party did VP Singh launch after breaking away fm. the INC ('89)?

Ans: JD.

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(ii) Which party did Ajit Singh form after breaking away fm. JD (~ '92)?
Ans: JD (A) (later dissolved).

(iii) Which party does Ajit Singh head now?
Ans: RLD.

(iv) Which party did Chandra Shekhar launch?
Ans: SJP.

(v) Which party did George Fernandes & Nitish Kumar launch after breaking away fm. JD?
Ans: Samata Party.

(vi) Which party did Sharad Yadav launch?
Ans: JD (U).

(vii) With which party did Samata party merge later?
Ans: JD(U).

(viii) Which party did Laloo Prasad Yadav launch?
Ans: RJD.

(ix) Which party did Ramakrishna Hegde launch?
Ans: Lok Shakti.

(x) Which party did Hardanhalli Dode Gowda Deve Gowda launch?
Ans: JD (S).

(xi) Which party did Ram Vilas Paswan launch after breaking away fm. JD(U)?
Ans: LJS.

(xii) Which party was founded with Naveen Patnaik as its 1st Presi. (26 Dec. '97)?
Ans: BJD.

(xiii) Which party did Mufti Mohammad Sayeed launch after leaving JD to join INC & subsequently leaving INC as well?
Ans: PDP.

988. Which party was launched in Assam (Oct. '85)?
Ans: AGP.

989. Which party did Mulayam Singh Yadav launch?
Ans: SP.

990. (i) Which party did Kanshi Ram launch (6 Dec. '81)?
Ans: DS-4.

(ii) Which new party did he launch (14 Apr. '84)?
Ans: BSP.

991. Which party does Om Prakash Chautala head?
Ans: INLD.

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992. Which party does Prakash Singh Badal head?

Ans: SAD.

INTERNAL EMERGENCY

993. (i) Which PM's election to the 5th LS ('71) was dec. invalid by an Alla. HC judgement (12 Jun. '75)?

Ans: Indira Gandhi.

(ii) Fm. which constituency did she contest?

Ans: Rae Bareily (UP).

(iii) Which of her defeated opponents filed the petition challenging her election?

Ans: Raj Narain.

(iv) Who was his advocate?

Ans: Shanti Bhushan.

(v) Who was the HC judge in the case?

Ans: Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha.

(vi) Which bureaucrat's appointment as Indira Gandhi's election agent & his resignation date fm. govt. job was an imp. issue in the petition?

Ans: Yashpal Kapur.

(vii) What were other main issues?

Ans: Misuse of official machinery like aeroplane, govt. transport etc.

994. (i) Which prominent Socialist leader led an agitation in the country when Indira Gandhi refused to step down on moral grounds after defeat in the petition?

Ans: Jai Prakash Narayan.

(ii) In which court did she appeal against the verdict?

Ans: Supreme Court.

(iii) Who was the vacation judge of Supreme Court who permitted her to continue in office, speak in Parliament but not vote in it, till the disposal of her appeal (24 Jun. '75)?

Ans: Justice VR Krishna Iyer.

(iv) How did she react to agitations?

Ans: Arrested all opp. leaders, recommended imposing of internal emergency to Presi.

(v) Who was India's Presi. who proclaimed 'Internal Emergency' (25 Jun. '75)?

Ans: Fakhr-ud-din Ali Ahmed.

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995. (i) For how many months were prominent leaders in jails?

Ans: ≈ 19 months.

(ii) Which prominent future PMs were also in jails?

Ans: Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, AB Vajpayee.

(iii) When were next LS elections held after lifting emergency?

Ans: Mar. '77.

(iv) Which Acting Presi. of India lifted the emergency?

Ans: Bassappa Danappa Jatti (cf. Q 859(viii) this Ch.).

(v) How did Indira Gandhi win the appeal in Supreme Court?

Ans: Retrospective amendment to CoI.

(vi) Which prominent leader & Union Min. resigned fm. INC & cabinet after lifting of the emergency & launched his own party?

Ans: Jagjivan Ram (cf. Q. 977(vii) this Ch.).

(vii) Who was the next PM in whose regime Indira Gandhi was arrested (3 Oct. '77)?

Ans: Morarji Desai.

(viii) Who was the Dy. PM & HM at the time?

Ans: Charan Singh.

996. (i) Which consolidated news agency was launched during emergency (1 Feb. '76)

Ans: Samachar.

(ii) Which yr. was it closed?

Ans: '78.

NETAJI DISAPPEARANCE

997. (i) Which committee was appointed to investigate the speculations (by some) that Subhash Chandra Bose, in order to misguide the British, never boarded the plane that crashed & was alive even after ind. ('56)?

Ans: Shah Nawaz Committee.

(ii) Which commission of inquiry was appointed further to investigate the same fact despite the 1st committee's findings in the negative ('74)?

Ans: Khosla Commission.

(iii) Which commission was appointed yet a 3rd time for the same purpose ('99)?

Ans: Mukherji Commission.

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AYODHYA

998. (i) Which prominent BJP leader started traveling in a Toyota car across 10 states (naming his journey as *'Rath Yatra'*) to mobilise India's Hindus against a mosque at Ayodhya ('89)?

Ans: Lal Krishna Advani.

(ii) To which religion did the driver of Toyota car belong?

Ans: Islam.

(iii) Fm. where did Lal Krishna Advani start the *yatra* (journey)?

Ans: Somnath Temple (Guj).

999. (i) How was the mosque popularly known?

Ans: Babri Mosque.

(ii) Who built the Babri Mosque (1528)?

Ans: Mir Baqi.

(iii) Whose Army Gen. was he?

Ans: Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babar (cf. Q 168-178 Ch. 2).

1000. (i) Which Hindu deity was born at Ayodhya acc. to Hindu faith?

Ans: Shri Ramachandra.

(ii) How is the Babri Complex (land containing Babri Mosque & surroundings) referred to by the Hindus?

Ans: Ram Janmabhoomi (Land of Rama's birth).

1001. Which muezzin of the Babri Mosque complained to the British that Bairagi monks had taken over the mosque (1858)?

Ans: Mohammad Ashgar.

1002. (i) Which yr. did a Hindu priest file a request in a Distt. Court for permission to build a temple next to the mosque (Brtish period)?

Ans: 1885.

(ii) What verdict did the courts of Sub-judge, Distt. Judge & Judical Commissioner give on his request (Nov. 1886)?

Ans: Request turned down (no proof that he was proprietor of the land)

1003. (i) Whose idols did miraculously appear inside the Babri mosque (23 Dec. '49, 0200-0300 IST)?

Ans: Rama, Sita, Laxman (believed to be trickily planted).

(ii) How did the Hindus react?

Ans: Large crowds gathered to worship Rama.

(iii) How did the administration react?

Ans: Attach property & appoint a DM as receiver. Gates leading to shrine containing the idols closed.

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(iv) Which Sec. of IPC was imposed?

Ans: 145.

(v) Who was the CM, UP at the time?

Ans: Govind Ballabh Pant.

1004. (i) Under which distt. does Ayodhya come?

Ans: Faizabad.

(ii) Who filed a petition in the Faizabad Distt. Court against the violation of fundamental right to worship Rama temple in the mosque (Jun. '50)?

Ans: Gopal Singh Bisaria.

(iii) To which pol. party did he belong?

Ans: Hindu Maha Sabha.

(iv) Who took over fighting the above case after Bisaria's death ('92)?

Ans: Ramesh Chand (son).

1005. (i) Which Bihari monk living at Ayodhya filed a similar case (Oct. '50)?

Ans: Mahant Ramchandra Paramhans (cf. Q 1020 this Ch.).

(ii) When did he withdraw the case due to delay in decision?

Ans: '86.

1006. Which org. claimed the ownership of the Ram Janmabhoomi ('59)?

Ans: Nirmohi Akhada.

1007. (i) Which Retd. Judge filed still another property petition in Ayodhya dispute ('89)?

Ans: Deoki Nand Aggarwal.

(ii) How did he relate himself to *'Ram Lala'* (child Rama) in the suit?

Ans: Friend.

(iii) To which court were the 4 Ayodhya petitions transferred after clubbing together?

Ans: Alla. HC.

1008. (i) Which Muslim org. filed a case against the Distt. Admin. ('61)?

Ans: Central Sunni Wakf Board.

(ii) Which Hindu org. started a movement for liberation of *'Ramajanmabhoomi'* ('84)?

Ans: VHP.

(iii) Which Muslim woman's (married '32 to a lawyer of Indore & deserted by him '78) case of maintenance allowance upto Supreme Court level also became a matter of vote-bank politics during the Ayodhya imbroglio?

Ans: Shah Bano.

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(iv) How much maintenance allowance did she ultimately get ratified in Supreme Court under Sec. 125 of Code of Criminal Procedure (23 Apr. '85)?

Ans: Rs. 179.20 p.m.

(v) Which Muslim fanatic leader held rallies against the judgement creating fanatic feelings among the Muslims?

Ans: Syed Shahabudin, Janata Party.

(vi) Which week did the 'All India Muslim Personal Law Board' organise to protest against Supreme Court interpreting Quran?

Ans: 'Shariat Protection Week'.

(vii) Which bill did the GOI under Rajiv Gandhi intro. to reverse the judgement giving opportunity to Hindu fanatics to make a point against GOI (27 Feb. '86)?

Ans: Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill.

1009. (i) When were the gates of the shrine containing idols unlocked by a Distt. Court order after hearing a petition to unlock them (cf. Q 1003 this Ch.)?

Ans: 1 Feb. '86.

(ii) Which Distt. Judge passed the orders?

Ans: Krishna Mohan Pandey.

(iii) Who was the CM, UP at the time?

Ans: Vir Bahadur Singh.

(iv) Who was India's PM at the time?

Ans: Rajiv Gandhi

(v) Who was India's HM?

Ans: Buta Singh.

(vi) Who was MoS (Home)?

Ans: Arun Nehru.

(vii) When did the *'Shilanyas'* (foundation stone ceremony) of a Rama temple in the Babri complex take place?

Ans: 9 Nov. '89.

1010. Which new Muslim org. was formed within a short period of opening of the gates?

Ans: All India Babri Masjid Action Committee (AIBMAC).

1011. (i) Which PM's govt. was BJP supporting fm. outside at the time of the *'Rath Yatra'*?

Ans: VP Singh.

(ii) In which state was the *'Rath Yatra'* interrupted & Advani arrested?

Ans: Bhr.

(iii) Who was the CM, Bhr. at the time?

Ans: Laloo Prasad Yadav.

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(iv) How did the BJP react to this arrest reg. support to VP Singh's NF govt.?
Ans: Withdraw support.

(v) Which BJP leader took the letter of withdrawal to Indian Presi.?
Ans: Atal Behari Vajpayee.

1012. (i) When did workers of VHP, RSS, Bajrang Dal & BJP etc. next gather at Ayodhya for a so-called 'Symbolic *Kar Seva*' (Symbolic Religious service)?
Ans: Dec. '92 (1st wk.).

(ii) On which date did furious mobs formed by these org. demolish the 3 domes of the Babri Mosque?
Ans: 6 Dec. '92.

(iii) Which prominent BJP, Bajrang Dal & VHP leaders were present at the time of demolition at a dais erected at *'Ram Katha Kunj'* (a complex of devotion to Rama ~ 100 metres away fm. Babri Mosque)?
Ans: LK Advani, MM Joshi, Uma Bharti, Vinay Katiyar, Ashok Singhal, VH Dalmiya, Giriraj Kishore, Sadhvi (St.) Ritambara.

(iv) Which female maverick St. leader gave the slogan *'Ek Dhakka Aur do, Babri Masjid Tor do'* (Give one more push & break the Babri Mosque)?
Ans: Uma Bharti.

(v) What was the immediate impact, on India's secular fibre, of this senseless display of lampenhood & political gimmickry?
Ans: Large scale riots.

1013. (i) Which BJP ruled states were put under 'Presi. Rule' after demolition?
Ans: UP, MP, HP, Raj.

(ii) Who were the CMs of these states at the time?
Ans: Kalyan Singh-UP, Sunderlal Patwa-MP, Shanta Kumar-HP, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat-Raj.

(iii) Who was India's PM at the time?
Ans: PV Narasimha Rao.

(iv) Which was the only state in which BJP returned to power with indepedents' support after the next assembly elections ('93)?
Ans: Raj.

1014. Which commission of inquiry was set up to inquire into the Babri Demolition episode?
Ans: Liberhan Commission.

1015. (i) Who was the CM of Maha. when Bby. suffered a 2nd spell of riots in addition to the riots after demolition (Jan.'93)?
Ans: Sudhakar Rao Naik.

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(ii) Who took over as CM after Naik stepped down?

Ans: Sharad Pawar.

(iii) Which ministry was Sharad Pawar heading at centre before taking over as CM, Maha.?

Ans: Defence.

(iv) In which city did a series of RDX bomb blasts kill 258 people & injure hundreds as a direct reaction to the riots (12 Mar. '93)?

Ans: Bby.

(v) Which underworld is believed to have engineered the blasts?

Ans: Dawood Ibrahim.

(vi) Which country's citizen is Dawood at present?

Ans: P.

(vii) Which famous film actor is facing charges of having a peripheral role in the 'Bby. Bomb Blasts' under the TADA Act?

Ans: Sanjay Dutt.

(viii) Which film personality & Min.'s son is he?

Ans: Sunil Dutt.

(ix) Which legendary Bollywood actress of yesteryears was his mother?

Ans: Nargis Dutt.

1016. (i) What did the Luck. Bench of Alla. HC order in order to know whether Babri Mosque was built on the remains of an earlier Hindu temple (5 Mar. 2003)?

Ans: Excavation of site by Archaelogical Survey of India (ASI).

(ii) Which foreign explorer had looked for Buddhist sites in Ayodhya (1889-91)?

Ans: Alexander Cunningham.

(iii) Which other foreign explorer had led the ASI team to explore the possibility of Babri Mosque having been built over a temple?

Ans: A Fuherer.

(iv) Which BHU prof. excavated 3 sites in Ayodhya for research purpose ('69-'70)?

Ans: AK Narayan.

(v) Which explorer researched in Ayodhya, the historicity of Ramayana ('75)?

Ans: BB Lal.

1017. (i) In which city is the spl. CBI court trying prominent leaders present on the dais erected at *'Ram Katha Kunj'*?

Ans: Rae Bareilly (Babri demolition case no. 198/92) (cf. Q 1012 part (iii) this Ch.).

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(ii) What are the charges leveled against them?

Ans: Rioting (IPC Sec. 147), Unlawful Assembly (IPC Sec. 149), Spreading communal frenzy (IPC Sec. 153-A, B), Promoting enmity bet. communities (IPC Sec. 505).

(iii) Which of these leaders did the court exonerate (19 Sep. 2003)?

Ans: LK Advani

(iv) Which of them were accused & asked to appear in the court on 10 Oct. 2003?

Ans: MM Joshi, Uma Bharti, Vinay Katiyar, Ashok Singhal, VH Dalmiya, Giriraj Kishore, Sadhvi Ritambara.

1018. (i) How many '*Kar Sevaks*' (Religious workers) are being tried as prime accused, directly responsible for bringing down the mosque?

Ans: 26.

(ii) Which of them resented his own action of bringing down the mosque & stated that BJP leaders exploited their sentiments for their own pol. interests?

Ans: Santosh Dube.

(iii) Which 4 other '*Kar Sevaks*' shared his views & spoke against the leaders?

Ans: Ram Narain Das, Vinod Kumar Vats, Ram Chandra Khatri, Amar Nath Goel.

1019. (i) Which *Shankaracharya* proposed some out of court solutions to the Ayodhya dispute?

Ans: Swami Jayendra Sarswati, Shankaracharya of Kanchi (cf. Notes).

(ii) What were the 5 main points of his latest compromise formula?

Ans: cf. Notes.

1020. (i) Which prominent St. activist associated with the Ayodhya dispute breathed his last (31 Jul. 2003)?

Ans: Mahant Ramchandra Paramhans.

(ii) Which org. was he heading?

Ans: Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas & Digambar Akhada.

(iii) How old was he at the time of death?

Ans: ~ 90 yrs.

MANDAL COMMISSION

1021. (i) Who headed the 1st ever 'Backward Classes Commission' after ind. (formed 29 Jan. '53)?

Ans: Kaka Saheb Kalelkar.

(ii) How many members did it have?

Ans: 11.

(iii) To which caste did Kaka Saheb Kalelkar belong?

Ans: Brahmin.

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(iv) How much % res. in central & state admin. did the commission recommend in various categories for the Other Backward Classes (OBC)?

Ans: 40% (Class III, IV), 33.3% (Class II), 25% Class I.

(v) How much quota did it recommend for the OBCs in Tech. Ed.?

Ans: 70%.

(vi) Who was India's PM at the time who rejected the recommendations?

Ans: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

1022. (i) Who headed the '2nd Backward Classes Commission' ('78-'80)?

Ans: Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal.

(ii) How is the commission popularly known?

Ans: Mandal Commission.

(iii) Who were the other members of the commission?

Ans: Dewan Mohan Lal, RR Bhole, Dinabandhu Saha, K Subramaniam.

(iv) Which state's CM was Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal (1 Feb. - 22 Mar. '68)?

Ans: Bhr.

(v) Which PM's govt. appointed 'Mandal Commission'?

Ans: Morarji Desai.

1023. (i) How much % res. in govt. jobs did the 'Mandal Commission' recommend for OBCs?

Ans: 27.5%.

(ii) How much % are the 'Scheduled Castes' & 'Scheduled Tribes' provided by the CoI?

Ans: 15 & 7.5% resp.

(iii) For how many yrs. did the CoI originally provide these res.?

Ans: 10.

(iv) How did the res. continue beyond 10 yrs.?

Ans: Constitutional amendments.

1024. (i) Which PM implemented the Mandal Commission report impulsively & created turmoil in the nation ('89-'90)?

Ans: VP Singh.

(ii) What was the reaction among the upper caste youth?

Ans: Agitations, self-immolations.

(iii) Which boy of Delhi self-immolated & suffered severe burns & was hospitalised in the Safdurjung Medical Hospital, Dli.?

Ans: Rajeev Goswami.

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(iv) Outside which College in Dli. did he self-immolate?

Ans: Deshbandhu Gupta College.

(v) When did Rajeev Goswami breathe his last after prolonged illness?

Ans: Feb. 2004.

1025. (i) How was the Mandal Commission finally implemented after withdrawal due to agitations?

Ans: By a Supreme Court verdict in response to a petition.

(ii) Which yr. did Supreme Court give its verdict upholding the recommendations?

Ans: '92.

(iii) Who was India's PM at the time?

Ans: PV Narasimha Rao.

(iv) Which layer of each OBC did the Supreme Court order to exclude fm. res.?

Ans: Creamy Layer (OBC members with higher living standards).

(v) How much ceiling of res. % incl. Scheduled Castes, & Sheduled Tribes did the Court recommend?

Ans: 50%.

(vi) In which 2 southern states do the res. go beyond 68%?

Ans: TN, Krntk.

1026. (i) Which yr. was the last caste-based' census held in India?

Ans: '31.

(ii) Why was a similar census interrupted ('41)?

Ans: World War II.

(iii) What happened to such caste based censuses after ind?

Ans: Abolished.

SATELLITES/ROCKETS/COMPUTERS

(Refer 'Abbreviations & Symbols used in this book' for full forms).

1027. (i) Which committee did the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) est. for Space research ('62)?

Ans: INCOSPAR.

(ii) Which rocket launching station's work began with est. of INCOSPAR?

Ans: TERLS.

(iii) When was the 1st sounding rocket launched fm. TERLS?

Ans: 21 Nov. '63.

(iv) Which center for Space Technology was est. in Thumba ('65)?

Ans: SSTC.

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(v) In which city was a Satellite Telecommunication Earth Station est. ('67)?
Ans: Ahm.

(vi) To which international org. was TERLS dedicated (2 Feb. '68)?
Ans: UN.

(vii) Which prominent org. was formed under DAE (15 Aug. '69)?
Ans: ISRO.

(viii) Which 2 space related org. were est. (1 Jun. '72)?
Ans: DOS, 'Space Commission'.

(ix) Under which of these was ISRO brought?
Ans: DOS.

(x) During which period were Air-borne remote sensing experiments conducted?
Ans: '72-'76.

(xi) Which prominent experiment related to TV was conducted ('75-'76)?
Ans: SITE.

(xii) Which experiments related to tele-communication were conducted ('77)?
Ans: STEP.

(xiii) Who is the Chairman of ISRO at present?
Ans: Dr. G Madhavan Nair.

(xiv) Whom did he succeed?
Ans: Dr. K Kasturirangan.

(xv) Which Civilian honors have so far been conferred on Dr. Kasturirangan?
Ans: Padma Shree, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan.

1028. (i) Which was the 1st India-developed rocket (launched fm. Thumba - 4 Dec. '67)?
Ans: Rohini RH75.

(ii) Which was the 1st two-stage sounding rocket (launched fm. Thumba- 31 Aug. '68)?
Ans: Rohini MSV-1.

1029. (i) Which was India's 1st satellite (launched 19 Apr. '75 – 0100 IST)?
Ans: Aryabhatta.

(ii) Which was India's 2nd satellite (launched 7 Jun. '79)?
Ans: Bhaskara-I.

(iii) Which was India's 3rd satellite (launched 20 Nov. '81)?
Ans: Bhaskara-II.

1030. (i) Which was India's 1st experimental geo-stationary satellite (launched 19 Jun. '81 fm. Kourou, French Guyana)?
Ans: APPLE (wt. 670 Kg.).

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(ii) Which rocket launched it?

Ans: Ariane - European Space Agency.

(iii) Above which long. was it put in to orbit (16 Jul. '81)?

Ans: 102° East.

(iv) How many countries designed & built such geo-stationary tele-com. satellites prior to India?

Ans: 4.

(v) Bet. which dates did APPLE function?

Ans: 22 Jul. '81 - 20 Sep. '83.

1031. (i) Which was India's 1st Satellite Launching Vehicle (SLV) (launched 10 Aug. '79 - 0758 IST fm. Sriharikota, AP)?

Ans: SLV-3.

(ii) What were its length, wt & payload?

Ans: 22 metre long, wt. 17 ton. Payload 40 kg.

(iii) After how much time did the vehicle collapse & fall down?

Ans: 5m 15s.

(iv) Into which ocean?

Ans: Bay of Bengal.

(v) Which was India's 2nd SLV (launched 18 Jul. '80- 080345 IST – fm. Sriharikota, AP)?

Ans: SLV-3 (17 ton.).

(vi) Which satellite did it launch successfully?

Ans: Rohini-RS-1.

(vii) Which satellite did SLV-3 launch (31 May '81)?

Ans: Rohini-RS-D1.

(viii) Which satellite did SLV-3 launch (17 Apr. '83)?

Ans: Rohini-RS-D2.

1032. (i) Which Rohini series satellite was launched but failed to come into orbit (24 Mar. '87 1st launch by 'Augmented Satellite Launching Vehicle' (ASLV))?

Ans: SROSS-1.

(ii) Which Rohini series satellite was launched but failed to come into orbit (13 Jul. '88 2nd launch by ASLV)?

Ans: SROSS-2.

1033. (i) Which satellite did the ASLV launch (20 May '92)?

Ans: SROSS-C.

(ii) Which was the next in the above series (launched by ASLV 4 May '94)?

Ans: SROSS-C2.

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1034. (i) Which multi-purpose geo-stationary satellite was launched (10 Apr. '82 fm. Cape Canaveral – 1217 IST)?

Ans: INSAT-1A.

(ii) When did it suddenly get de-activated & became a lost satellite?

Ans: 6 Sep. '82.

1035. (i) Which was India's next geo-stationary satellite in the INSAT series (launched 30 Aug. '83 fm. American space shuttle 'Challenger')?

Ans: INSAT-1B.

(ii) Above which long. was it put into orbit?

Ans: 74° East.

(iii) What was its ht. above the earth?

Ans: 35,680 km.

(iv) Which 3 services were provided by the satellite?

Ans: TV, Commu., Met.

1036. (i) Which was India's next INSAT series satellite (launched 21 Jul. '88)?

Ans: INSAT-1C.

(ii) When was it abandoned?

Ans: Nov. '89.

(iii) Which was the next in INSAT series (12 Jun. '90)?

Ans: INSAT-1D.

1037. (i) Which was the 1st satellite of 'Indigeneously built INSAT series' (2nd generation) (launched 10 Jul. '92)?

Ans: INSAT-2A.

(ii) Which was the next in the series (launched 23 Jul. '93)?

Ans: INSAT-2B.

(iii) Which was the next in the series (launched 7 Dec. '95)?

Ans: INSAT-2C.

(iv) Which was the next in the series (launched 4 Jun. '97)?

Ans: INSAT-2D.

(v) When did it become inoperative due to power bus anomaly?

Ans: 4 Oct. '97 (cf. Notes).

(vi) Which was the last in the series (launched 3 Apr. '99)?

Ans: INSAT-2E.

1038. (i) Which was the 1st '3rd generation satellite' in the INSAT series (launched 22 Mar. 2000 by Ariane fm. Kourou French Guyana)?

Ans: INSAT-3B.

(ii) Which was the next in the INSAT-3 series (launched 24 Jan. 2002 by Ariane fm. Kourou French Guyana)?

Ans: INSAT-3C.

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(iii) Which was the next in the INSAT-3 series (launched 10 Apr. 2003 by Ariane fm. Kourou French Guyana)?

Ans: INSAT-3A.

(iv) Which was the next in INSAT-3 series (launched 28 Sep. 2003 by Ariane fm. Kourou French Guyana)?

Ans: INSAT-3E.

1039. (i) Which was India's 1st indigenous 'Remote-Sensing' satellite (launched successfully fm. Baikanaur, USSR – 17 Mar. '88)?

Ans: IRS –1A (wt. 975 kg.).

(ii) Which countries prior to India had such remote-sensing satellites?

Ans: US, USSR, F, J.

(iii) Which was the next in the IRS series (launched 29 Aug. '91)?

Ans: IRS-1B.

(iv) Which was the next in the IRS series (launched 20 Sep. '93 by Polar Satellite Launching Vehicle (PSVL)) but failed to reach its orbit?

Ans: IRS-1E.

1040. (i) Which satellite of IRS series was launched by PSLV (15 Oct. '94)?

Ans: IRS-P2.

(ii) Which was the next in the IRS series (launched 28 Dec. '95)?

Ans: IRS-1C.

(iii) Which satellite of IRS series was launched by PSLV (21 Mar. '96)?

Ans: IRS-P3.

(iv) Which satellite of IRS series was launched by PSLV (29 Sep. '97)?

Ans: IRS-1D.

(v) Which was the next in the IRS series launced by PSLV-C2 (26 May '99 fm. Sriharikota alongwith Korean KITSAT-3 & German DLR-TUBSAT)?

Ans: IRS-P4 (OCEANSAT).

1041. (i) Which 3 satellites did PSLV-C3 successfully launch (22 Oct. 2001)?

Ans: TES (ISRO), BIRD (Germany), PROBA (Belgium).

(ii) Which satellite did PSLV-C5 successfully launch (17 Oct. 2003 fm. Sriharikota)?

Ans: RESOURCESAT-1 (IRS-P6).

1042. (i) Which vehicle made its 1st developmental launch with GSAT-1 on board (18 Apr. 2001 fm. Sriharikota)?

Ans: GSLV-D1.

(ii) Which vehicle made its 2nd developmental launch with GSAT-2 on board (8 May 2003 fm. Sriharikota)?

Ans: GSLV-D2.

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(iii) Which is India's 1st Satellite exclusively for Educational purpose (launched successfully 1601 IST 20 Sep. 2004 fm. Sriharikota)?

Ans: EDUSAT.

(iv) Which SLV launched it?

Ans: GSLV-F 01 (1950 Kg.).

(v) Where was EDUSAT made?

Ans: ISRO Satellite Centre.

(vi) Which 2 satellites did PSLV-C6 launch (5 May 2005 1015 IST - fm. Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota)?

Ans: CARTOSAT (for taking pictures for more precise maps, disaster assessment & water resource management) & HAMSAT (for Radio operations in S Asia).

(vii) Which Dutch engineering graduate student designed HAMSAT?

Ans: William Gerard Lesner.

(viii) Why were the satellites launched 4 minutes before schedule?

Ans: To avoid debris of old satellites in orbit.

1043. Which was India's 1st Met. rocket launched successfully fm. Thumba (23 Dec. '68)?

Ans: Menaka.

1044. (i) Which geo-stationary satellite exclusively for Met. purpose did PSLV-C4 launch successfully (12 Sep. 2002 fm. Sriharikota)?

Ans: METSAT-I.

(ii) How did Indian PM Vajpayee re-name this satellite after the tragic death of Kalpana Chawla in a space shuttle (1 Feb. 2003)?

Ans: KALPANA-I (cf. Q 1134-1142 this Ch.).

1045. Which satellite earth stn. at Arvi (near Wardha) did the then Indian Presi., VV Giri, dedicate to the nation (26 Feb. '72)?

Ans: Vikram Earth Satellite Station.

1046. (i) Which was India's 1st computer ('57)?

Ans: TIFRAC.

(ii) Which Instt. designed it?

Ans: TIFR.

1047. (i) Which American Super-computer was dedicated to the nation by the then PM Rajiv Gandhi as the 1st super-computer in India (25 Mar. '89)?

Ans: X-MP-14.

(ii) For what services was the super-computer meant?

Ans: Medium Range Weather Forecast.

(iii) How is the center using X-MP-14 named?

Ans: NCMRWF.

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(iv) Where was the NCMRWF est. originally?
Ans: IMD complex, Lodi Rd., N Dli.

(v) To which area in UP was it shifted (2004)?
Ans: Noida.

RASHTRIYA SWAYAMSEWAK SANGH (RSS)

1048. (i) Who was the founder of the RSS ('25)?
Ans: Dr. Keshav Balirampant Hedgewar.

(ii) When was he born?
Ans: 1 Apr. 1889.

(iii) Where?
Ans: Ngp. (Maha.).

(iv) What was his father's name?
Ans: Balirampant.

(v) What was his mother's name?
Ans: Revati Bai.

(vi) Which no. child of his parents was he?
Ans: 5th (out of total 6).

(vii) In which schools did he study?
Ans: Neel City High School Ngp., & Rashtriya Vidyalaya of Yeotmal.

(viii) To which city did he go when British closed the Yeotmal school?
Ans: Pna.

(ix) Fm. which college did he obtain medical degree?
Ans: National Medical College, Cal.

(x) Which national party did he join at youth?
Ans: INC.

(xi) Which fest. fell on the day he launched RSS ('25)?
Ans: Vijay Dashmi.

(xii) In which city is the RSS HQ?
Ans: Ngp. (Maha.).

1049. When did he breathe his last?
Ans: 21 Jun. '40.

1050. (i) Who succeded Dr. Hedgewar as 2nd *Sarsanghachalak* (RSS Chief)?
Ans: Madhav Sadashiv Golwalkar.

(ii) When was he born?
Ans: 19 Feb. '06.

(iii) Where?
Ans: Ramtek (Maha.).

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(iv) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 5 Jun. '73.

1051. (i) Who was the 3rd *'Sarsanghahalak'*?

Ans: Balasaheb Deoras.

(ii) What was his real name?

Ans: Madhukar Dattatraya.

1052. Who was the 4th *'Sarsanghahalak'*?

Ans: Rajendra Singh alias Rajju Bhaiya.

1053. Who is the present & 5th *'Sarsanghahalak'*?

Ans: KS Sudarshan.

1054. Which are the 6 fest. of RSS?

Ans: Hindu New yr., Makar Samkranti, Raksha Bandhan, Vijay Dashmi, Guru Poornima, Shivaji coronation day.

1055. On which 3 prominent occasions after ind. was the RSS banned ('48, '75 & '92)?

Ans: Gandhi murder, Internal Emergency, Babri Demolition.

1056. (i) What is the 1st line of the RSS prayer?

Ans: Namaste sada vatsale Matribhoome....

(ii) What is the color of RSS flag?

Ans: Saffron.

(iii) Which medieval ruler was given this color flag by his Guru from where the RSS was inspired to adopt this flag?

Ans: Shivaji (by Guru Ramdas) (cf. Qs 284-298 Ch. 2).

13 DEC. 2001

1057. (i) How many terrorists suddenly entered the Indian Parliament complex in a white Ambassador car (1141 IST – 13 Dec. 2001)?

Ans: 5.

(ii) Fm. which entrance did the car enter?

Ans: Parliament Street entrance.

(iii) What was the car no.?

Ans: DL3CJ 1527 ('97 model).

(iv) Against which leaders were abuses scribbled on the car?

Ans: Atal Behari Vajpayee, Lal Krishna Advani.

(v) Fm. where was the car purchased 2 days before attack?

Ans: Lucky Motors, Karol Bagh, N Dli.

(vi) Cost?

Ans: Rs. 1.10 lakh – this was 6th time the car changed hands.

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1058. (i) Fm. the office of which highest dignitary in RS were they nearest during the attack?

Ans: Krishna Kant, VP.

(ii) With a car of whose cavalcade did the terrorists' car collide & was thus obstructed?

Ans: Krishna Kant, VP.

1059. (i) Who was the 'House Security Officer' of the Parliament who raised alarm on a walkie-talkie & was the 1st to be killed by the terrorists?

Ans: JP Yadav.

(ii) Which female constable (CRPF) tried to halt the car by waving but was shot dead by the terrorists?

Ans: Kamlesh Kumari.

(iii) Which gardener tending the RS lawns was also shot dead?

Ans: Desh Raj.

(iv) Which Dli. Police Assistant Sub Inspector was also killed?

Ans: Nanak Singh.

1060. (i) How many terrorists started scaling the wall beyond Gate no. 11?

Ans: 4.

(ii) Towards which gate no. did they attempt to move next?

Ans: No. 5.

(iii) Which VVIP enters fm. this gate & was abt. to arrive?

Ans: PM (Vajpayee).

(iv) How many terrorists were killed by CRPF men near gate nos. 8 & 9?

Ans: 3.

(v) Which cable was the 4th terrorist trying to climb & move to 1st floor but was shot down with a volley of bullets?

Ans: TV Cable.

(vi) Towards which gate no. was the 5th & last terrorist rushing?

Ans: No. 1.

(vii) Which slogan was he shouting?

Ans: 'Pakistan Paindabad'. (Long live Pakistan).

(viii) How did he die (1155 IST)?

Ans: Blew himself at the main stairs.

1061. (i) How many security men died in the attack (apart fm. gardener)?

Ans: 6.

(ii) How many security men were injured & taken to hosp.?

Ans: 12.

(iii) How many TV crew were injured?

Ans: 6.

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(iv) Behind whose statue did most of the media crew take shelter?
Ans: Mahatma Gandhi.

1062. (i) How much explosive did the investigation discover in the car?
Ans: 30 kg.

(ii) Which eatables were mainly found in their bags?
Ans: Dry fruit.

(iii) Which terrorist org. is believed to have engineered the attack?
Ans: Lashkar-e-Tayyaba.

(iv) Fm. which hotel in Dli. were 2 Pak nationals picked up who had cell-phone links with these terrorists?
Ans: Ashoka Hotel.

(v) Which Hurriyat leader said at a press conf. the following words (12 Dec. 2001): "13 Dec. will be an imp. event not only in Kash. but in the US too. How? Wait for 12 h & you will know."?
Ans: Abdul Ghani Bhatt.

1063. (i) Where was PM (Vajpayee) during the attack?
Ans: At home (7, Race Course Rd., N. Dli.) (abt. to leave for Parliament).

(ii) Where was VP (Krishna Kant)?
Ans: In his room near gate no. 11 (with Mahesh Chandra).

(iii) Where was HM (Advani)?
Ans: In his room near gate no. 8.

(iv) Which other prominent leaders were with him?
Ans: Arun Jaitley, VK Malhotra, Venkaiah Naidu.

(v) Where was Def. Min. (George Fernandes)?
Ans: In his room near gate no. 5.

(vi) Where was Opp. leader (Sonia Gandhi)?
Ans: At home 10, Janpath, N. Dli. (had already left the Parliament complex after adjournment of houses).

1064. (i) Which sub. was being discussed in the LS as well as the RS before the attack (up to 1120 IST)?
Ans: Coffin gate scandal (Reg. purchase of coffins during Kargil war).

(ii) What did the presiding officers do when the members rushed to the wells & obstructed the proceedings?
Ans: Adjourn houses.

(iii) How many Members of Parliament were present in the Central Hall after adjournments & before attack?
Ans: ≈ 250.

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1065. (i) Which convicts of 13 Dec., 2001 attack were given death sentence by Dli. HC (29 Oct. 2003)?

Ans: Shaukat Hussein Guru, Mohammad Afzal.

(ii) What was the result of Shaukat Hussein's petition challenging his sentence in Supreme Court (19 Jan. 2004)?

Ans: Sentence stayed.

(iii) What was the result of Mohammad Afzal's petition challenging his sentence in Supreme Court (20 Feb. 2004)?

Ans: Sentence stayed.

(iv) What is Shaukat Hussein's wife's name who was acquitted by HC but whose acquittal is challenged in Supreme Court by the Dli. Police?

Ans: Afsan Guru.

(v) Which lecturer of Zakir Hussain College, DU was also acquitted by HC but whose acquittal is challenged in Supreme Court by the Dli. Police?

Ans: SAR Geelani (cf. Notes).

(vi) Which of these persons was shot at & admitted to All India Institute of Medical Sciences, N Dli seriously injured?

Ans: SAR Geelani.

(vii) What is his advocate's name outside whose Vasant Enclave house he was shot at?

Ans: Nandita Haksar.

(viii) What is her husband's name?

Ans: Sebastian Hongray.

NOBEL PRIZE

1066. (i) For excellence in which categories is 'Nobel Prize' awarded?

Ans: Phy., Chem., Physiology & Medicine, Peace, Literature, Eco.

(ii) Who was the 1st Indian recepient of Nobel Prize ('13)?

Ans: Rabindra Nath Tagore.

(iii) For which category did he get the Nobel?

Ans: Literature (poetry).

(iv) For which collection of poems?

Ans: Gitanjali.

1067. (i) Who was the 2nd Indian recepient of Nobel Prize ('30)?

Ans: Sir CV Raman (Phy.).

(ii) For which discovery (made on 28 Feb. '28) did he get the Nobel?

Ans: Raman Effect (reg. Scattering of light).

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1068. (i) Which scientist of Indian origin & US citizenship got Nobel ('68)?
Ans: Dr. Hargobind Khorana (Physiology & Medicine).

(ii) For which work in the said field did he get the Nobel?
Ans: Man-made synthetic Gene.

1069. Who was the 1st Indian woman & 3rd Indian citizen to get Nobel ('79)?
Ans: Mother Teresa, (Peace) (cf. Qs 1299-1307 Ch. 10).

1070. (i) Which Scientist of Indian origin & US citizenship got Nobel for Phy. for his work on black holes & dwarf stars ('83)?
Ans: Subramanyan Chandrasekhar.

(ii) How was he related to CV Raman?
Ans: Nephew.

1071. Which Indian economist got the Nobel ('98)?
Ans: Amartya Sen.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD

1072. Which country awards the 'Ramon Magsaysay Award'?
Ans: Philippines.

1073. Who was the 1st Indian recepient of the award ('58)?
Ans: Vinoba Bhave.

1074. Who was the 1st Indian woman recepient of the award ('62)?
Ans: Mother Teresa.

1075. Give a list of all the Indians who got the award so far.
Ans: cf. Notes.

AVIATION/HIJACKING

1076. (i) Which Indian nuclear scientist died in the Air India Boeing 707 Crash (24 Jan. '66)?
Ans: Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha.

(ii) Where did the Boeing crash?
Ans: Alps (Switzerland).

1077. (i) Which prominent Cong. (I) Gen. Secy. & Member, LS died in a plane crash in N Dli. (23 Jun. '80)?
Ans: Sanjay Gandhi.

(ii) Who was flying the plane?
Ans: Sanjay Gandhi.

(iii) Fm. which airport in N Dli. did the plane start flight?
Ans: Safdarjung Airport.

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1078. (i) When did Air India enter jet age?

Ans: 20 Apr. '60.

(ii) How was India's 1st jet Boeing 707 named?

Ans: Gaurishankar.

(iii) Where did 'Gaurishankar' crash (26 Jun. '82)?

Ans: Sahar Airport, Bby.

1079. (i) How was Air India's 1st Jumbo jet plane (Boeing 747) named ('71)?

Ans: Emperor Ashoka.

(ii) In which sea did 'Emperor Ashoka' fall carrying 213 passengers who died in water (1 Jan. '78)?

Ans: Arabian Sea (Bby. coast).

1080. (i) Which new air service began (26 Jan. '81)?

Ans: Vayudoot.

(ii) On which aircraft did the flight begin?

Ans: F 27.

1081. Which was India's 1st pilot-less plane, tested by 'Aeronautical Development Establishment' (ADE) (29 Jul. '83)?

Ans: Mini Remotely Piloted Vehicle.

1082. (i) Which Jumbo jet Boeing 747 aircraft of India crashed into the Atlantic Ocean near Ireland starting fm. Canada (23 Jun. '85)?

Ans: Emperor Kanishka.

(ii) How many passengers died in water?

Ans: All 329.

(iii) Which 2 multi-millionaries were accused by 'Royal Canadian Mounted Police' to have planted a bomb in the passengers' cabin resulting in the crash but acquited by the British Columbia Supreme Court for lack of hard evidence (2005)?

Ans: Ripudaman Singh Malik, Ajaib Singh Bagri (GOI requested Canadian authorities to seek review of verdict – Apr. 2005).

1083. (i) Which 2 air-services' planes met simultaneous accident (19 Oct. '88)?

Ans: Vayudoot (Fokker Friendship (Scr.-Ght.) & IA (Boeing 737 Bby. -Ahm.).

(ii) How many passengers of each died?

Ans: 34, 130 resp.

1084. (i) Which was the 1st Indian airport to be updated to 'International Airport' status after ind. (2 Jan. '91)?

Ans: Thiruvananthapuram (Ker.).

(ii) Which 4 airports were already internatinal airports?

Ans: Bby., Cal., Dli.,Mds.

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(iii) Which Indian airport was updated to 'International Airport' status (26 Jan. '91)?

Ans: Alm.

1085. Which Act related to aviation was repealed to restructure 'Air India' & 'Indian Airlines' as Public Service Companies (29 Jan. '94)?

Ans: Air Corpn. Act '53.

1086. (i) When did the 1st ever hijacking of an Indian aeroplane take place?

Ans: 30 Jan. '71.

(ii) Which was the aeroplane?

Ans: IA Fokker Friendship.

(iii) To where did the hijackers hijack (30 Jan. '71) & destroy it (2 Feb. '71)?

Ans: Lahore (P).

1087. (i) Which aeroplane flying to Rome was hijacked (25 Dec. '74)?

Ans: AI Jumbo 747.

(ii) How many hijackers hijacked it?

Ans: 1 (plane rescued by Air crew).

1088. (i) Which aeroplane was hijacked (10 Sep. '76)?

Ans: IA Boeing 737.

(ii) To which Pakistani city did the hijackers take it?

Ans: Lahore (returned unharmed).

1089. (i) Which Airline's airbus (A-300) was hijacked (24 Dec. '99)?

Ans: IA.

(ii) What was the flight no.?

Ans: IC-814.

(iii) How many passengers were on board?

Ans: 178.

(iv) How many crew members?

Ans: 11.

(v) How many hijackers?

Ans: 5.

(vi) Where did the hijackers initially halt the plane for re-fueling (1900 IST?

Ans: Raja Sansi Airport, Asr. (Pjb.).

(vii) Where did they take it fm. Asr.?

Ans: Lahore (P).

(viii) Where did they take it fm. Lahore?

Ans: Dubai (UAE).

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(ix) How many passengers did they release at Dubai?

Ans: 27.

(x) Which passenger traveling with his newly wed wife was killed by hijackers for not closing eyes on their order?

Ans: Rupin Katyal.

(xi) Where did the hijackers finally land the plane?

Ans: Kandahar Airport, (Afg.).

(xii) Which bureaucrat led the Indian team to negotiate terms with the hijackers (27 Dec. '99)?

Ans: Vivek Katju, Jt. Secy. MEA.

(xiii) Who were the 2 other bureaucrats fm. IB & RAW with him?

Ans: Ajit Doval, CD Sahay resp.

(xiv) Which govt. was ruling Afg. at the time?

Ans: Taliban (The seekers).

(xv) Which were the only 3 countries that had recognised the *Taliban* regime & had diplomatic ties with it at the time?

Ans: P, UAE, Saudi Arabia.

(xvi) Which prominent terrorist leader's release did the hijackers demand?

Ans: Maulana Masood Azhar.

(xvii) Whose dead body also did they demand?

Ans: Sajjad Afghani (died in army action in Kash.).

(xviii) How much money did they demand?

Ans: $ 200 million.

(xix) Which UN official went to Kandahar to know the situation?

Ans: Eric de Mul.

(xx) Which passenger was later released due to ill health?

Ans: Anil Khurana.

(xxi) Which 3 militant leaders were finally demanded as condition for the release?

Ans: Maulana Masood Azhar, Mushtaq Ahmed Zargar, alias 'Latram' & Syed Omar Sheikh. (cf. Q 972 (xxiii), (xxviii) this Ch.).

(xxii) For which *Wall Street Journal* reporter's kidnapping & killing was Syed Omar Sheikh sentenced to death by a Pakistani court (Jan. 2002)?

Ans: Daniel Pearl.

(xxiii) Which Union Min. took these militants to Kandahar for rescuing the passengers (31 Dec. '99)?

Ans: Jaswant Singh, Ext. Aff. Min.

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(xxiv) When did the passengers ultimately reach back India safely?
Ans: 31 Dec. '99 (a few h before new millennium).

FIRST IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

1090. (i) Who were the 1st to be conferred the *'Bharat Ratna'* honor ('54)?
Ans: Dr. S Radhakrishnan, C Rajagopalachari, CV Raman.

(ii) Give a list of all the *Bharat Ratnas.*
Ans: cf. Notes.

1091. Who was the 1st woman *'Bharat Ratna'*?
Ans: Indira Gandhi.

1092. (i) Who was the 1st foreign dignitary to be conferred *'Bharat Ratna'* (Aug. '87)?
Ans: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (P).

(ii) Which other foreign dignitary has been conferred *'Bharat Ratna'* ('90)?
Ans: Nelson Mandela (SA).

1093. (i) Which lady designed the medal for *'Param Vir Chakra'* (PVC)?
Ans: Mrs. Savitri Khanolankar.

(ii) What was her original name?
Ans: Eva Yuonne Linda Maday-de-Maros.

(iii) What were the mother tongues of her mother & father resp.?
Ans: Russian, Hungarian.

(iv) Who was the 1st recipient of PVC?
Ans: Maj. Somnath Sharma, (Posth.).

(v) To which regi. did he belong?
Ans: Kumaon Regi.

(vi) In which battle did he fight to death (4 Nov. '47)?
Ans: Pak infiltration into Kash.

(vii) In which town did he fight to save Srinagar fm. falling to the infiltrators?
Ans: Badgaon.

(viii) How was he related to Savitri Khanolankar?
Ans: S-in-law.

(ix) Who are the winners of PVC since introducing it?
Ans: cf. Notes

1094. Who was the 1st Chief Justice of India (CJI)?
Ans: Hiralal J Kania.

1095. (i) Who was the 1st Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India?
Ans: Sukumar Sen.

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(ii) Give the names of all CECs?

Ans: cf. Notes.

1096. Who was the 1st Attorney Gen. of India?

Ans: MC Setalvad.

1097. Who was the 1st Solicitor Gen. of India?

Ans: CK Daphtary.

1098. Who was the 1st woman career-diplomat to be appointed India's ambassador (2 Aug. '70)?

Ans: Chonira Beliappa Muthamma (to Hungary).

1099. (i) Which yr. did India get its 1st non-Cong. govt. at center?

Ans: '77.

(ii) Who was the 1st Indian PM to resign?

Ans: Morarji Desai.

1100. Who was the 1st LS member to be disqualified under 'Anti-Defection Act' for resigning fm. his party (24 Nov. '88)?

Ans: Lalduhoma-Cong. (I), Mizo (cf. Q 884 this Ch.).

1101. Who was the 1st Indian to receive Lenin Peace Prize fm. USSR (21 Dec.'52)?

Ans: Saif-ud-din Kitchlu.

1102. (i) Who was the 1st Indian to go into space (4 Apr. '84 - 1838 IST fm. Baikanaur, USSR)?

Ans: Sqn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma (in Russian spaceraft).

(ii) Who were his 2 Russian accomplices?

Ans: Flt. Er. GM Strekalov, Cdr. YV Malyzhev.

(iii) In which USSR spacecraft did they travel?

Ans: SOYUZ T 11.

(iv) Which was the Russain Space Stn. where they stayed?

Ans: SALYUT 7.

(v) Where did the rocket touch down (11 Apr. '84 – 1619 IST)?

Ans: Arkalik, Kazakhstan, USSR.

(vi) Who was India's PM at the time who spoke to Rakesh Sharma fm. earth while he was in space?

Ans: Indira Gandhi.

(vii) What did Sqn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma say when Indira Gandhi asked how India looked from the Space?

Ans: Saare Jahan Se Achha, Hindostan Hamara.

(viii) Which honour was given to Sqn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma & the Russian accomplices?

Ans: Ashok Chakra (given first & last time to foreigners also).

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(ix) Which no. coutry was India in the world to send anyone into space?

Ans: 14th.

1103. (i) Who was the 1st writer to get the *'Jnanpith* Award' for outstanding work in Literature ('65)?

Ans: G Sankara Kurup.

(ii) For which book did he get the award?

Ans: Otakkuzhal (Malayalam).

(iii) What does *'Otakkuzhal'* mean?

Ans: Flute.

1104. (i) Who was the 1st woman author to get Jnanpith Award ('77)?

Ans: Asha Purna Devi (Bengali).

(ii) For which novel did she get the award?

Ans: Pratham Pratishruti (First Echo).

1105. (i) Who was the 1st woman Gov. of an Indian state ('47)?

Ans: Sarojini Naidu, Gov., UP.

(ii) How is she nicknamed?

Ans: Nightingale of India.

(iii) Which Asian Conf. did she Chair in Dli. ('47)?

Ans: Asian Relations Conf.

(iv) To which 'Bharat Ratna' woman of 'Carnatik Music' did she happily gift the title 'Nightingale of India' in the later years?

Ans: MS Subbu Laxmi (cf. Note of Q 1090(ii) & Q 1332 Ch. 10).

1106. (i) Who was the 1st woman Union Min. at centre?

Ans: cf. Q 829(xii) this Ch.

(ii) Who was the 1st woman to be CM of an Indian state (2 Oct. '63 – 14 Mar. '67)?

Ans: Sucheta Kripalani.

1107. Which Indian woman was the 1st woman in the world & the 1st Indian to preside over a Gen. Assembly sess. at UN ('53)?

Ans: Vijay Luxmi Pandit (8th Sess.).

1108. Who was India's 1st woman judge in the Supreme Court (sworn in 5 Oct. '89)?

Ans: Meera Saheb Fatima Beevi.

1109. Who was India's 1st woman to be the CJ of a state (sworn in ɔ Aug. '91)?

Ans: Justice Leila Seth, (HP).

1110. Who was the 1st Indian woman to be IAS officer ('51)?

Ans: Anna R Malhotra (Only woman in the batch).

1111. Who was the 1st Indian woman to be IPS officer ('72)?

Ans: Kiran Bedi.

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1112. Who was the 1st Indian woman to get license as comm. pilot (24 Jan. '51)?
Ans: Prem Mathur.

1113. Who was the 1st Indian woman paratrooper ('59)?
Ans: Gita Chanda.

1114. Where was the 1st women's company of CRPF est. (23 Mar. '86)?
Ans: Durgapur.

1115. (i) When was the 1st postage stamp issued?
Ans: 21 Nov. '47.

(ii) How much was its denomination?
Ans: $3^1/_2$ annas.

(iii) What was printed on the stamp?
Ans: Indian National Flag.

1116. (i) When did the 1st Census of free India begin?
Ans: 9 Feb. '51.

(ii) How many lang. & dialects were reported by this census?
Ans: 720.

(iii) How many recognized castes/creeds/sects were revealed?
Ans: 2,300.

1117. (i) Which Indian state had the 1st ever elected communist govt. of the world ('57)?
Ans: Ker.

(ii) In which state's bye-elections were 'Electronic Voting Machines' (EVM) first used in India (Apr. '82)?
Ans: Ker.

(iii) Which Co. prod. the EVMs?
Ans: Electoronic Corporation of India.

(iv) Which was the 1st state of India to be dec. 100% literate (18 Apr. '91)?
Ans: Ker.

(v) Which distt. was the 1st to be dec. 100% literate ('90)?
Ans: Ernakulam (Ker.).

1118. Which Indian Dr. performed the 1st heart transplantation of Asia & the 3rd in the world (20 Feb. '68)?
Ans: Dr. Prafulla Kumar Sen (at KEM Hosp., Bby.).

1119. (i) Which city recorded the 1st fatal case of AIDS in India ('86)?
Ans: Pne.

(ii) How did WHO re-name AIDS (26 Jul. '86)?
Ans: HIV.

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1120. (i) Where was India's 1st Test Tube baby born (a female - 6 Aug. '86)?
Ans: KEM Hosp., Bby.

(ii) Which Dr. carried out the operation?
Ans: Dr. Indira Hinduja.

(iii) Who was the female child's mother?
Ans: Mani Shyamji Chowda.

(iv) Whose wife was she?
Ans: Shyamjibhai Chowda.

1121. How was India's 1st modern ship named (launched fm. Vsk -11 Mar. '48)?
Ans: Jala Usha.

1122. How was India's 1st Nuclear Research reactor named (commissioned 4 Aug. '56, inaugurated Jan. '57)?
Ans: Apsara.

1123. Which was India's 1st atomic power station (opnl. fm. 1 Apr. '69)?
Ans: Tarapore.

1124. Which was India's 1st fully air-conditioned luxury passenger-cum-cargo ship (launched at Mazagon Dock, Bby. - 10 Jun. '72)?
Ans: Harshavardhana.

1125. (i) Which 'Test Reactor' was commissioned in the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam (TN) as the 1st of its kind in India (16 Dec. '85)?
Ans: Fast Breeder Test Reactor.

(ii) How many countries had the facility prior to India?
Ans: 6.

1126. Which was India's 1st agricultural aeroplane (prod. by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) – 13 Dec. '72)?
Ans: Basant.

1127. (i) Where was India's 1st pilot 50 Kilowatt Solar Power Plant inaugurated 3 May '89)?
Ans: Gwal Pahari, near Gurgaon (Har.).

(ii) How many tilting mirrors did it have?
Ans: 192.

1128. When did the AIR start its 1st comm. advts.?
Ans: 1 Nov. '67 (fm. Bby., Ngp. & Pne.).

1129. (i) Where was the 1st TV centre commissioned in India (15 Sep. '59)?
Ans: N Dli. (aided by UNESCO).

(ii) Which 2 feature films were shown in India's 1st color telecast in regular transmission (25 Apr. '82 – N Dli.)?
Ans: Sadgati, Shatranj Ke Khiladi (cf Q 369(ii) - (iv) Ch.2).

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(iii) Which legendary Hindi writer authored the story *'Sadgati'*?

Ans: Prem Chand.

(iv) Who produced the feature film *'Sadgati'*?

Ans: Satyajit Ray.

1130. (i) Which was India's 1st financial daily newspaper (6 Mar. '61)?

Ans: Economic Times, (TOI).

(ii) In which city was it launched?

Ans: Bby.

1131. When was India's 1st 'World Book Fair' held?

Ans: '72-inaugurated 18 Mar. (Dli.).

1132. Which was India's 1st 5-star Deluxe hotel (30 Oct. '56)?

Ans: Ashoka Hotel, N Dli.

1133. Which was India's 1st bank to intro. 'Credit card' system ('81)?

Ans: Central Bank of India.

KALPANA CHAWLA (KC)

1134. (i) Who was the 1st Indian American woman to travel in space?

Ans: Kalpana Chawla.

(ii) When was she born?

Ans: 7 Jan. '61.

(iii) Where?

Ans: Karnal (Har.).

(iv) What is her father's name?

Ans: Banarasi Dass.

(v) What is her mother's name?

Ans: Sanyogita Devi.

(vi) What is her husband's name?

Ans: Jean-Pierre Harrison (flying instructor).

(vii) How was she nicknamed at home?

Ans: Montu.

(viii) How was she nicknamed at NASA?

Ans: KC.

1135. (i) In which school of Karnal did she study?

Ans: Tagore Bal Niketan.

(ii) Fm. which College did she pass B.S. (Aero. Engg.)?

Ans: Pjb. Engg. College.

(iii) Fm. which American univ. did she pass M.S. (Aero, Engg.)?

Ans: Texas Univ.

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(iv) Fm. which American Univ. did she get Ph.D. ('88)?
Ans: Colarado.

(v) Fm. which Co. did she learn *'Bharatnatyam'* dance ('92-'94)?
Ans: Abhinaya Dance Co., San Jose.

1136. (i) Which instt. did she join as Vice-Presi. at California ('93)?
Ans: Overset Methods, Los Altos, California.

(ii) When did NASA select her for space programmes?
Ans: '94.

(iii) Out of how many applicants was she selected?
Ans: 2,962.

(iv) Fm. which univ. did she get flying lessons?
Ans: Texas.

(v) Which space centre did she join (March '95)?
Ans: Johnson Space Centre, Texas.

1137. (i) When did she first go into space?
Ans: 19 Nov. '97 (total 6 crew members).

(ii) In which Space shuttle?
Ans: Columbia (STS 87).

(iii) In what capacity?
Ans: Mission Specialist & Prime Robotic Arm Operator.

(iv) How many days was Columbia (STS-87) in space?
Ans: 16 (≈ 400 h).

(v) How many miles did Kalpana travel in space in the mission?
Ans: 6.5 million.

(vi) How many orbits did she complete around the earth?
Ans: 252.

1138. (i) In the launch of which satellite (supposed to study the sun) was she accused of erroneous handling & an inquiry was set up against her?
Ans: Spartan (≈ 3000 pounds wt.).

(ii) How was 'Spartan' rescued (albeit without any utility reg. sun data)?
Ans: 2 astronauts walked into space & brought it in their gloved hands.

(iii) What was NASA's verdict in the inquiry against her?
Ans: Absolved (slipping of 'Spartan' attributed to many other errors).

(iv) How did NASA nickname her?
Ans: Terrific Astronaut.

1139. (i) In which space shuttle did Kalpana tragically die along with 6 other crew members on its return journey to earth (1 Feb. 2003)?
Ans: Columbia (STS 107).

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(ii) When did Columbia go for its 1st ever flight?
Ans: 12 Apr. '81.

(iii) When did it start for its last ill-fated flight?
Ans: 16 Jan. 2003-2119 IST (fm. Kennedy Space Centre, Florida, US.).

(iv) Over which places did Columbia collapse suddenly (1 Feb. 2003)?
Ans: Texas, Arkansas & Louisiana.

(v) Abt. how many km. did it travel in space?
Ans: 10.4 millions.

(vi) How many orbits around the earth did it make?
Ans: 252.

(vii) How high was it above the ground at the moment of crashing?
Ans: ≈ 200,000 ft. (61 km.).

(viii) Abt. how many minutes were left for it to reach the ground?
Ans: 15-16 m.

(ix) What anomaly did the 'Kennedy Space Centre' observe in 'Columbia'?
Ans: Abnormal rise of temp.

(x) What anomaly was obsd. in Columbia just after the launch itself?
Ans: cf. Notes.

1140. (i) Who was the Chief of the crew in the ill-fated 'Columbia (STS 107)'?
Ans: Rick Husband.

(ii) Who was the Israeli member (1st fm. his country)?
Ans: Ilan Ramon.

(iii) Who was the only other woman in the crew?
Ans: Miss Laurel Clark.

(iv) Who were the 3 other members of the crew?
Ans: David Brown, Michael Anderson, Willie McCool.

(v) For which mission was 'Columbia (STS 107)' launched?
Ans: Research to develop medicine for many a disease incl. cancer.

1141. (i) Which space shuttle of NASA exploded 73 seconds after lift off (28 Jan. '86)?
Ans: Challenger.

(ii) Which teacher was aboard 'Challenger' that exploded?
Ans: Christa McAuliffe.

(iii) Which alumna of Colarado also died in 'Challenger'?
Ans: Ellison Onizuka.

(iv) Which no. mission was 'Columbia (STS 107)' since loss of 'Challenger'?
Ans: 88th.

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1142. (i) Who was the 1st American woman in space (18 Jun. '83)?
Ans: Sally Ride, (on 'Challenger').

(ii) Who was the 1st African American in space (30 Aug. '83)?
Ans: Guion Bluford (on 'Challenger').

(iii) Which space shuttle ferried 1st Space lab. & brought it back to earth (28 Nov. '83)?
Ans: Columbia.

(iv) Which astronaut made the 1st un-tethered space-walk (7 Feb. '84)?
Ans: Bruce McCandless.

(v) Which shuttle lifted the unmanned spacecraft 'Magellan' into orbit for a successful 15 month journey to the planet Venus (4 May '89)?
Ans: Atlantis.

(vi) Which spacecraft did Atlantis lift (18 Oct. '89)?
Ans: Galileo.

(vii) Which space shuttle replaced the 'Challenger' & made its 1st flight (7 May '92)?
Ans: Endeavor.

(viii) Which was the 1st space shuttle to dock with Russian space stn. 'Mir' (29 Jun. '95)?
Ans: Atlantis.

(ix) Which 77 yr. old senator went into space aboard the shuttle 'Discovery' (29 Oct. '98)?
Ans: John Glenn.

(x) When did he orbit the earth in a Mercury capsule Friendship 7 as the 1st American to do so?
Ans: '62.

(xi) Which space shuttle's crew began assembly of the 'International Space Stn.' (4 Dec. '98)?
Ans: Endeavour.

SPORTS/ADVENTURE/TALENT

1143. (i) Where were the 1st Asian games held ('51)?
Ans: N Dli.

(ii) How many countries participated?
Ans: 11.

(iii) How many athletes?
Ans: 489.

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1144. (i) When were the Asian Games held in India again?
Ans: 19 Nov.- 4 Dec. '82. (9th Asian Games).

(ii) How many countries participated?
Ans: 30.

(iii) How many athletes?
Ans: 3,411.

(iv) Which country had the biggest no. of participants?
Ans: I (406).

(v) In which cities were the events mainly held?
Ans: Dli., Bby., Udp.

1145. (i) Which national level award for meritorious career in sports was intro. ('61)?
Ans: Arjuna Award.

(ii) When was the list of awardees first announced?
Ans: 13 Mar. '63 (for '62).

1146. (i) Which is the oldest Football team est. in India (1884)?
Ans: Aryans.

(ii) Which athletic club was founded (Aug. 1889)?
Ans: Mohan Bagan Athletic Club.

(iii) When was the 'Cal. Football League' started amongst European teams?
Ans: 1898.

(iv) Which were the 1st Indian teams allowed to play in 2nd Div. ('14)?
Ans: Mohan Bagan, Aryans.

(v) Which team was allowed to play in 1st Div. ('15)?
Ans: Mohan Bagan.

1147. (i) Which was the 1st Indian football team to win the IFA Shield (29 Jul. '11)?
Ans: Mohan Bagan.

(ii) Which team got the distinction of winning all 3 trophies viz. IFA shield, Durand Cup & Rovers Cup ('77)?
Ans: Mohan Bagan.

1148. (i) Which was the 1st overseas team to share IFA shield with Mohan Bagan (15 Sep. '78)?
Ans: Ararat Yerevan (Armenia, then in USSR).

(ii) How many goals did each team make?
Ans: 2.

1149. (i) Which yr. was the IFA shield tournament abandoned due to violence & loss of many lives?
Ans: '80 (1 Oct.) (Cal).

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(ii) Which other event was also abandoned?

Ans: 1st Div. Football League.

1150. (i) Which international Gold Cup tournament was held in Cal. (1st time here) (16 Feb '82)?

Ans: Jawaharlal Nehru Invitation International Gold Cup Football Tournament.

(ii) Who were the winners & runners up?

Ans: Uruguay, Chi.

1151. (i) When was the National Chess Championship instituted?

Ans: '55 (at Eluru, AP).

(ii) Which 2 Chess players shared the Championship?

Ans: RB Sapre (Maha.), D Venkaiya (AP).

1152. Who was India's 1st international master in Chess ('60)?

Ans: Manuel Aaron.

1153. (i) Who was the 1st woman to be 'National Chess Champion' (10 Oct. '78)?

Ans: Rohini Khadilkar (age 15).

(ii) Who was the 1st Indian woman to get the 'Grand Master' norm in Chess at London beating her W German opponent (28 Aug. '86)?

Ans: Bhagyashree Sathe.

1154. Who was India's 1st & world's youngest Grandmaster in Chess ('87)?

Ans: Vishwanathan Anand (age 17).

1155. (i) Who was the 1st Indian to cross the English Channel swimming fm. Dover to Calais (34 km.) in 14 h 45 m (27 Sep. '58)?

Ans: Mihir Sen.

(ii) Who swam the 35 km. long Palk Strait bet. India & Sri Lanka in 25 h 36 m (6 Apr. '66)?

Ans: Mihir Sen.

(iii) Which sea (40 km.) did he swim in 8 h 1 m (24 Aug. '66)?

Ans: Strait of Gibraltar.

(iv) Which sea (64 km.) did he swim in 13 h 55 m & was 1st to do so (12 Sep. '66)?

Ans: Dardanelles.

(v) Which chnl. (26 km.) did he cover (21 Sep. '66)?

Ans: Bosphorus Channel.

(vi) Which canal (96 km.) did he cover fully in 34 h 15 m. (31 Oct. '66) to be the 1st to do so?

Ans: Panama Canal.

(vii) In which book of world records is his name entered as a 'Long Swimmer'?

Ans: Guiness Book of Records.

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1156. Which Indian woman became the 1st Asian woman to cross English Channel (29 Sep. '59)?

Ans: Arati Saha.

1157. (i) Who was the 1st Indian to be a world champion in any international competitive sport (11 Dec. '58)?

Ans: Wilson Jones (D 4 Oct. 2003).

(ii) Which championship did he win?

Ans: Amateur Billiards Championship.

(iii) Whom did he beat?

Ans: Chandra Hirjee (I) (4,655 to 2,887 pts. at Cal.).

1158. (i) Which Billiards player was the 1st Indian to make a double achievement at international level ('77)?

Ans: Michael Ferreira.

(ii) Which 2 championships did he win?

Ans: World Amateur & Open Billiards Championships (Melbourne).

1159. (i) Who was the 3rd Indian to be 'World Amateur Billiards Champion' (7 Aug. '85)?

Ans: Geet Sethi.

(ii) Whom did he beat?

Ans: Robert Marshal (A).

1160. Who became the 'World Amateur Billiards Champion' ('90)?

Ans: Manoj Kothari.

1161. (i) Which Indian became world champion in the 1st 'World Open Badminton Tournament' held in London ('79)?

Ans: Prakash Padukone.

(ii) Whom did he beat?

Ans: Morten Frost-Hansen, Denmark 15-4,15-11.

(iii) Who was the 1st Indian to get the 'Fairplay Trophy' & 'Diploma of International Fairplay Committee' ('80)?

Ans: Prakash Padukone.

(iv) Which Indian won the 'World Cup Badminton Championship' in its inaugural yr. at Kuala Lumpur ('81)?

Ans: Prakash Padukone.

(v) Whom did he beat?

Ans: Han Jian, Chi., 15-0, 18-16.

1162. (i) Which Indian wrestler won the world wrestling championship title (29 May '68)?

Ans: Dara Singh.

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(ii) Up till which yr. did he maintain the title either winning or drawing the contests?

Ans: '83.

1163. Which 2 men led the rowing expedition fm. Cal. to Andamans (1 Feb. – 5 Mar. '69)?

Ans: Pinaki Chatterji & George Albert Duke.

1164. Who was India's 1st woman to run the Marathon race - 42,195 metres ('83)?

Ans: Asha Agarwal.

1165. (i) Which Indian woman became world champion in women's wt. lifting at Istanbul in 'Clean & Jerk' & also total (Nov. '94)?

Ans: Karnam Maleswari. cf. Q 1187(iii) & 1191 (ix) this Ch.

(ii) How much wt. did she lift?

Ans: 197.5 kg.

(iii) How many medals did she win?

Ans: 2 Gold, 1 Bronze.

1166. (i) Which Indian girl won the Wimbledon 'Girls' Doubles' (Jr.) title in Tennis & is the 1st Indian girl to win 'Grand Slam' title of any kind albeit without any cash prize (Jul. 2003)?

Ans: Sania Mirza (B 15 Nov. '86, Mum., Ht. 5ft 7.5 inches, wt. 59 kg.).

(ii) Who was her partner in the doubles?

Ans: Alisa Kleybanova (Russia).

(iii) How old was Sania at the time of winning the title?

Ans: 16 yrs. 8 months.

(iv) In which city does she live?

Ans: Hyd. (I).

(v) Who was her coach?

Ans: S Narendranath.

(vi) In which Hyd. based academy did she start her Tennis career ('97)?

Ans: Ace Academy.

(vii) In which international event at Pakistan did she win her 1st major title ('99)?

Ans: International Tennis Federation (ITF) (doubles).

(viii) Which yr. did she win her 1st ITF singles title?

Ans: 2000.

(ix) What are the names of her father & mother?

Ans: Imran, Nasima resp.

(x) Which Indian girl became the only Indian woman to go up to 3rd round of any Grand Slam in Tennis?

Ans: Sania Mirza (in Australian Open 2005).

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(xi) To which world famous Tennis player did she lose the 3rd round (21 Jan. 2005)?

Ans: Serena Williams.

(xii) How much prize money did she get in the Australian Open (2005)?

Ans: Australian $ 46,500.

(xiii) Which Indian girl became the 1st Indian to win a Women's Tennis Association (WTA) (singles) title (12 Feb. 2005 - Hyd. Open)?

Ans: Sania Mirza.

(xiv) Which Ukrainian opponent did she defeat in the final?

Ans: Alyona Bondarenko (6-4, 5-7, 6-3).

(xv) Which injuries did she suffer & despite which she won the Hyd. Open?

Ans: 2 ankles injured & thigh strain.

(xvi) Upto what stage did she reach in the Dubai Open Women's tournament (3 Mar. 2005)?

Ans: Quarter Final.

(xvii) Which Serbian woman defeated her in Quarter Final?

Ans: Jelena Jankovic (2-6, 2-6).

(xviii) Which newspaper made her the 1st Guest Editor of its Sunday edition?

Ans: Times of India.

1167. (i) Which 5 yr. old Indian girl created world record by roller-skating 1600 km. fm. Dli. to Bby. (18 Apr. - 7 Jun. '89)?

Ans: Sheetal Pandiya.

(ii) Who accompanied her?

Ans: Jagdish Pandiya (father).

1168. (i) Which Indian woman calculated 23rd root of a 201-digit no. in 50 seconds ('77)?

Ans: Shakuntala Devi.

(ii) Which world renowned & fastest computer did she beat?

Ans: UNIVAC, Bureau of Std. of Washington D.C., US.

(iii) How much time did the computer take for the same calculation?

Ans: > 1 m.

(iv) How is she nicknamed after this achievement?

Ans: Human Computer.

(v) When was she born?

Ans: 4 Nov. '36.

(vi) Which Indian recited by memory 31,811 digits of the value of pi (π) in 3 h 49 m & entered the 'Guiness Book of Records' (5 Jul. '81)?

Ans: Rajan Mahadevan.

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1169. (i) Which Indian Snooker player became world champion in amateur Snooker at Dublin (Ireland) (4 Nov. '84)?

Ans: OB Agarwal.

(ii) Whom did he beat?

Ans: Terry Parsons (Wales).

1170. (i) Which Indian woman was the 1st Asian woman to sail around the world for 17 months in a sail boat (15 Oct. '88)?

Ans: Ujjwala Patil.

(ii) What was the name of her sail-boat?

Ans: Jaykus III.

(iii) Who accompanied her?

Ans: Gulshan Rai & a fisherman.

1171. (i) Who was the 1st Indian to reach geographical S Pole (17 Jan. '89 – 2215 GMT)?

Ans: Col. JK Bajaj.

(ii) How many countries' expeditioners participated?

Ans: 5.

(iii) Which Indian, prior to him, had become the 1st Asian to reach North Pole ('27)?

Ans: Sarat Kumar Roy.

(iv) With which expedition did he go?

Ans: Rawson McMillan North Pole Expedition.

(v) Where was a mountain named after him as 'Mount Sarat'?

Ans: Alaska.

1172. (i) Where did a 21-member scientific expedition led by SZ Qasim reach (9 Jan. '82 – 0030 IST)?

Ans: Antarctica.

(ii) In which ship did the team travel?

Ans: MV Polar Circle, Norwegian steamer 600 ton.

(iii) Which former conqueror of Mt. Everest ('65) was also a member of the team?

Ans: CP Vora (cf. Q 1179 this Ch.).

(iv) How did the expedition name the permanent stn. it established with Indian flag hoisted on it?

Ans: Dakshin Gangotri.

(v) How was the 2nd stn. named (est. Dec. '88)?

Ans: Maitri.

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1173. (i) Which Indian created world record of Disco dancing continuously for 463 h (fm. 7 – 26 Apr. '90)?

Ans: VRP Menon.

(ii) Who held the earlier world record (462 h 30m)?

Ans: Alfie Turner (E).

MOUNTAINEERING (MOUNT EVEREST & OTHER EXPEDITIONS)

1174. (i) Which Indian became one of the 1st two in the world to conquer the Mt. Everest (29 May '53)?

Ans: Sherpa Tenzing Norgay (Darjeeling).

(ii) Who was his companion?

Ans: Edmund Hillary.

(iii) Which country's citizen was he?

Ans: NZ.

(iv) How many attempts were made before finally succeeding (since '21)?

Ans: 10.

1175. Which Mt. did a 3-man team in the Garhwal Range climb (4 Jun. '58)?

Ans: Mt. Trishul (7,011 metres).

1176. Which peak did the 'Indian Mountaineering Expedition' in Kumaon hills conquer (20 Oct. '60)?

Ans: Nanda Ghunti Peak (6,580 metres).

1177. Who were the 1st 2 Indians (of Army) to reach the 3rd highest peak in the world (Kanchanjunga summit, 8,547 metres - 31 May '77)?

Ans: Maj. Prem Chand & Naik Nima Dorji.

1178. (i) Who led the 'All Woman Indian Expedition' of mountaineering ('64)?

Ans: Joyce Dunesheth.

(ii) Which peak became the 1st to be climbed by women only?

Ans: Mrigthuni (6,855 metres).

(iii) Who were the other women climbers?

Ans: Rani Bhagwan Das, Durga Gurung & Usha Sapre.

1179. (i) When did the 1st fully Indian team ascend Mt. Everest?

Ans: 20 May '65.

(ii) Who was the leader of the team?

Ans: Cdr. MS Kohli.

(iii) Who were the other members of the team to climb the same day & subsequent days?

Ans: Capt. AS Cheema, Nawang Gombu (20 May) Sonam Wangyal Sonam Gyatso (22 May), CP Vora, Ang Kami (24 May) Capt. HS Ahluwalia, HC Rawat, Phu Dorji (29 May).

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(iv) Which of them became the 1st in the world to reach the summit twice?

Ans: Nawang Gombu.

(v) With whom did he reach the summit 1st time (1 May '63)?

Ans: Jim Whittekar (US).

(vi) Which of them reached Mt. Everest without oxygen (5 May '84)?

Ans: Phu Dorji.

(vii) Climbing which peak did Phu Dorji die ('87)?

Ans: Kanchenjunga.

1180. (i) Who was India's 1st & the world's 4th woman to set foot on Mt. Everest (23 May '84)?

Ans: Bachendri Pal (Age 28).

(ii) Where was she employed?

Ans: TISCO, Jamshedpur.

(iii) Which Indian woman became the 1st woman in the world to reach Mt. Everest twice (10 May '93)?

Ans: Santosh Yadav (1st ascent 12 May '92).

(iv) Who were her other 2 accomplices to Mt. Everest?

Ans: Kunga Bhuti, Dicky Dolma.

(v) Which of them became the youngest in the world to reach Mt. Everest?

Ans: Dicky Dolma (Age 19 yrs.).

INDIA AT OLYMPICS (1920 – 2004)

1181. (i) When did the ancient Olympics begin?

Ans: 776 B.C.

(ii) When did the modern Olympics begin?

Ans: 1896 (Athens).

(iii) How many women participants?

Ans: None.

1182. Who was the 1st Indian to win 2 medals at Olympics as an individual & not as an official Indian entry (1900- Paris)

Ans: Norman Pritchard, - silver - 200 metre sprint 22.8 s & silver 200 metre hurdles (cf. Notes).

1183. (i) When did India first participate officially at Olympics?

Ans: '20 - Antwerp.

(ii) Who were the participants?

Ans: Purna Chandra Banerji, Chowgule, Datar, Kahijadi.

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1184. (i) When did India get its 1st official medal at Olympics?
Ans: '28 (Hockey) - Gold, Amsterdam.

(ii) Which other yrs. did India get Golds in Hockey?
Ans: '32 - Los Angeles '36 - Berlin, '48 - London, '52 - Helsinki, '56 - Melbourne '64 - Tokyo, '80 - Moscow.

(iii) Which yr. did India get Silver in hockey?
Ans: '60 - Rome.

(iv) Which country got Gold that yr. defeating India in the final?
Ans: P.

(v) Which yrs. did India get Bronzes in hockey?
Ans: '68 - Mexico, '72 - Munich.

(vi) When did India get 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th positions in Hockey?
Ans: 5th '84 - Los Angeles; 6th '88 - Seoul; 7th '76 – Montreal, '92 – Barcelona & 2004 – Athens; 8th '96 - Atlanta.

(vii) What is India's medal tally in hockey till the Athens Olympic (2004)?
Ans: 8 Golds, 1 Silver 2 Bronzes.

(viii) Who was India's Hockey coach in '64 Olympic who used to play Hockey in dhoti in his hey days?
Ans: Habul Mukherjee.

(ix) Which Indian Hockey player of '64 Olympic was nick named 'Rock of Gibraltar'?
Ans: Prithipal Singh.

1185. (i) Who was the 1st Indian to reach Olympic final as an individual?
Ans: Milkha Singh 400 metre race, - '60 – Rome.

(ii) At which position did he finish?
Ans: 4th (clocking 45.6 s).

(iii) By how much time did he miss the Bronze (3rd position)?
Ans: 0.01s.

1186. (i) Who was the 1st Indian woman to reach Olympic final as an individual?
Ans: PT Usha - 400 metre hurdle race, '84 - Los Angeles.

(ii) At what position did she finish?
Ans: 4th (clocking 55.42 s).

(iii) By how much time did she miss the Bronze (3rd position)?
Ans: 0.01 s.

1187. (i) Who was the 1st Indian to get medal at the Olympics as an individual ('52)
Ans: KD Jadhav - Bronze - wrestling - Bantam wt. - Helsinki.

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(ii) Who was the 2nd individual to get a medal at Olympics ('96)?

Ans: Leander Paes-Bronze-Tennis-Atlanta.

(iii) Who was the 1st Indian woman & 3rd Indian individual to get medal at Olympics (2000)?

Ans: Karnam Maleswari - Bronze - Wt. lifting-Sydney.

(iv) Who was the 1st Indian to get a silver medal at Olympics as an individual (2004)?

Ans: Maj. Rajyavardhan Rathore - Shooting (Double trap) – Athens.

1188. (i) Which Indian created the world record of representing his country for the 6th consecutive time at Olympics?

Ans: RK Randhir Singh, Shooting.

(ii) Which yrs. did he rep. India?

Ans: '64,'68,'72,'76,'80, '84.

1189. What is India's overall medal tally till the Athens Olympic (2004)?

Ans: 8 Golds, 2 Silvers, 5 Bronzes (excl. Norman Pritchard).

1190. (i) Who was the Sports Min. of India during the Olympic 2004?

Ans: Sunil Dutt.

(ii) Who was the Chief of Indian Olympic Association (IOA)?

Ans: Suresh Kalmadi.

(iii) Who was the Chef-de-mission?

Ans: Priya Ranjan Das Munshi.

(iv) Who was the Deputy Chef-de-mission?

Ans: Harish Sharma.

(v) Who was Presi., Indian Hockey Federation (IHF)?

Ans: KPS Gill.

(vi) Who was the mission treasurer & Secy. IHF?

Ans: K Jothikumaran.

1191. (i) Which women weightlifters suddenly shocked the nation by testing positive at the dope-tests at Olympic 2004?

Ans: Sanamacha Chanu, Pratima Kumari (53 & 63 kg. resp.).

(ii) Which substance was detected in Sanamacha Chanu's test?

Ans: Furosemide (a wt. reducing di-uretic).

(iii) Which substance was detected in Pratima's test?

Ans: Testosterone.

(iv) What is the name of the Ukrainian coach whom Pratima Kumari blamed of prompting her to take drugs?

Ans: Leonid Taranenko.

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(v) Who was the Indian coach who also encouraged her for drugs as per Pratima's version?

Ans: Pal Singh Sandhu.

(vi) Where were the weight lifters trained?

Ans: Minsk (Belarus).

(vii) How much money did Taranenko allegedly demand fm. each lifter for drugs?

Ans: $ 1000/-.

(viii) How many injections was Pratima given at Belarus as per her statement?

Ans: 30.

(ix) Which other 2 weightlifters went to Belarus for training?

Ans: Kunjarani Devi, Karnam Maleswari.

(x) Where in India were they being trained before being prompted to go to Belarus?

Ans: Bang.

(xi) Which doping agency conducted the doping tests?

Ans: World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

(xii) Which Indian authority also conducted the tests at N Dli.?

Ans: Sports Authority of India (SAI).

(xiii) At which position did Sanamacha Chanu finish in the Wt.-lifting event?

Ans: 4th.

(xiv) How much wt. did she lift in 'snatch' and 'clean & jerk' events resp.?

Ans: 82.5 & 107.5 kg.

1192. Give some recent events of positive dope testing by Indians during last few yrs.?

Ans: cf. Notes (also Q 1198 this Ch.).

1193. (i) Who was the Indian hockey coach who was removed a few weeks before the Olympic (2004)?

Ans: Rajinder Singh.

(ii) Who was the German Dy. Coach who replaced Rajinder Singh?

Ans: Gerhard Rach.

(iii) Who were the 2 Dy. Coaches during Olympic (2004)?

Ans: Oliver Kurtz (G), Jagbir Singh.

(iv) Which country did India beat in its last match at Olympic to get 7th position (2004) ?

Ans: South Korea.

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(v) What were the scores?

Ans: 5-2.

(vi) Which country won the Hockey Gold medal at Olympic 2004?

Ans: A.

(vii) Which country did it defeat in the final?

Ans: H (sil.).

1194. (i) In which position did the Indian team finish in the women's 4 x 400 metres relay race?

Ans: 7th.

(ii) How much did the Indian relay team clock?

Ans: 3m 28.51s.

(iii) Which country bagged the gold?

Ans: US.

(iv) How much did the US team clock?

Ans: 3m 19.01s.

(v) Which country clinched the silver?

Ans: Russia.

(vi) How much did the Russian team clock?

Ans: 3m 20.16s.

(vii) Which country got the bronze?

Ans: Jamaica.

(viii) How much did the Jamaican team clock?

Ans: 3m 22.00s.

1195. (i) In which position did the Indian long jumper Anju Bobbby George finish?

Ans: 6th.

(ii) Who is her coach & husband?

Ans: Bobby George.

(iii) How much distances (in metres) did Anju jump in her 6 attempts?

Ans: 6.83, 6.75, 'fouled', 6.68, 6.61 & 'fouled' resp.

(iv) What was her own national record which she broke here?

Ans: 6.74 metres.

(v) Which country's jumpers bagged all the 3 medals (Gold, Silver, Bronze)?

Ans: Russia.

(vi) What are their names?

Ans: Tatyana Lebedeva, Irina Simagina, Tatyana Kotova resp.

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(vii) How much did the Russian winners & others jump in 6 attempts?
Ans: cf. Notes.

(viii) Which National honor did Anju get (Sep. 2004)?
Ans: Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award.

(ix) Which National honor did Bobby George get (Sep. 2004)?
Ans: Dronacharya Award.

1196. Give full report card of India's performance at the Olympic 2004?
Ans: cf. Notes.

17TH COMMONWEALTH GAMES (2002)

1197. (i) Where were the 17th 'Commonwealth Games' held (2002)?
Ans: Manchester (E).

(ii) Which position did India attain in the medals tally?
Ans: 4th.

(iii) Which countries got the 1st 3 positions?
Ans: A, E, C.

(iv) How many medals in each category did India win?
Ans: 30 Golds, 21 Silvers, 18 Bronzes.

1198. Which weightlifters' medals were snatched for testing positive at the dope tests?
Ans: Krishnan Madasamy (3 silvers - 62 kg. category) & Satheesha Rai (2 Golds, 1 Bronze 77 kg. category).

1199. Which Indian players got medals?
Ans: cf. Notes.

BEAUTY QUEENS

1200. Who was the 1st Indian beauty to be crowned 'Miss World' (17 Nov. '66)?
Ans: Miss Rita Faria (at London).

1201. Who was the 1st Indian beauty to be crowned 'Miss Universe' (21 May '94)?
Ans: Miss Sushmita Sen (at Manila).

1202. Which Indian beauty was crowned 'Miss World' (17 Nov. '94)?
Ans: Miss Aishwarya Rai (at Sun City).

1203. Which Indian beauty was crowned 'Miss World' ('97)?
Ans: Miss Diana Hayden (at Seychelles).

1204. Which Indian beauty was crowned Miss World ('99)?
Ans: Miss Yukta Mookhey (at London).

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1205. Which Indian beauty was crowned 'Miss Universe' (2000)?
Ans: Miss Lara Dutta (at Cyprus).

1206. Which Indian beauty was crowned 'Miss World' (2000)?
Ans: Miss Priyanka Chopra (at London).

1207. What is India's overall tally in the Miss World/Miss Universe contests (till 2004)?
Ans: Miss World 5, Miss Universe 2.

PROMINENT DAYS

1208. (i) Which date is the 'Army Day' of India?
Ans: 15 Jan.

(ii) Which date is the 'Republic Day'?
Ans: 26 Jan.

(iii) Which date is the 'Valentine's Day'?
*Ans: 14 Feb.***

(iv) Which date is the 'National Maritime Day'?
Ans: 5 Apr.

(v) Which date was dec. 'Coal Miners Day' ('80)?
Ans: 4 May.

(vi) Which date is the 'Independence Day'?
Ans: 15 Aug.

(vii) Which date is the 'Teachers' Day'?
Ans: 5 Sep. (b'day of Dr. S Radhakrishnan).

(viii) Which date is the 'Mother Teresa Day'?
Ans: 19 Oct.

(ix) Which date is the 'UN Day'?
*Ans: 24 Oct.***

(x) Which date is the 'Children's Day'?
Ans: 14 Nov (b'day of Pt. Nehru).

(xi) Which date is the 'Christmas Day'?
*Ans: 25 Dec.***

(xii) Which date is celebrated as 'Pakistan Day' in Pakistan?
Ans: 23 Mar. (cf. Q 593(i) Ch. 8).

(** Valentine's Day, UN Day & Christmas Day are not of Indian origin, but celebrated enthusiastically in India also).

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SPECIAL FEATURE: SONIA GANDHI ALIAS SAINT SONIA

1209. (i) Which INC leader's foreign origin became a main electoral issue in the LS elections ('99)

Ans: Sonia Gandhi.

(ii) Which position does she hold in the INC (since Mar. '98)?

Ans: Presi.

(iii) Whom did she replace as INC Presi.?

Ans: Sitaram Kesri.

(iv) Which former PM's widow is she?

Ans: Rajiv Gandhi.

(v) In which country was she born, when?

Ans: Italy, 9 Dec. '46.

(vi) What is her Italian name?

Ans: Antonia Maino.

(vii) What is her father's name?

Ans: Stephano Maino.

(viii) What is her mother's name?

Ans: Paola Maino.

(ix) What are her 2 sisters' names?

Ans: Anoushka, Nadia.

(x) Where in Italy did she live with her parents?

Ans: Orbassano (near Turin, North Italy).

(xi) What was her father's main profession in Orbassano?

Ans: Bldg. contractor (initially in military).

(xii) In which univ. did she first meet Rajiv?

Ans: Cambridge Univ. (she passed Diploma in English here).

(xiii) On which date did she marry Rajiv in India?

Ans: 25 Feb. '68 (engaged 25 Jan. '68).

(xiv) Which rel. of Sonia came to India with her to solemnise the marr. when her father refused to allow the marr.?

Ans: Mario (uncle).

(xv) Why did her father oppose her marr. to Rajiv?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(xvi) What are the names of her daughter & son?

Ans: Priyanka, Rahul.

(xvii) What is Priyanka's husband's name?

Ans: Robert Vadra.

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(xviii) What is Priynaka & Robert's son's name?

Ans: Rehan (They have a daughters also).

1210. (i) Fm. which constituencies did she first fight election to LS ('99)?

Ans: Bellary (Krntk.), Amethi (UP).

(ii) Which BJP woman leader contested against her at Bellary?

Ans: Sushma Swaraj.

(iii) Which BJP member contested against her fm. Amethi?

Ans: Sanjay Singh.

(iv) What were the results in both?

Ans: Sonia won by huge margins.

(v) To which party did Sanjay Singh defect later?

Ans: INC.

(vi) Which partys' leaders refused to support her becoming India's PM when the Vajpayee led NDA govt. lost support by 1 vote in a 'No Confidence Motion' ('99)?

Ans: SP, RSP.

(vii) Which position did she occupy in the 13th LS ('99 - 2004)?

Ans: Leader of Opp.

(viii) Fm. which constituency did she win LS election by huge margin (2004)?

Ans: Rae Bareilly (UP).

(ix) Which former PM also contested elctions (earlier) to LS fm. Rae Bareilly?

Ans: Indira Gandhi.

(x) Who contested fm. Amethi as INC candidate in LS elections (2004)?

Ans: Rahul Gandhi (cf. prev. Q (xvi)).

(xi) Whom did the CPP elect leader & hence PM designate after LS eletions (2004)?

Ans: Sonia Gandhi.

(xii) Which prominent pol. parties supported a Cong. led coalition govt. fm. outside after the elections (2004)?

Ans: CPI, CPI (M), SP, BSP etc.

(xiii) Which BJP woman leader threatened to tonsure her head, wear whites, sleep on floor & eat roasted grams if foreign born Sonia became India's PM?

Ans: Sushma Swaraj.

(xiv) Who was the CM, MP who sent her resignation to BJP party presi. (though not to the Gov.) under the same protest?

Ans: Uma Bharti.

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(xv) Which RSS leader, expelled earlier fm. BJP, started a movement named *'Swabhiman Andolan'* (movement for prestige) to prevent her fm. becoming PM?

Ans: Govindacharya.

(xvi) Which decision did Sonia suddenly announce in a specially called CPP meet & stunned the whole party as well as nation?

Ans: Renounce claim to be PM.

(xvii) To which gods did media & other intellectuals compare her sacrificial step praising her & even nicknaming her as 'Saint Sonia'?

Ans: Rama, Buddha. (cf. Notes).

MISCELLANY

1211. What is the meaning of *'Al-Jezeera'* (A Qatar based TV chnl.)?

Ans: The Peninsula.

1212. Who has authored the book 'Who is Kalam' based on Indian Presi. APJ Abdul Kalam's life?

Ans: R Ramanathan (a long time associate of Presi.).

1213. (i) Which poet fm. Bang. wrote a poem entitled 'Silence' for Hillary Rodham Clinton?

Ans: Miss Anasuya Sengupta.

(ii) In which class was she studying at the time?

Ans: Eco. (Hons.) final (cf. Notes).

1214. (i) Which historical monument of Dli. did Indian Army hand over to Ministry of Culture?

Ans: Red Fort.

(ii) Since when was the Indian Army holding charge of the Red Fort?

Ans: 1857.

(iii) Who was the Min. of Culture on the day of hand over?

Ans: Jagmohan.

(iv) Which authority will look after the fort henceforth?

Ans: Archaelogical Survey of India.

1215. (i) On which Muslim fest. did India & Pakistan begin a ceasefire at all Indo-Pak borders (26 Nov. 2003 – 0000 midnight)?

Ans: Eid.

(ii) In which glacier did Pak agree to ceasefire in addition to the aforesaid borders?

Ans: Siachen Glacier.

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(iii) Who was India's Dir. Gen. of Military Opns. (DGMO) on the occasion?
Ans: Lt. Gen. B Thakkar.

(iv) Who was Pakistan's DGMO?
Ans: Maj. Gen. Mohammad Yousuf.

(v) Which prominent Asian meet followed the above events (4-6 Jan. 2004)?
Ans: SAARC summit at Islamabad.

NOTES

Q.833(v) **DATE OF SIGNING INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION:** Is given as 26 Oct. 1947 in most of the books, but journalist Prem Shankar Jha, in his book 'The Origins of a Dispute – Kashmir 1947' has elaborated thro' interview of Field Marshal SHFJ Manekshaw & other circumstances that the instrument was signed on 25 Oct. 1947 night.

(ix) **MC MAHAJAN:** The last PM of J & K before accession, didn't seem to have the inkling that the instrument had already been signed. As such he lost temper while discussing Kashmir with Pt. Nehru & threatened that," Take the accession..The army must fly to Srinagar this evening or else, I will go to Lahore & negotiate with Mr. Jinnah". Interestingly Pt. Nehru also was unaware that the instrument had already been signed since Sardar Patel & Lord Mountbatten kept it secret fm. him due to his (Nehru's) obsession that the Maharaja must hand over power to Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, make some constitutional amends & form a popular govt. under Abdullah, since Abdullah was the voice of the people and J & K would then accede to India in accordance with the popular will of the people & not thro' Maharaja's own decision.

Q 833(xiii) **SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH'S SPEECH IN UN SECURITY COUNCIL (February 1948):** AGGRESSION NOT ACCESSION IS THE ISSUE

I have heard with patience, attention & respect the statements made by the representative of Pakistan & members of the Security Council (SC), as well as the statements made on various occasions by the members of my own delegation. The SC will concede that I am probably the one man most concerned in the dispute because I happen to come from that land which has become the bone of contention between the two Dominions of India & Pakistan. I have been quoted profusely on either side, & rightly so, because I have had the fortune or, should I say, misfortune of leading my countrymen to freedom from 1931 onwards. In this task, I have suffered a great deal. I have been imprisoned not once or twice, but seven times, & the last imprisonment carried with it an aggregate sentence of nine years. There are many troubles in Kashmir. I have heard patiently to the debate in the SC, but I feel that I am rather confused. After all, what is the point in dispute? The point in dispute is not that the sovereignty of the Prince is in question, as the representative of Pakistan stated yesterday. After all, I have suffered the punishment of being sentenced to nine years imprisonment for saying what the representative of Pakistan said with regard to the Treaty of Kashmir of 1846. I am glad that he said in the SC, where he is immune from any punishment. Therefore, I am not disputing that point & that it is not the subject of the dispute before the Security Council. The subject of the dispute before the Security Council is not the mal-administration of the Princely State of Kashmir. In order to set right that mal-administration, I think I have suffered the most, & today, when for the first time, I heard the representative of Pakistan supporting my case, it gave me

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great pleasure. After all, what is the dispute between India and Pakistan? From what I have learned from the complaint brought before the SC by my own delegation, the dispute revolves around the fact that Kashmir acceded legally & constitutionally to the Dominion of India. There was some trouble about the demarcation of the Kashmir administration within the State, & the tribesmen from across the border have poured into my country. They have been helped & are being helped by the Pakistan Govt., with the result that there is the possibility of a greater conflagration between India & Pakistan. India sought the help of SC so that Pakistan might be requested to desist from helping the tribesmen, & to desist from supporting the inside revolt, should I say, against the lawful authority. I should have understood the position of the representative of Pakistan if he had come boldly before the SC & maintained: "Yes, we do support the tribesmen; we do support the rebels inside the State because we feel that Kashmir belongs to Pakistan & not to India, & because we feel that the accession of Kashmir to India was fraudulent." Then we might have discussed the validity of the accession of the State of Kashmir to India. But that was not the position taken by the representative of Pakistan. He completely denied that any support was being given by the Govt. of Pakistan to either the tribesmen or those who are in revolt within the State against the constituted authority.

How am I to convince the SC that the denial is absolutely untrue? I am sitting before the SC at a distance of thousands of miles from my country. I have fought many battles, along with my own men, on the borders of J & K. I have seen with my own eyes the support given by the Pakistan Govt., not only in supplying buses but in providing arms, ammunition, direction & control of the tribesmen & I have even seen the Pakistan Army forces from across the border. The denial has come so flatly that it becomes very difficult for me to disprove it here before the SC, unless the SC accedes to our request to send a commission to the spot & to find out first whether the allegations brought before the SC with regard to the aid given by the Govt. of Pakistan are correct or incorrect. If they are incorrect, the case falls; if they are correct, then the SC should take the necessary steps to advise the Govt. of Pakistan to desist from such support. But then, this simple issue has been confused. On the one hand, the Pakistan Govt.says, "We are not a party to the trouble within the State. The trouble within the State exists because the people are fighting against the mal-administration of the J & K Govt." Yes, we are fighting; we have been fighting against the mal-administration of that State since 1931. We have been demanding democratisation of the Govt. there. But how is it that today Pakistan has become the champion of our liberty? I know very well that in 1946, when I raised the cry "Quit Kashmir," the leader of the Pakistan Govt., who is the Gov. Gen. now, Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, opposed my movement, declaring that this movement was a movement of a few renegades & that Muslims as such had nothing to do with the movement. The Muslim Conference (MC), which has been talked about so much, opposed my movement & declared its loyalty to the Prince. The representative of Pakistan now says that Sheikh Abdullah, once the supporter of "Quit Kashmir", has joined hands with the Maharaja of Kashmir, & that in one of my public speeches I declared that I wanted the Maharaja to be the Maharaja of J & K, not the Maharaja of Jammu only, but the Maharaja of entire State. I should like to correct the misreporting of my speech. I did deliver that speech in Jammu, which is the winter capital of our country, but it was in a different context. As the members of the Security Council have already heard from the head of my delegation, some massacres did occur in the Jammu Province. After the Kashmir Province was raided by the tribesmen, & after thousands of Hindus & Sikhs were uprooted from the villages & towns in the Kashmir Province & found their way into the Jammu Province, there

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was some very bad retaliation. I could not go to Jammu Province to control that situation because I was busy with the raiders in Kashmir Province. However, as soon as I had some time, I flew down to Jammu Province, addressed a gathering of 60,000 Hindus & Sikhs in Jammu city, & gave them some plain advice. I told them clearly that this policy of retaliation would bring no good to them as Hindus & Sikhs & would bring no good to their leader, because while they could retaliate in one or two districts where they formed the majority, & could even wipe out the Muslim population in these one or two districts, the State happens to have a population which is 80% Muslim, & it would be impossible for them to wipe out the entire Muslim population. The result would be that the Prince, whom they wanted to support, would remain the Prince of only two districts, & not of the entire State of J & K. I told them that if they wanted him to be the Prince of J & K, they would have to change their behaviour. That was the speech I delivered, & that was the context in which it was made. However, I have already stated how this trouble started. It is probable that the representative of Pakistan would admit that when India was divided into two parts, my colleagues & I were all behind prison bars. The result of this division of India was to start massacre on either side. Where Muslims in the West Punjab formed the majority, the killing of Hindus & Sikhs started & this was retaliated in East Punjab. All along our border, massacres of Hindus & Sikhs, on the one hand, & Muslims on the other hand, were a daily occurrence. But the State of J & K, & its people, kept calm. The result was that thousands of refugees, both Muslims & Hindus, sought refuge in our State and we rendered every possible help to all of them. Why was that so? It was because I & my organisation never believed in the formula that Muslims & Hindus form separate nations. ***We do not believe in the 2-nation theory, nor in communal hatred or communalism itself.*** We believed that ***religion had no place in politics.*** Therefore, when we launched our movement of "Quit Kashmir", it was not only Muslims who suffered, but our Hindu & Sikh comrades as well. That created a strong bond of unity between all the communities, & the result was that while Hindus, Sikhs & Muslims were fighting each other all along the border, the people of J & K State —Muslims, Hindus & Sikhs alike-remained calm. The situation was worsening day by day & to bear upon the State administration to release me & my colleagues. The situation outside demanded the release of workers of the National Conference (NC), along with its leader, & we were accordingly set free. Immediately we were liberated from prison we were faced with the important question of whether Kashmir should accede to Pakistan, accede to India, or remain independent, because under the partition scheme these three choices were open to us as, indeed, they were open to every Indian State. The problem was a very difficult one, but I advised the people of my country that although the question was very important to us, it was a secondary consideration. ***The all-important matter for us was our own liberation from the autocratic rule of the Prince*** for which we were fighting & had been fighting for the past seventeen years. We had not achieved that goal, & therefore I told my people that we must do so first. Then, as free men we should have to decide where our interest lay. Being a frontier State, Kashmir has borders with both Pakistan & India, & there are advantages & disadvantages for the people of Kashmir attached to each of the three alternatives to which I have referred. Naturally, as I have indicated, we could not decide this all important issue before achieving our own liberation, & our slogan became ***"Freedom before accession"***. Some friends from Pakistan met me in Srinagar. I had a heart- to- heart discussion with them & explained my point of view. I told them in plain words that, wha-tever had been the attitude of Pakistan towards our freedom movement in the past, it would not influence us in our judgment. Neither

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the friendship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru & of Congress, nor their support of our freedom movement, would have any influence upon our decision if we felt that the interests of our million Kashmiris lay in our accession to Pakistan.

I requested them not to precipitate this decision upon us but to allow us time, supporting our movement for the while. I added that once we were free they should allow us an interval to consider this all-important issue. I pointed out that India had accepted this point of view & was not forcing us to decide. We had, in fact, entered into a standstill agreement with both Pakistan & India, but the leader of the Indian delegation has already explained to the SC what Pakistan did to us.

While I was engaged in these conversations & negotiations with friends from Pakistan, I sent one of my colleagues to Lahore, where he met the PM of Pakistan, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, & other high dignitaries of the West Punjab Govt. He placed the same point of view before them & requested that they should allow us time to consider this vital question, first helping us to achieve our liberation instead of forcing us to declare our decision one way or the other. Then, one fine morning while these negotiations were proceeding, I received news that a full-fledged attack had been carried out by the raiders on Muzaffarabad, frontier town in the Kashmir Province.

The representative of Pakistan has stated that immediately upon my release I went down to Delhi to negotiate the accession of Kashmir to India. That is not a fact. He probably does not know that while in jail I was elected President of the All India States People's Conference, & that immediately upon my release I had to take up my duties. Accordingly, I had called a meeting of the executive of that Conference in Delhi, a fact which I had conveyed to the PM of Pakistan. Indeed, I had told the PM of Pakistan that immediately upon my return from Delhi I should take the opportunity of meeting him personally to discuss my point of view with him. I did not go to Delhi to conclude any agreement on behalf of Kashmir because, although released, I was still considered a rebel.

I might inform the representative of Pakistan that although I am beyond doubt the head of the Administration of Kashmir State, I am not the PM. I am head of the Emergency Administration, & that not because the Maharaja of Kashmir wished it. In fact, I do not know whether the Maharaja wishes it even now. I hold the position because the people of my country wish me to be at the helm of affairs in J & K State.

When the raiders came to our land, massacred thousands of people—mostly Hindus & Sikhs, but Muslims, too—abducted thousands of girls, Hindus, Sikhs & Muslims alike, looted our property & almost reached the gates of our summer capital, Srinagar, the result was that the civil, military & police administrations failed. The Maharaja, in the dead of night, left the capital alongwith his courtiers, & the result was absolute panic. There was no one to take over control. In that hour of crisis, the NC came forward with its 10,000 volunteers & took over the administration of the country. ***They started guarding the banks, the offices & houses of every person in the capital.*** This is the manner in which the administration changed hands. We were ***de facto*** in charge of the administration. The Maharaja, later on, gave it a legal form.

It is said that Sheikh Abdullah is a friend of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Yes, I admit that. I feel honoured that such a great man claims me as his friend. And he happens to belong to my own

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country; he is also a Kashmiri, & blood is thicker than water. If Jawaharlal Nehru gives me that honor, I cannot help it. He is my friend. But *that does not mean that, because of his friendship, I am going to betray the millions of my people* who have suffered along with me for the last seventeen years & sacrifice the interests of my country. I am not a man of that calibre.

I was explaining how the dispute arose—how Pakistan wanted to force this position of slavery upon us. *Pakistan had no interest in our liberation or it would not also have opposed our freedom movement.* Pakistan would have supported us when thousands of my countrymen were behind bars & hundreds were shot to death. The Pakistani leaders & Pakistani papers were heaping abuse upon the people of Kashmir who were suffering these tortures.

Then suddenly, Pakistan comes before the bar of the world as the champion of the liberty of the people of J & K. The world may believe this, but it is very difficult for me to believe.

When we refused the coercive tactics of Pakistan, it started full-fledged aggression & encouraged the tribesmen in this activity. *It is absolutely impossible for the tribesmen to enter our territory without encouragement from Pakistan,* because it is necessary to pass thro' Pakistan territory to reach J & K. Hundreds of trucks, thousands of gallons of petrol, thousands of rifles, ammunition, & all forms of help that an army requires, were supplied to them. We know this. After all, we belong to that country. *What Pakistan could not achieve by the use of economic blockade, it wanted to achieve by full-fledged aggression.*

What do we request? We request nothing more than that the SC should send some members to this area to see for themselves what is happening there.

If Pakistan comes forward & says, "We question the legality of accession", I am prepared to discuss whether or not the accession of J & K to India was legal. However, now they say, "We want a plebiscite, we want to obtain the free & unfettered opinion of the people of Kashmir. There should be no pressure exerted on the people & they should make the free choice as to the State to which they wish to accede."

Not only this, the offer that was made by the people of Kashmir to Pakistan long, long ago, but it is the offer made by the PM of India at a time, I think, he had not the slightest need for making it, as Kashmir was in distress.

We realised that Pakistan would not allow us any time, that we had either to suffer the fate of our kith & kin of Muzaffarabad, Baramulla, Srinagar & other towns & villages, or to seek help from some outside authority.

Under these circumstances, both the Maharaja & the people of Kashmir requested the Govt.of India to accept our accession. The Govt. of India could have easily accepted the accession & could have said, "Alright we accept your accession & we shall render this help." There was no necessity for the PM of India to add the proviso, when accepting the accession that *India does not want to take advantage of the difficult situation in Kashmir.* We will accept this accession, without Kashmir's acceding to the Indian Dominion, we are not in a position to render any military help. But *once the country is free from the raiders, marauders & looters, this accession will be subject to ratification by the people.* That was the offer made by the PM of India.

That was the same offer which was made by the people of Kashmir to the Govt. of Pakistan, but

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it was refused because at that time Pakistan felt that it could, within a week, conquer the entire J & K State & then place the fait accompli before the world, just as happened some time ago in Europe. The same tactics were used.

But having failed in these tactics, Pakistan now comes before the bar of the world, pleading, "We want nothing, we only want our people to be given a free hand in deciding their own fate. And in deciding their own fate, they must have a plebiscite."

They then continue & say, "No, a plebiscite cannot be fair & impartial unless & until there is a neutral administration in the State of J & K." I have failed to understand this terminology with reference to a "neutral administration". After all what does "neutral administration" mean?

The representative of Pakistan has stated that Sheikh Abdullah, because he is a friend of Jawaharlal Nehru, because he has had sympathy for the INC, because he has declared his point of view in favour of accession to India, & because he is head of the Emergency Administration, cannot remain impartial. Therefore, Sheikh Abdullah must depart.

Let us suppose that Sheikh Abdullah goes, who is to replace Sheikh Abdullah? It will be someone amongst the 4 million people of the State of J & K. But can we find anyone among these 4 million people whom we can call impartial? After all, we are not logs of wood, we are not dolls. We must have an opinion one way or the other. The people of Kashmir are either in favor of Pakistan or in favor of India.

Therefore, Pakistan's position comes down to this that the 4 million people of that State should have no hand in running the administration of their own country. Someone else must come in for that purpose. Is that fair? Is that just? Do the members of the SC wish to oust the people of Kashmir from running their own administration & their own country ?

Then, for argument's sake, let us suppose that the 4 million people of the State of J & K agree to have nothing to do with the administration of their country; some one else must be brought into the country for this purpose. From where do the members of the SC propose that such a neutral individual may be secured? From India? No, from Pakistan? No, from anywhere in the world? No, frankly speaking, even if the SC were to request Almighty God to administer the State of J & K during this interim period, I do not feel that He could act impartially. After all, one must have sympathy either for this side or that side.

If elections were to be held in the UK sometime after tomorrow with the Labor Govt. in power, would anyone say to Mr Attlee: "The elections are now going on. Because you happen to belong to Labour Party, your sympathies will be in favor of the Labour vote. Therefore, you had better clear out. We must have a neutral man as PM until our elections are finished?

However, we have been told that Sheikh Abdullah must walk out because he has declared his point of view in favour of India. Therefore, he cannot be impartial. We must have some impartial man, we must have some neutral man.

As I have submitted to the members of the SC, Sheikh Abdullah happens to be there because the people wish it. As long as the people wish it, I shall be there. There is no power on earth, which can displace me from the position, which I have there. As long as the people are behind me, I will remain there.

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We have declared once for all, that there shall be freedom of voting & for that purpose we have said, "Let anyone come in, we have no objection. Let the Commission of the SC on India come into our State & advise us how we should take a vote, how we should organise it, & how it can be completely impartial. We have no objection." *My Govt. is ready to satisfy, to the last comma, the impartiality of the vote.*

But to have an impartial vote is one thing; to have a say in the administration of the State is a different thing entirely. After all, with what are we concerned? We are concerned only with the fact that no influence shall be exercised over the voters, either in one way or in another. The people shall be free to vote according to their own interests. We are ready to accede to that.

It is then said: "You cannot have freedom of voting as long as the Indian Army remains in the State of J & K." It is probably very difficult for me to draw a full picture of what is going on in that country. There is absolute chaos in certain parts of the country, fighting is going on & thousands of tribesmen are there ready to take advantage of any weakness on the part of the State of J & K.

Once we ask the Indian Army, which is the only protective force in Kashmir against these marauders, to clear out, we leave the country open to chaos. After all, one who has suffered for the last seventeen years, in attempting to secure the freedom & liberation of his own country, would not like an outside army to come in and to remain in the country.

However, what is the present situation? If I ask the Indian Army to clear out, how am I going to protect the people from the looting, arson, murder & abduction with which they have been faced all these long months? What is the alternative? There need be no fear, since the Indian Army is there, that this army will interfere in the exercise of a free vote. After all, a Commission of the SC will be there in order to watch. The Indian Army does not have to go into every village. It will be stationed at certain strategic points, so that in the event of danger from any border, the Army will be there to protect that border. The army is there to curb disorders anywhere in the State; that is all. The army will not be in each & every village in order to watch each & every vote.

It is then said: "Can we not have a joint control ? Can we not have the armies of Pakistan & India inside the State in order to control the situation ?" This is an unusual idea. What Pakistan could not achieve thro' ordinary means, Pakistan wishes to achieve by entering thro' the back door, so that it may have its armies inside the State & then start the fight. That is not possible.

After all, we have been discussing the situation in Kashmir. I should say that we have been playing the drama of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. The people of Kashmir are vitally interested in this question. Four million people in Kashmir are keenly interested in this entire affair. I have sympathies with the people of Poonch & Mirpur. The representative of Pakistan will probably concede that I have suffered greatly for the people of Poonch as well as for the people of Mirpur. There is no difference on this part of international democratisation of the administration between me, my party & the people of Poonch. We are one, we want our own liberty, we want our own freedom, we do not want autocratic rule. We desire that the 4 million people in J & K—Hindus, Sikhs & Muslims— shall have the right to change their destiny, to control their country & to administer it as best as they can. On that point there is absolutely no difference.

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However, it is not a question of internal liberation. The SC should not confine the issue. The question is not that we want internal freedom, the question is not how the Maharaja got his State, or whether or not he is sovereign. These points are not before the SC. *Whether Kashmir has lawfully acceded to India—complaints on that score have been brought before the SC on behalf of Pakistan—is not the point at issue.* If that were the point at issue, then we should discuss that subject. We should prove before the SC that Kashmir & the people of Kashmir have lawfully & constitutionally acceded to the Dominion of India & Pakistan has no right to question that accession. However, that is not the discussion before the SC.

Indian & Kashmiri forces are ready to deal with tribesmen, to come to an understanding with the people of Kashmir & to establish a democratic form of govt. inside the State. We shall do all that. *We do not want Pakistan to lend us support to supress an internal revolt or to drive out the tribesmen.* We do not seek any support from Pakistan in that connection. Since Pakistan is a neighbouring country, we desire to remain on the friendliest possible terms with this sister Dominion. *But we do ask that Pakistan shall have no hand, directly or indirectly, in this turmoil in Kashmir.* The Govt. of Pakistan has said: "We have no hand in this turmoil." The only course left to the SC is to send out the commission & to see whether or not Pakistan has any hand in this turmoil. If Pakistan has had any hand in this turmoil, then the Govt. of Pakistan should be asked to desist from such activity. If Pakistan has had no hand in this turmoil, then that can be proved.

This issue has been clouded by very many other issues & interests. I suggested at informal talks that according to my understanding *there are two points at issue, first, how to have this neutral, impartial administration; second, whether or not the Indian Army shall remain.*

It is not at all disputed that we must have a plebiscite & that the accession must be ratified by the people of Kashmir, freely & without any pressure on this or that side. That much is conceded, there is no dispute about that. The dispute arises when it is suggested that in order to have the free vote, the administration must be changed. To that suggestion we say, "No."

I do not know what course future events will take. However, I may assure the SC that, if I am asked to conduct the administration of this State, it will be my duty to make the administration absolutely impartial. It will be my duty to request my brothers, who are in a different camp at this time, to come to lend me support. After all, they are my own kith & kin. We suffered together; we have no quarrel with them. I shall tell them: "Come on; it is my country; it is your country. I have been asked to administer the State. Are you prepared to lend me support? It is for me to make the administration successful; it is for me to make the administration look impartial." It is not for Pakistan to say "No, we must have an impartial administration." I refuse to accept Pakistan as a party in the affairs of the J & K State. I refuse this point blank. Pakistan has no right to say that we must do this & we must do that. *We have seen enough of Pakistan.* The people of Kashmir have seen enough. Muzaffarabad & Baramulla & hundreds of villages in J & K depict the story of Pakistan to the people of J & K. We want to have no more of this.

In concluding, I again request that in order to settle this issue of Kashmir, the SC should not confuse the point in dispute. The SC should not allow various other extraneous matters to be introduced. Very many extraneous matters have been introduced. The representative of Pakistan gave us the history of the J & K State. He read to us some letters from Viceroys of India,

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asking the Maharaja of J & K to behave, giving the Maharaja good advice, etc. However, we cannot forget that *these States are the creation of British imperialism in India; who has supported these states & this misrule for these 150 years*? It is not going to convince the world or me for the representative of Pakistan to say: "These events have happened & these letters were written." We know how the Princes have acted, how the states were brought into existence, & how the Princes were supported. This was all a game in the British imperialist policy. But this legacy has now fallen upon us. We are not here to discuss whether or not the Maharaja lawfully became the ruler of the State, whether or not there is moral administration in this State, whether or not the Maharaja is sovereign & whether or not Kashmir has legally acceded to India. These issues are not before the SC. The only issue before the SC is that Pakistan must observe its international obligations & must not support any outside raiders.

Pakistan should not encourage inside revolt. Pakistan has denied that it has. In order to verify the statements made by the representatives of India & Pakistan, the SC must send a commission to the spot to see whether the complaint brought before the SC is valid or invalid. If the SC finds that the complaint brought before it by India is valid, then Pakistan should be asked to desist or India should be permitted to use its means to carry out the decision of the SC.

As far as I can speak on behalf of India, *India does not want the help of the armies of Pakistan.* What it wants from Pakistan is that Pakistan should not supply bases to the raiders on Pakistan territory across the border from J & K State. All along the border on Pakistan territory, there are huge concentrations of these tribesmen who are Pakistani nationals. We request Pakistan not to allow its territory to be used by these raiders.

Pakistan should not provide ammunition, arms, direction & control to these tribesmen. It should stop the passage of these tribesmen thro' its territory. Pakistan should not supply arms & ammunition to the people who are fighting within the State because all these matters fall under an international obligation. Therefore, Pakistan should desist from that practice. That is all.

We do not want any armed help from Pakistan. If Pakistan does what we have requested, the Indian Army, I am quite sure, will be capable of driving out the raiders & tribesmen. *If Pakistan does not meddle in our affairs, we will be capable of solving all our own internal disputes with the Maharaja of Kashmir.* However, as long *as this unofficial war continues, it is very difficult for us to do any thing. Our hands are tied.*

What is happening? The raiders are concentrated just across the border. They enter our State in large number—four or five thousand strong. They raid four or five villages, burn them, abduct women & loot property. When our army tries to capture them, they go across the border, & the army cannot fire a single shot across the border, because if it does, there is the immediate danger of a greater conflagration. So our hands are tied.

We do not want to create this difficult situation without informing the SC & we felt honour-bound to inform it of the actual position. The Indian Army could easily have followed the raiders across the border & could have attacked the bases, which were all in Pakistan territory, but it desisted. We thought it would be better to inform the SC of the situation.

However, I did not have the slightest idea that when the case came before the SC, the

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representative of Pakistan would so boldly deny that Pakistan supplied all this help. Everybody knows that Pakistan is aiding these raiders & tribesmen & the people who are fighting with the State. However, Pakistan chose boldly to deny all these charges.

What is left for me to do? After all, I do not have any magic lamp so that I might bring the entire picture of J & K State, along with the borders of Pakistan, before the eyes of the members of the SC so that they might see who is fighting & who is not fighting. Therefore, somebody must go to the spot. Then at that time it would be for us to prove that the charges we have brought before the SC are correct to the last word. That is the only help we want & no other help.

Q.849(ii) **INDIRA GANDHI:** Her resi. was at 1, Safdarjung Rd., N Dli. & office at 1, Akbar Rd. N Dli. On the morning of 31 Oct. '84 she proceeded to her office on foot along with some people but on the way, Satwant Singh & Beant Singh, (2 of her own security constables) interrupted & assassinated her by showering bullets.

Q 863(iii) **PREAMBLE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA:**

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November 1949, do

HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

(iv) **PARTS OF THE PREAMBLE AMENDED** by 42nd Amendment ACT, 1976 Sec. 2 (Effective fm. 3 Jan. 1977): Original part **'SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC'** was amended as **'SOVERIEGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC'** & original part **'UNITY OF THE NATION'** was amended as **'UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE NATION'.**

Q.884 **ANTI-DEFECTION LAW:** A Member of Parliament or a MLA would be automatically disqualified if he/she defects to a party diff. fm. the one on whose ticket he/she was elected. However if 1/3 or more members of a party defect together, they can be recognised as a separate group.

Q.902(iii) **OPERATION GIBRALTAR:** In the year 711 A.D., Tariq bin Ziad attacked Spain at the Gibralter coast with a force of 12,000 men but his enemy Rodrigues faced defeat despite having a much stronger force of 1,00,000 men...So one Maj. Gen. Akbar Khan of Pakistan Army, who was later thrown out of Pakistan Army for his alleged role in the coup attempt against Pakistan's 1st PM Liaqat Ali Khan, named the opn. as 'Opn. Gibralter' under inspiration fm. the victory of Tariq bin Ziad.

Q.903 (ii) **CAUSE OF INDO-PAK WAR ('71):** There was armed struggle bet. East & West

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Pakistans after elections in Pakistan in which Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's Awami League got absolute majority in the National Assembly. But ambitious Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto had misguided Pakistan's Presi. Gen. Yahya Khan that if Bengalis got power, they might not be able to defend Pakistan fm. India & under his mischievous tactics, Pakistani armed forces were sent to East Pakistan to suppress the Bengalis who started entering Indian territory helplessly in large numbers. Indira Gandhi informed prominent leaders of the world that 'An internal political prob. of Pakistan has suddenly turned into an Indo-Pak confrontation'. She was compelled by circumstances to order the Indian Army to intervene & save the helpless people of East Pakistan.

(ix) **LETTER FROM INDIA'S GEN. NAGRA TO LT. GEN. AAK NIAZI** (excerpt fm. PAKISTAN FROM JINNAH TO JEHAD by SK DATTA, RAJEEV SHARMA): "My dear Abdullah, I am here. The game is up. I request you to give yourself up to me & I will look after you."

(x) **LT. GEN. NIAZI TO MAJ. GEN. NAGRA** (in Punjabi): (excerpt fm. PAKISTAN FROM JINNAH TO JEHAD by SK DUTTA, RAJEEV SHARMA): ***"Pindi wale haramzade ne marwa diya"*** (Bastard of Pindi let us down) (The indication is towards Gen. Yahya Khan).

Q.914(ii) **PANCHSHEEL**: (i) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity (ii) Mutual non-interference in each other's affairs (iii) Mutual non-aggression (iv) Equality & mutual benefit (v) Peaceful co-existence.

Q.949(i) **INDIAN STATES & CAPITALS:**

S.No.	*State*	*Capital*	*S.No.*	*State*	*Capital*
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter).	15.	Manipur	Imphal.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla.	16.	Meghalaya	Shillong.
3.	Punjab	Chandigarh.	17.	Mizoram	Aizawl.
4.	Haryana	Chandigarh.	18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar.
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur.	19.	Tripura	Agartala.
6.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar.	20.	Nagaland	Kohima.
7.	Bihar	Patna.	21.	Sikkim	Gangtok.
8	Jharkhand	Ranchi.	22.	Orissa	Bhubhaneswar.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow.	23.	Maharashtra	Mumbai.
10.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun.	24.	Goa	Panjim.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal.	25.	Karnataka	Bangalore.
12.	Chhatisgarh	Raipur.	26.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram.
13.	West Bengal	Kolkata.	27.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad.
14.	Assam	Dispur.	28.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai.

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(ii) **UNION TERRITORIES & CAPITALS:**

S.No.	UT	Capital	S.No.	UT	Capital
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh.	4.	Daman & Diu	Daman.
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvasa.	5.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti.
3.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry.	6.	A & N.	Port Blair.

(Delhi is given the spl. status of NCT & thus is not included in States/UTs).

(iii) **INDIAN STATES/UTs AREAS & POPULATIONS:** (Using same S.Nos as in part (i) & (ii) above, the areas in sq. km. are given in 1st bracket & population figures for 2001 in 2nd bracket.

STATES:

1. (2,22,236) (1,00,69,917)	2. (55,673) (60,77,248)	3. (50,362) (2,42,89,296)
4. (44,212) (2,10,82,989)	5. (3,42,239) (5,64,73,122)	6. (1,96,024) (5,05,96,992)
7. (94,163) (8,28,78,796)	8. (79,714) (2,69,09,428)	9. (2,38,566) (16,60,52,859)
10. (55,845) (84,79,562)	11. (3,08,346) (6,03,85,118)	12. (1,35,100) (2,07,95,956)
13. (88,752) (8,02,21,171)	14. (78,438) (2,66,38,407)	15. (22,327) (23,88,634)
16. (22,429) (23,06,069)	17. (21,081) (8,91,058)	18. (83,743) (10,91,117)
19. (10,486) (31,91,168)	20. (16,579) (19,88,636)	21. (7,096) (5,40,493)
22. (1,55,707) (3,67,06,920)	23. (3,07,690) (9,67,52,247)	24. (3,702) (13,43,998)
25. (1,91,791) (5,27,33,958)	26. (38,863) (3,18,38,619)	27. (2,75,068) (7,57,27,541)
28. (1,30,058) (6,21,10,839).		

UTs:

1. (114) (900,914)	2. (491) (2,20,451)	3. (492) (9,73,829)
4. (112) (1,58,059)	5. (32) (60,595)	6. (8,249) (3,56,265).

NCT of Delhi: (1,483) (1,37,82,976).

Total area India: 32,87,263 Sq. km. & Population (2001) 102,70,15,247.

(Note: There is as usual, a slight diff. of figures of area & population among various sources. e.g. in answer to Q.951(i) the area of Indian land is given 32,87,575 sq. km. while on this page it is 32,87,263 sq. km. The diff. is due to diff sources.

Q.954 (1) **RAJAs of JAMMU:** Gujai Dev (1686 - 1703), Dhruv Dev (1703 - 25), Ranjit Dev (1725 - 82), Brij Raj Dev (1782 - 87), Sampuran Singh (1787- 97), Jit Singh (1797 - 1816), Vacant (1816 - 20) Kishore Singh (1820 - 22) Gulab Singh (1822 - 15 Mar. 1846).

(2) **RAJA of JAMMU & KASHMIR:** Gulab Singh (16 Mar. – 9 Nov. 1846).

(3) **MAHARAJAs of JAMMU & KASHMIR:** Gulab Singh (9 Nov. 1846 – 20 Feb. 1856), Ranbir Singh (20 Feb. 1856 – 12 Sep. 1885), Pratap Singh (15 Sep. 1885 – 18 Apr. 1889), Amar Singh (18 Apr. 1889 – 1890), Pratap Singh (2nd time 1890 - 7 Sep. '25), Hari Singh (7 Sep. '25 – 17 Nov. '52),

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Karan Singh (Regent) (20 Jun. '49 - 17 Nov. '52).

Q957(v) **CMs of JAMMU & KASHMIR AFTER GHULAM MUHAMMAD SADIQ:**

Syed Mir Qasim (12 Dec. '71 – 25 Feb. '75), Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah (25 Feb. '75 –27 Mar. '77 & 9 Jul. '77- 8 Sep. '82), Farooq Abdullah (8 Sep. '82 - 2 Jul. '84), Ghulam Muhammad Shah (2 Jul. '84 – 6 Mar. '86), Farooq Abdullah (7 Nov. '86 – 19 Jan. '90 & 9 Oct. '96- 18 Oct. 2002), Mufti Mohammad Sayeed (2 Nov. 2002 till date).

Q958(i) **ARTICLE 370:**

(Temporary provisions w.r.t the State of Jammu and Kashmir)

1. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution:
   a. The provisions of article 238 shall not apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir,
   b. The power of Parliament to make laws for the said State shall be limited to-
      (i) those matters in the Union List & the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters w.r.t which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State; & (ii) such other matters in the said Lists, as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify. ***Explanation** - For the purpose of this article, the Government of the State means the person for the time being recognised by the President as the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers for the time being in office under the Maharaja's Proclamation dated the fifth day of March, 1948;***
   c. the provisions of Article 1 and of this article shall apply in relation to this State;
   d. such of the other provisions of this Constitution shall apply in relation to that State subject to such exceptions & modifications as the President may by order specify;
      i. Provided that no such order which relates to the matters specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State referred to in paragraph (i) of sub-clause (b) shall be issued except in consultation with the Government of the State:
      ii. Provided further that no such order, which relates to matters other than those referred to in the last preceding proviso, shall be issued except with the concurrence of the Government.
2. If the concurrence of the Government of the State referred to in paragraph (ii) of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) or in second proviso to sub-clause (d) of that clause be given before the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing the Constitution of the State is convened, it shall be placed before such Assembly for such decision as it may take thereon.
3. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of the article, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions & modifications & from such date as he may specify: Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification.

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** In exercise of the powers conferred by this article the President, on the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, declared that, as from the 17th day of November 1952, the said Art. 370 shall be operative with the modification that for the explanation in clause (1) thereof the following Explanation is substituted namely: *Explanation—For the purpose of this Article, the Government of the State means the person for the time being being recognised by President on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the State as the Sadr-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir, acting on the advice of Council of Ministers of the State for the time being in office.*

Q.959(i) **NATIONAL ANTHEM:** O! The flag of Kashmir, fly, uptill times immortal.

Q.960(iii) **PMs of J & K BEFORE & AFTER SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH** (from '37 onwards. PMs from 1888 to '37 are not listed here) : N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar ('37 - Jul. '43), Kailash Narain Haksar (Jul. '43 - Feb. '44), Benegal Narsing Rau (Feb. '44 – 28 Jun. '45), Ram Chandra Kak (28 Jun. '45 – 11 Aug. '47), Janak Singh (11 Aug. – 15 Oct. '47 – acting), Meher Chand Mahajan (15 Oct. '47 – 5 Mar. '48), Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah (Head of Emergency Administration 30 Oct. '47 – 5 Mar. '48 & PM 5 Mar. '48 - 9 Aug. '53), Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad (9 Aug. '53 – 12 Oct. '63), Khwaja Shams-ud-din (12 Oct. '63 – 29 Feb. '64), Ghulam Muhammad Sadiq (29 Feb. '64 – 30 Mar. '65).

Q962(ii) **RAJA GULAB SINGH:** Signed the document of purchasing Kashmir fm. British in Amritsar (16 Mar. 1846) & as such it is called the 'Treaty of Amritsar'. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah wanted a popular govt. of the people in J & K and as such was mobilising people for abrogation of the treaty.

Q.963(viii) **DELHI AGREEMENT BETWEEN PANDIT NEHRU & SHEIKH ABUDULLAH (JUL. '52):**

(1) The head of state J & K shall be recognised by the Presi. on recommendations of the Legislative Assembly of the state. (2) Residuary powers would vest with the state as provided in Art. 370. (3) The state legislature would have the power to regulate the rights & privileges of permanent resi. (4) Exceptions & modifications to the Fundamental Rights Ch. of the CoI in the State. (5) *The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court would extend to the state.* (6) *The National Flag will enjoy the same status as in other parts of India; the State Flag however would be retained for historical & sentimental reasons.* (7) Art. 352 be modified to provide for promulgation of Emergency in case of external aggression; in case of internal disturbances only at the request of or with the concurrence of the state govt. (8) *The EC would conduct elections to Parliament & for Presi. & VP.* (9) A financial arrangement bet. the Union & the State be evolved.

Q.964(xi) **ARTICLE 356:** Empowers the Central Govt. to dismiss a state govt. & take over the state in case of breakdown of law & order machinery & Article 357 empowers to assume their legislative mandate.

Q.966. **INDIRA-ABDULLAH ACCORD ON KASHMIR (24 FEB. '75): (1) J & K in its rel. with Union of India continues to be governed by Art. 370.** (2) The residuary powers of legislation will continue to be with the state. However Parliament will continue to have powers to make laws relating to the prevention of activities relating to disclaiming, questioning or disrupting

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the sovereignty & territorial integrity of India, secessionist activity, insult to constitution or National Flag. (3) Where any provision of the CoI has been applied to the state with adaptations & modifications, such be altered or repealed by an order of the Presi. under Art. 370 but provisions of the CoI already applied to the state of J & K without adaptations or modifications are unalterable. (4) The state J & K can have its own legislation on many matters.

(No agreement was possible on the Q of nomenclature of the Gov. & CM).

Q.971(xi) **GOVERNORS OF J & K** ('65 onwards): Karan Singh (30 Mar. '65- 15 May. '67), Bhagwan Sahay (15 May '67- 3 Jul. '73), Lakhsmi Kant Jha (3 Jul. '73 – 22 Feb. '81), Braj Kumar Nehru (22 Feb. '81 – 26 Apr. '84), Jagmohan (26 Apr. '84- Jul. '89), KV Krishna Rao (Jul. '89 – 19 Jan. '90), Jagmohan (19 Jan. – 26 May '90), Girish Chandra Saxena (26 May '90 –12 Mar. '93), KV Krishna Rao (12 Mar. '93 – 2 May '98) Girish Chandra Saxena (2 May '98 – 4 Jun 2003). SK Sinha (4 Jun 2003).

Q.973(i) **PERIODS OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN J & K:** (1) 27 Mar. – 9 Jul. '77 (2) 6 Mar. – 7 Nov. '86 (3) 19 Jan. '90 – 9 Oct. '96 (4) 18 Oct. – 2 Nov. 2002.

Q.1019(i) **SWAMI JAYENDRA SARASWATI:** Is unfortunately involved in a murder case & was arrested in Nov. 2004 in connection with the murder of a temple accountant Sh. Sankararaman on Sep. 3. The CM of TN Miss Jayalalitha informed the TN legislative assembly on 17 Nov. that "The police had 'solid & shocking' evidence about the pontiff's involvement in the murder of Sankararaman". After the murder, 5 persons Dhil Pandyan, Arumugam, Satish, Devraj & Arun surrendered before the 15th Metropolitan Magistrate on 27 Oct. admitting their role in the crime. Investigations revealed they were not involved but were bogus persons who surrendered on being offered huge sums. On Nov. 6 the police arrested Palani, Kuruvi, Ravi, Sekar & Sundaram for orchestrating the surrender. They led the police to Kumar & Anand who were directly involved in the murder & were booked under Sec. 302 on Nov. 7. The following day Senthil Kumar & Arumugam were arrested for setting up the men for false surrender. On Nov. 9, 2 more key persons – Kadiravan & Rajini who were involved in the murder were arrested. They have been in judicial custody since Nov. 10. Based on their statements the police deduced that the senior pontiff (***Shankaracharya***) was involved in the murder & mutt funds were used to pay the hired killers. On 10 Jan. 2005, Shankaracharya was given bail by Supreme Court after failed attempts for bail upto HC level.

(ii) **COMPROMISE FORMULA ON AYODHYA** (5 Points suggested by Swami Jayendra Saraswati, ***Shankaracharya*** of Kanchi - excerpt fm. 'Outlook' magazine dt. 23 Jun. 2003): (1) Construction of Ram Temple at the site by the govt. (2) Construction of Mosque at a dist. of 10 km. (3) All legal suits be withdrawn (4) The claim to the Kashi Vishwanath Temple at Varanasi & the Krishna Janmabhoomi at Mathura be given up (5) 100 mosques under ASI control be opened for 'namaaz'.

Q.1037 (v) **INSAT:** An in-orbit Satellite ARABSAT-1C, later re-named INSAT-2DT was acquired in Nov. '97 to augment INSAT System.

Q.1065 (iv) **SAR GEELANI:** Was sentenced to death by Spl. POTA court along with Shaukat Hussein Guru, Afsan Guru & Mohammad Afzal (Dec. 2002). All 4 had appealed to HC.

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Q.1075. RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD (INDIAN WINNERS):

(1) Public Service

Jayaprakash Narain '65.
MS Subbulaxmi '74.
Manibhai Bhimbhai Desai '82.
Murlidhar Devidas Amte '85.
Laxmi Chand Jain '89.
Banoo Jehangir Coyaji '93.
Mahesh Chandra Mehta '97.

(2) Community Leadership

Vinoba Bhave '58.
Dara Nusserwanji Khurody '63.
Kurein Verghese '63.
Tribhuvandas K Patel '63.
Chattopadhyaya '66.
Moncompu Sambasivan Swaminathan '71.
Ela Ramesh Bhatt '77.
Rajanikant Shankerrao Arole '79.
Mabelle Rajanikant Arole '79.
Pramod Karan Sethi '81.
Chandi Prasad Bhatt '82.
Pandurang Shastri Athavale '96.
Aruna Roy 2000.
Rajendra Singh 2001.
Shanta Sinha 2003.

(3) Journalism Literature & Creative Communication Arts

Amitabha Chowdhry '61.
Satyajit Ray '67.
B George Verghese '75.
Sombhu Mitra '76.
Gour Kishore Ghosh '81.
Arun Shourie '82.
Rasipuram Krishnaswamy Laxman '84.
KV Subbanna '91.
Ravi Shankar '92.
Mahashweta Devi '97.

(4) Govt. Service

Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh '59.
Raden Kodijat '61.
Kiran P Bedi '94.

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Tirunellai Naryanayyar Seshan '96.
JM Lyngdoh 2003.

(5) International Understanding

Mother Teresa '62.
Welthy Honsinger Fisher '64.
Henning Holck-Larsen '76.
Jockin Arputham '2000.

(6) Emergent Leadership

Sandeep Pandey 2002.

Q.1090(ii) **RECIPIENTS OF BHARAT RATNA:** (1) Dr. Sarvapelli Radhakrishnan ('54) (2) Dr. CV Raman ('54) (3) C Rajagopalachari ('54) (4) Dr. Bhagwan Das ('55) (5) Dr. Mokshaquondam Visvesarayya ('55) (6) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru ('55) (7) Govind Ballabh Pant ('57) (8) Dr. Dhondo Kashave Karve ('58) (9) Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy ('61) (10) Purushottam Das Tandon ('61) (11) Dr. Rajendra Prasad ('62) (12) Dr. Zakir Hussain ('63) (13) Dr. Pandurang Vaman Kane ('63) (14) Lal Bahadur Shastri ('66) (15) Indira Gandhi ('71) (16) V V Giri ('75) (17) K Kamaraj ('76) (18) Mother Teresa ('80) (19) Acharya Vinoba Bhave ('83) (20) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan ('87) (21) Murudur Gopala Ramachandran ('88) (22) Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela ('90) (23) BR Ambedkar ('90) (24) Rajiv Gandhi ('91) (25) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel ('91) (26) Morarji Desai ('91) (27) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ('92) (28) Jehangir Rattan Dadabhai Tata ('92) (29) Satyajit Ray ('92) (30) APJ Abdul Kalam ('97) (31) Gulzari Lal Nanda ('97) (32) Aruna Asaf Ali ('97) (33) MS Subbulaxmi ('98) (34) C Subramaniam ('98) (35) Jai Prakash Narayan ('98) (36) Ravi Shankar ('99) (37) Amartya Sen ('99) (38) Gopinath Bordoloi ('99) (39) Lata Mangeshkar (2001) (40) Bismillah Khan (2001).

Q.1093 (ix) **PARAM VIR CHAKRA WINNERS:**

1. IC- 521 Maj. Som Nath Sharma, 4 Kumaon Regi., Nov. 3, '47, Badgam Kash. (Posth.).
2. IC-22356 Lance Naik Karham Singh MM, 1st Sikh Regi., Oct. 13, '48, Tithwal Kash.
3. SS-14246 2nd Lt. Rama Raghobe Rane, Corps of Engineers, Apr. 8, '48, Naushera/Rajauri, Kash.
4. 27373 Naik Jadu Nath Singh, 1st Rajput Regi., Feb. '48, Naushera, Kash. (Posth.).
5. 2831592 Co. Havildar Maj. Piru Singh, 6th Rajputana Rifles, Jul. 17/18, '48, Tithwal, Kash. (Posth.).
6. IC-8497 Capt. Gurbachan Singh Salaria, 3/1 Gurkha Rifles, Dec. 5, '61, Elizabethville, Katanga, Congo (Posth.).
7. IC-7990 Maj. Dhan Singh Thapa, 1/8 Gurkha Rifles, Oct. 20, '62, Ladakh, J & K.
8. JC-4547 Subedar Joginder Singh, 1st Sikh Regi., Oct. 23, '62, Tongpen La, NEFA, India (Posth.).
9. Maj. Shaitan Singh, Kumaon Regi., Nov. 18, '62, Rezang La (Posth.).
10. 2639885 Co. Havildar Maj. Abdul Hamid, 4th Grenadiers, Sep. 10, '65, Chima, Khem Karan Sector (Posth.).
11. IC-5565 Lt.-Col. Ardeshir Burzorji Tarapore, 17 Pna. Horse, Oct. 15, '65, Phillora, Sialkot Sector, Pakistan (Posth.).

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12. 4239746 Lance Naik Albert Ekka, 14th Guards, Dec. 3, '71, Gangasagar, BD (Posth.).
13. 10877 (P) Flying Officer Nirmal Jit Singh Sekhon, IAF, Dec. 14, '71, Srinagar, Kash. (Posth.).
14. IC-25067 2nd Lt. Arun Khetarpal, 17th Pna. Horse, Dec. 16, '71, Jarpal, Shakargarh Sector, (Posth.).
15. IC-14608 Maj. Hoshiar Singh, Grenadiers, Dec. 17, '71, Basantar River, Shakargarh Sector.
16. Naib Subedar Bana Singh, 8th J & K Light Infantry, Jun. 23, '87, Siachen Glacier, J & K.
17. Maj. Ramaswamy Parmeshwaran, 8th Mahar Regi., Nov. 25, '87, SL (Posth.).
18. IC-57556 Capt. Vikram Batra, 13th J & K Rifles, Jun. 20 '99 Point 5140 Dras/Kargil Area J & K (Posth.).
19. IC-56959 Lt. Manoj Kumar Pandey, 1/11th Gorkha Rifles, 23 Jun. '99, Khaluber/Juber Top, Batalik sector, Kargil area, J & K (Posth.).
20. No. 2690572 Grenadier Yogendra Singh Yadav, 18th Grenadiers, Jul. 4, '99, Tiger Hill, Kargil area, J & K.
21. No. 13760533 Rifleman Sanjay Kumar, 13th J&K Rifles, July 4, 1999 Flat Top, Kargil Area, J&K.

Q 1095(ii) **CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF INDIA:** (1) Sukumar Sen 21 Mar. '50 – 19 Dec. '58 (2) KVK Sundaram 20 Dec. '58 – 30 Sept. '67 (3) SP Sen Verma 1 Oct. '67 – 30 Sept. '72 (4) Dr. Nagendra Singh 1 Oct. '72 – 6 Feb. '73 (5) T Swaminathan 7 Feb '73. – 17 Jun. '77 (6) SL Shakdhar 18 Jun. '77 – 17 Jun. '82 (7) RK Trivedi 18 Jun. '82 – 31 Dec. '85 (8) RVS Peri Shastri 1 Jan. '86 – 25 Nov. '90 (9) Smt. VS Rama Devi 15 Nov. '90 – 12 Dec. '90 (on leave vacancy of RVS Peri Shastri) (10) TN Seshan 12 Dec. '90 – 11 Dec. '96 (11) Dr. MS Gill 12 Dec. '96 - 13 Jun. 2001 (12) JM Lyngdoh 14 Jun. 2001 – 7 Feb. 2004 (13) TS Krishnamurty 8 Feb. 2004 - 15 May 2005 (14) BB Tandon fm. 16 May 2005.

Q 1139(x) **ANOMALY OBSERVED IN SPACE SHUTTLE 'COLUMBIA' (STS 107)** at the moment of launch (Excerpt fm. American journal 'TIME' – Feb. 10, 2003, p 25): ...The mission began with at least 1 anomaly when at the moment of launch, a piece of foam broke fm. the insulation on the giant external fuel tank & stuck the left wing of the ship. "We spent a goodly amount of time reviewing the film (of the launch) & analysing what that might do," says Ron Dittemore. "Fm. our experience, it was determined that the event did not represent safety concern." But that was before the hinky data started coming down fm. that same left side of the ship in the final seconds of the flight...If the falling foam did damage the ship, the most disturbing possibility is that it chipped or broke 1 or more of Columbia's heat absorbing tiles ... Others are asking why if a piece of foam was known to have hit the ship an astronaut wasn't sent outside during the course of 16 days mission to determine whether any damage had been done. Dittemore explains that this crew was not trained for that kind of extensive space walk & even if they were, & they found some damage, they could have done nothing about it anyway. "We had no capability to go over the side or under the spacecraft & look for an area of distress & repair a tile," he says. That didn't stop people fm. wondering whether a space walk still might have been wise since if the crew could somehow have determined that the tiles were compromised, they might at least have hightailed it to the International Space Station – which the shuttles routinely visit anyway - & awaited a lift home aboard another shuttle or a Russian vehicle. But that possibility was foreclosed since the crews must rigorously train for space station, docking must carry aboard an adapter collar to make the linkup possible. Neither of these conditions was met on Columbia.

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Q 1182 **NORMAN PRITCHARDS:** There is dispute over whether he was an Indian or a British entry.

Q 1192 **INDIAN SPORTSPERSONS CAUGHT DOPING** (Some recent cases): (1) Kunja Rani Devi (Weight-lifter) Tested positive for Strychine in Asian Championship 2002. (2) Sunaina (Weight lifter) tested positive for Nandroline in Asian Championship 2004. (3) Sunita Rani (Athlete) Tested positive for Nandroline in Asian Games 2002 but was exonerated on tech. grd. (4) Seema Anil (Athlete) tested positive for Steroids at Jr. World Championship, Santiago 2001 but result under wraps for a yr.

Q1195(vii) **RUSSIAN & other LONG JUMPERS:** (Performance in metres)

Tatyana Lebedeva (Gold)	Fouled, 7.07, fouled, 6.82, 7.05, fouled.
Irina Simagina (Silver)	7.05, 7.02 fouled next 4 attempts.
Tatyana Kotova (Bronze)	7.05, fouled, 6.84, 6.70, fouled, 6.76
B Thompson (4th)	6.79, fouled, 6.92, 6.96, fouled, 6.70.
Marlon Jones (5th)	Fouled, 6.85, 6.82, 6.73, fouled, 6.63.

(Fouled means the jumper committed some mistake like setting the foot at wrong point w.r.t the beginning line etc. & so her jump was not counted).

Q.1196. **INDIA'S REPORT CARD - OLYMPICS (2004)** (Prepared fm. TOI Dli. 30 Aug. 2004 p 20):

1. **Archery** (women) (a) Team: Dola Bannerji, Reena Kumari Sumangala Sharma - Lost 227-228 to France in Qr. Final.

   (b) Individual: Reena Kumari - Lost 148-166 to Chi Shu Yuan (Chinese Taipei) in pre-Qr. Final. Sumangala Sharma - Lost 153-157 to Jean Kirsten Lewis in 2nd round.

   (Men) (a) Team: Majhi Sawaiyan, Satyadev Prasad, Tarundeep Rai - Lost 236-248 to Australia in pre-Qr. Final.

   (b) Individual: Satyadev Prasad - Lost 165-167 to Im Dong Hyun (Korea) pre-Qr. Final.
2. **Badminton** (Women): Aparna Popat - Lost to Mia Audina (H) 11-9, 1-11, 3-11 (2nd round).

   (Men): Nikhil Kanetkar - Lost to Peter Gade Christiansen (Denmark) 10-15, 6-15 (2nd round). Abhinn Sham Gupta - Lost to Park Tae Sang (Korea) 12-15, 0-15 (1st round).
3. **Boxing:** Diwakar Prasad - Lost to Nestor Bolum (Nigeria) round 2 of 54 kg. bantam wt. category. Akhil Kumar - Lost to Jerome Thomas (France) flyweight category (1st round).

   Jitender Kumar - Lost to Andry Fedtchuk 81 kg. category (1st round).
4. **Hockey:** Finished 7th position.
5. **Judo:** Akram Shah - Lost to Khashbaatar Tsagaanbaatar (Mongolia) 60 kg. category (2nd round).
6. **Rowing:** PK Paulose ended 27th in a field of 29 in men's single sculls competition.
7. **Sailing:** Malav Shroff & Sumeet Patel: last position overall in the 49er (double handed dinghy open) Olympic Regatta.
8. **Shooting:** (Men) Maj. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore - Won silver in double trap compeition. Manavjit Singh Sandhu & Mansher Singh - Lost in preliminary round.

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Abhinav Bindra finished 7th in 10 metre Air Rifle.

(Women) Suma Shirur finished 8th in 10 metre Air Rifle & 19th in 50 metre Rifle 3. Anjali Bhagwat – 20th in 10 metre Air Rifle & 13th in 50 metre Rifle 3.

9. **Swimming:** Shikha Tandon finished 40th in 50 metre freestyle preliminaries clocking 27,08 s & finished 6th in heat no. 6, stood 7th in 100 metre freestyle heat.

10. **Table Tennis:** (Men) Achanta Kamal - Lost to Lai Chak Ko (Hong Kong) 9-11 5-11 9-11 6-11 (2nd round).

(Women) Mouma Das - Lost to Nanthana Komwong (Thailand) 6-11 7-11 3-11 10-12 (1st round).

11. **Tennis** (Men's doubles): Leander Paes, Mahesh Bhupati - Lost to Mario Ancic- Ivan Ljubicic (Croatia) 6-7 (5) 6-4 14-16 in Bronze medal playoff.

12. **Track & Field** (Women – Long Jump): Anju Bobby George finished 6th.

(Women – High Jump): Bobby Aloysius - Lost in preliminary round failing to go over 1.89 metre.

(Women – 200 metre): Saraswati Saha stood 5th in heat 3.

(Women – Heptathion): JJ Shobha 11th place (6,172 points).

Soma Biswas 24th place (5,965 points).

(Men – 400 metre): KM Binu 7th in semi-final heat.

(Women – 4 x 400 metre relay team): Indian team finished 7th in final.

(Women - Discuss Throw): Harvant Kaur 13th, Seema Anil 14th, Neelam Jaswant Singh 18th positions in final standing but none qualified for final.

(Men – Discuss Throw): Vikas Gowda 15th positsion, didn't qualify for final. Anil Kumar failed to register a legitimate throw in 3 attempts.

(Men – Short Put): Bahadur Singh fouled thrice.

13. **Weightlifting** (Women): Karnam Maleshwari didn't complete even a single lift in 63 kg. women's snatch. Sanamacha Chanu finished 4th in 53 kg. category.

14. **Wrestling** (Men): Sushil Kumar - Lost to Yandro Miguel Quintana (Cuba) 0-3. Sujit Mann - Lost to Kuhiniko Obata (Japan) 0-8 & Ivan Fundora (Cuba) 0-6. Ramesh Kumar - Lost to Taskondis Apostolos (Greece) 8-10. Anuj Kumar - Lost to Majid Khodaei (Iran) 1-5. Yogeshwar Dutt - Lost to Chikara Tanabe (Japan). Palwinder Cheema - Lost to Artur Tayamozov (Uzbekistan). Mukesh Khatri - Lost to Gueidar Mamedaliev (Russia) 0-6.

Q.1199. INDIA'S MEDAL WINNERS IN 17th 'COMMONWEALTH GAMES (2002)':

(1) GOLD MEDALS:

(a) MEN SHOOTING

(i)	Abhinav Bindra & Sameer Amberkar (pair)	10m Air Rifle.
(ii)	Vivek Singh & Samresh Jung (pair)	50m pistol.
(iii)	Murad Ali Khan & Rajyavardhan Singh (pair)	Double Trap.
(iv)	Jaspal Rana & Samresh Jung (pair)	25m Std. pistol.
(v)	Bhanwar Lal Dhaka & Mukesh Kumar (pair)	25m Rapid fire pistol.

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(vi)	Jaspal Rana & Mahaveer Singh (pair)	25m Center fire pistol.
(vii)	Rajyavardhan Singh	Double trap.
(viii)	Jaspal Rana	25m Std. pistol.
(ix)	Jaspal Rana	25m Center fire pistol.
(x)	Charan Singh	50 m Rifle 3rd positions.

(b) WOMEN SHOOTING

(i)	Suma Shirur & Anjali Bhagwat (pair)	10m Air Rifle.
(ii)	Anjali Bhagwat & Raj Kumari (pair)	50m rifle 3 positions.
(iii)	Anjali Bhagwat	50m Rifle 3 positions.
(iv)	Anjali Bhagwat	10 m Air Rifle.

(c) MEN WRESTLING

(i)	Ramesh Kumar	Up to 66 kg.
(ii)	Krishan Kumar	Up to 55 kg.
(iii)	Palwinder Singh Cheema	Up to 120 kg.

(d) MEN LIGHT FLYWEIGHT

	Muhammad Ali Qamar	Up to 48 kg.

(e) WOMEN WEIGHTLIFTING

(i)	Kunjarani Devi Nameirapkam	Up to 48 kg. (Overall).
(ii)	Kunjarani Devi Nameirapkam	Up to 48 kg. (Clean & jerk).
(iii)	Kunjarani Devi Nameirapkam	Up to 48 kg. (Snatch).
(iv)	Sanamacha Chanu	Up to 53 Kg. (Overall).
(v)	Sanamacha Chanu	Up to 53 kg. (Clean & jerk).
(vi)	Sanamacha Chanu	Up to 53 kg. (Snatch).
(vii)	Pratima Kumari	Up to 63 kg. (Overall).
(viii)	Pratima Kumari	Up to 63 kg. (Clean & jerk).
(ix)	Shailaja Pujari	Up to 75 kg. (Overall).
(x)	Shailaja Pujari	Up to 75 kg. (Clean & jerk).
(xi)	Shialaja Pujari	Up to 75 kg. (Snatch).

(f) WOMEN HOCKEY

Players: Amandeep Kaur, Sumrai Tete, Sumana Bala Saini, Kanti Baa, Sita Gussain, Tingongleima Kshetrimayum, Hellen Mary Innocent, Ngasepam Devi, Surja Waikhom, Surin Masira, Manjinder Kaur, Sanggai Maimom, Pritam Siwach, Mamta Kharab, Jyoti Kullu, Saba Anjum.

(2) SILVER MEDALS

(a) MEN SHOOTING

(i)	Jaspal Rana & Samresh Jung (pair)	10m Air pistol.
(ii)	Abhinav Bindra	10m Air Rifle.
(iii)	Samresh Jung	10m Air pistol.
(iv)	Samresh Jung	50m Pistol.

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(b) MEN WEIGHTLIFTING	
(i) Thandava Muthu	Up to 56 kg. (Overall).
(ii) Vicky Batta	Up to 56 kg. (Clean & jerk).
(iii) Thandava Muthu	Up to 56 kg. (Snatch).
(c) MEN WRESTLING	
(i) Anuj Kumar	Up to 84 kg.
(ii) Shokinder Tomar	Up to 60 kg.
(d) MEN JUDO	
Akram Shah	Up to 60 kg.
(e) MEN FEATHERWEIGHT	
Som Bahadur Pun	Up to 57 kg.
(f) WOMEN SHOOTING	
(i) Shiela Kanungo & Shweta Chowdhry	10m Air pistol.
(ii) Suma Shirur	10m Air rifle.
(iii) Raj Kumari	50m Rifle 3 positions.
(g) WOMEN WEIGHTLIFTING	
(i) Prasmita Mangaraj	Up to 63 kg. (Overall).
(ii) Prasmita Mangaraj	Up to 63 kg. (Clean & jerk).
(iii) Pratima Kumari	Up to 63 kg. (Snatch).
(iv) Neelam Sethi Laxmi	Up to 69 kg. (Overall).
(v) Neelam Sethi Laxmi	Up to 69 kg. (Clean &jerk).
(vi) Neelam Sethi Laxmi	Up to 69 kg. (Snatch).
(h) WOMEN ATHLETICS	
Neelam Jaswant Singh	Discuss Throw.

(3) BRONZE MEDALS

(a) MEN SHOOTING	
(i) Subhaiyya Airira Premaiah & Charan Singh (pair)	50m Rifle 3 positions.
(ii) Anwar Sultan	Trap.
(iii) Jaspal Rana	10m Air pistol.
(b) MEN WEIGHTLIFTING	
(i) Vicky Batta	Up to 56 kg. (Overall).
(ii) Muthu Thandava	Up to 56 kg. (Clean & jerk).
(iii) Chitradurga Padmaraju S Kumar	Up to 69 kg.
(c) MEN TABLE TENNIS	
(i) Raman Subramanian & Chetan Panduranga Babboor	Doubles.
(ii) Raman Subramanian & Chetan Panduranga Babboor	Doubles.
(iii) Chetan Panduranga Babboor	Singles.
(d) MEN JUDO	
Bhupinder Singh	Up to 66 kg.

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(e) MEN BOXING (MIDDLEWEIGHT)

Jitender Kumar	Up to 75 kg.

(f) MEN WRESTLING

Anil Kumar Mann	Up to 96 kg.

(g) WOMEN WEIGHTLIFTING

(i)	Sunaina	Up to 58 kg. (Overall).
(ii)	Sunaina	Up to 58 kg. (Clean & jerk).
(iii)	Sunaina	Up to 58 kg. (Snatch).
(iv)	Prasmita Mangaraj	Up to 63 kg. (Snatch).

(h) WOMEN BADMINTON

Aparna Popat	Singles.

(i) WOMEN ATHLETICS

Anju Bobby Goerge	Long Jump.

(In this section of *Notes*, the abbreviation 'm' has also been used for metre(s))

Q.1209(xv) **REASONS FOR SONIA'S FATHER'S OPPOSITION TO HER MARRIAGE TO RAJIV:**

Sonia's father, Stephano Maino was afraid that India was a country of multitudinous cultures, many religions, strange customs & extremely strange traditions etc. But Sonia's love for Rajiv finally conquered her father's doubts.

Q.1210(xvii) **ON SONIA GANDHI'S GREAT STEP OF RENUNCIATION:** (excerpt fm. OUTLOOK dt. 31 May 2004. This excerpt comes only as one example. The media in Italy & even Pakistan & other countries also praised her rare step of renouncing the attempt for a great position. The following passage is fm. the article 'A LITTLE HINDU FABLE' by PREM SHANKAR JHA in the said issue of OUTLOOK weekly):

The ideal of renunciation is equally deeply embedded. Sri Rama willingly gave up his claim to the throne of Ayodhya to enable his father King Dasharatha to honor his promise to his wife. Buddha was a prince but forsook the throne to give succour to humanity. Hindus honor & have come close to worshipping Mahatma Gandhi because he too forswore his British education & his safe lucrative career in law to don the loin cloth, live with Harijans & got Indians to earn their freedom. Renunciation underlies the concept of ***sanyas;*** ideally the last stage of a Hindu's journey thro' life..To sum up, by a single historic action, Sonia has reminded Hindus of where the true strength of their religion lies. It is in its openness, its inclusiveness, its total acceptance of all religions as being part of humanity's common search for a meaning to life. In short its search for God. It is ironical but only fitting, given the nature & current state of Hinduism in our country, that this reminder should come fm. a Christian.

Q.1213(ii) **EXCERPT FM. THE POEM 'SILENCE'** by ANASUYA SENGUPTA (fm. TOI N Dli. 13 Jun. 2003):

Too many women /In too many countries /Speak the same language/Of silence.../We seek only to give the words/To those who cannot speak/ (Too many women/In too many countries)/I seek only to forget/The sorrows of my grandmother's silence.

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Chapter 10

Some Miscellaneous Topics

(Note: Year nos. of 20th century are given in 2 digits e.g. '47 means 1947 & others in 4 digits e.g. 1854, 2003 etc.).

INDIAN RAILWAYS

1216. (i) When did the 1st train run in India?

Ans: 16 Apr. 1853.

(ii) How were the Indian Railways named?

Ans: Great Indian Peninsular Railways (GIPR).

(iii) Bet. which stns. did the 1st train run?

Ans: Boribunder (VT) Bby. to Thana.

(iv) How much dist.?

Ans: 33 Km.

(v) How many passengers?

Ans: 400.

(vi) How many steam engines did the 1st train have?

Ans: 3.

(vii) How many coaches?

Ans: 20.

(viii) What time did the train depart?

Ans: 1530 IST.

(ix) What time did it arrive at Thana?

Ans: 1627 IST.

1217. (i) When did the 'East Indian Rly.'(EIR) run its 1st passenger train?

Ans: 15 Aug. 1854.

(ii) Bet. which stns.?

Ans: Cal. - Hooghly (25 km.).

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(iii) From which country was its locomotive brought?

Ans: UK.

(iv) Why was the inauguration of this train delayed fm. 1853 to 15 Aug. 1854?

Ans: Ship carrying locomotive lost way to Australia.

(v) Who is credited as the brain behind founding EIR?

Ans: Rowland McDonald Stephenson.

(vi) Who founded the 'Great Western Bengal Railway' but gave up the same to EIR due to financial constraints?

Ans: Prince Dwarkanath Tagore (gf/o Rabindranath Tagore).

1218. (i) Which prominent stn. was opened on the formal inauguration of EIR (1 Feb. 1855)?

Ans: Howrah.

(ii) Bet. which stns. was the rly. line laid up?

Ans: Cal. to Ranigunj.

(iii) Which yr. was the Howrah rly. stn., built as India's largest stn.?

Ans: '06.

1219. Bet. which stns. were double decker rly. coaches intro. (1860)?

Ans: Bby. – Baroda (discontinued later).

1220. (i) When was the present Victoria Terminus (VT) stn. built in Bby.?

Ans: May 1888.

(ii) In which style was it built?

Ans: Italian-Gothic style.

(iii) Who built the VT stn.?

Ans: Frederick William Stevens.

(iv) Cost?

Ans: Rs. 16 Lakhs.

(v) How much award did GIPR give to Mr. Stevens?

Ans: Rs. 5000/-.

(vi) What is the current name of VT stn.?

Ans: Chhatrpati Shivaji Terminus (CST).

(vii) How is this change of name humorously referred to?

Ans: Biggest sex change operation.

(viii) Which UN org. dedicated the stn. to all mankind (Jul. 2004)?

Ans: UNESCO.

(ix) What spl. status did UNESCO give to the stn, on this occasion?

Ans: World Heritage Status.

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1221. Where was the 1st rly. steam engine built (1895)?
Ans: Ajmer Works of Rajputana, Malwa Rly.

1222 Which was Indian Rly.'s 1st Deluxe train (VT - Pna., inaugurated 1 Jun. '30)?
Ans: Deccan Queen.

1223. Which yr. were the AC coaches first intro.?
Ans: '36.

1224. (i) Which locomotive Co. was formed ('21)?
Ans: Peninsular Locomotive Co.

(ii) After how many yrs. was it closed without producing any locomotive?
Ans: 3 yrs.

(iii) Which new Locomotive works was approved to be built in Burdwan Distt., Beng. ('47)?
Ans: Loco Manufacturing Works.

(iv) When did the production begin at Loco Manufacturing Works?
Ans: 26 Jan '50.

(v) How was it re-named on the occasion when its 1st locomotive rolled out (1 Nov. '50)?
Ans: Chittranjan Locomotive Works.

(vi) How far is it fm. Kol. airport?
Ans: ≈ 230 km.

(vii) After which freedom fighter's name was it so named?
Ans: Chittranjan Das (cf. Qs 737(vi), 790, 795(ii) Ch. 8).

(viii) How did the Co. name its 1st air-conditioned locomotive ('63)?
Ans: Bidhan.

1225. Which yr. were Indian Rlys. nationalized?
Ans: '51.

1226. (i) When was the 1st Rajdhani Exp. inaugurated?
Ans: 1 Mar. '69.

(ii) Bet. which stns. did it run?
Ans: N Dli. - Howrah.

(iii) What was its average speed?
Ans: 130 km./h.

1227. (i) When was India's 1st double decker train (after ind.) inaugurated?
Ans: 12 Apr. '78.

(ii) How is it named?
Ans: Singhagarh Exp.

(iii) Bet. which stns. does it run?
Ans: CST - Pne.

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1228. (i) Which was India's longest dist. train fm. Kanyakumari to Jammu Tawi (inaugurated 3 Oct. '84 – 1020 IST))?

Ans: Himsagar Express.

(ii) How much time did it take to reach Jammu Tawi?

Ans: 67 h 15 m.

(iii) How much dist. does it cover?

Ans: ≈ 4000 km.

(iv) Thro' how many states does it pass?

Ans: 10.

1229. (i) Which was India's 1st & world's 78th city to have an underground train?

Ans: Cal.

(ii) When did Metro Rail of Cal. start operating commercially?

Ans: 24 Oct. '84 (0840 IST).

(iii) Bet. which stns. did it run?

Ans: Esplanade to Bhowanipore (4 km.).

1230. Which stn. had the 1st computerised system of railway reservations (19 Feb. '86)?

Ans: New Delhi.

PHOOLAN DEVI

1231. (i) Which yr. was she born?

Ans: '63.

(ii) Where?

Ans: Gurh ka Parva, Distt Jallaun, UP.

(iii) What was her father's name?

Ans: Devi Din.

(iv) What is her mother's name?

Ans: Moola.

(v) To which caste did she belong?

Ans: Mallah (Kewat).

1232. (i) What was her 1st husband's name?

Ans: Putti Lal (widower) (cf. Notes).

(ii) In which vill. was she married to him?

Ans: Vill. Maheshpur.

(iii) How old was she at the time of marr.?

Ans: 11 yrs.

(iv) How old was her husband?

Ans: 33 yrs.

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1233. (i) What is her 2nd husband's name?

Ans: Umed Singh.

(ii) To which caste does he belong?

Ans: Kashyap.

(iii) What was he when she married him?

Ans: Real estate agent.

1234. (i) Who snatched 37 acres of land fm. her father?

Ans: Gurdayal (father's cousin).

(ii) At what age was she arrested for this feud?

Ans: 16 yrs.

1235. (i) Who kidnapped her when she was 20?

Ans: Bandit Babu Gujar.

(ii) Who shot Gujar after 3 days?

Ans: Vikram Mallah (cf. Notes).

(iii) Who killed Vikram Mallah?

Ans: Lala Ram Singh, Shri Ram Singh (cf. Notes).

1236. (i) At which vill. did she brutally kill 22 Thakurs (14 Feb. '81)?

Ans: Vill. Behmai, Kpr. dehat, UP.

(ii) How are the killings nicknamed due to the typical date of committing them?

Ans: Valentine's Day killings.

(iii) To which riverbank did she take the Thakurs & kill them?

Ans: Yamuna (in Behmai).

(iv) How many people of her caste were later killed as revenge of these killings?

Ans: 27.

1237. (i) Which CM of UP announced a prize of Rs. 10,000 for bringing her dead or alive (Feb. '82)?

Ans: VP Singh.

(ii) To which CM of MP did she finally surrender (12 Feb. '83)?

Ans: Arjun Singh.

(iii) In which town did she surrender?

Ans: Bhind (MP) (Jivaji Rao Scindia College).

(iv) With how many accomplices?

Ans: 12.

1238. (i) How much jail term did Spl. Judge, Gwl. serve her for possession of Arms (Feb. '83)?

Ans: 3 yrs.

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(ii) In which city was she jailed?

Ans: Gwl (cf. Notes).

1239. (i) Which CM's govt. in MP, passed orders against her transfer fm. Gwl. jail (13 Aug. '86)?

Ans: Arjun Singh.

(ii) What did she request the Supreme Court reg. cases against her in her petition (filed '92)?

Ans: Dismiss cases.

(iii) To which jail was she moved ('93)?

Ans: Tihar Jail, N. Dli.

1240. Who was her advocate in cases against her?

Ans: Kamini Jaiswal.

1241. (i) Which CM of UP withdrew all cases against her (6 Feb. '94)?

Ans: Mulayam Singh Yadav.

(ii) Which people filed objection against the withdrawals (18 Feb. '94)?

Ans: Rel. of people she killed in Behmai (cf. Q 1236 this Ch.).

(iii) On what basis did Supreme Court relieve her (18 Feb. '94)?

Ans: Parole.

(iv) What was Supreme Court's final verdict on her petition to withdraw cases against her (27 Nov. '96)?

Ans: Petition Dismissed.

(v) When did the parole expire?

Ans: 18 Dec. '96 (cf. Notes).

1242. (i) Which yr. did she first contest election to LS?

Ans: '92.

(ii) Fm. which constituency?

Ans: N Dli.

(iii) What was the result?

Ans: Lost.

(iv) How many votes did she get?

Ans: 753.

(v) Which Bollywood stars were prominent candidates?

Ans: Rajesh Khanna (won), Shatrughna Sinha.

(vi) Fm. which jail did she contest?

Ans: Gwl. Jail.

(vii) To which pol. leader fm. Bhr. did she tie 'Rakhee' & call him her bro.?

Ans: Ram Vilas Paswan.

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1243. (i) Which yr. did she first win election to LS?

Ans: '96.

(ii) Fm. which constituency?

Ans: Mirzapur (UP).

(iii) Which yr. did she next contest?

Ans: '98 (Lost).

(iv) Fm. which constituency?

Ans: Mirzapur (UP).

(v) Which yr. did she last contest?

Ans: '99 (won).

(vi) Fm. which constituency?

Ans: Mirzapur (UP).

(vii) On which party's ticket did she contest these elections ?

Ans: SP.

1244. Which org. did she launch ('95)?

Ans: Ekalavya Sena.

1245. (i) Where in Dli. did she have her pvt. bungalow?

Ans: Chittaranjan Park.

(ii) Where did she have her parliamentary resi.?

Ans: 44 Ashoka Rd., N Dli.

1246. How was she described in the 'Who is Who' records of LS?

Ans: Housewife, Farmer, Agriculturist.

1247. (i) Which woman author wrote her biography?

Ans: Mala Sen.

(ii) How is the biography entitled?

Ans: India's Bandit Queen.

1248. In which list of women fighters for human rights was her name included?

Ans: Harper's Bazar.

1249. Which member of British Labour Party made a case for honoring her with Nobel Peace Prize?

Ans: Mildred Gordon.

1250. (i) To which religion did she convert ('95)?

Ans: Buddhism.

(ii) Who was her Buddhist Guru?

Ans: Dhamma Viryo.

1251. (i) Which famous Hindi film was made on her life?

Ans: Bandit Queen.

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(ii) Who produced it?

Ans: Bobby Bedi.

(iii) Dir.?

Ans: Shekhar Kapur.

(iv) Which chnl. of UK produced the film?

Ans: Chnl. 4.

(v) Who was the Prod. of Chnl. 4?

Ans: Farooq Dhondy.

(vi) How much money did Phoolan get fm. Prod. of 'Bandit Queen'?

Ans: $ 40,000.

PHOOLAN DEVI MURDER

1252. (i) When was she shot dead?

Ans: 25 Jul. 2001.

(ii) Where?

Ans: 44 Ashoka Rd., N Dli (cf. Q. 1245 (ii) this Ch.).

(iii) Which fest. fell on the day?

Ans: Nag Panchmi.

1253. (i) Who lent her car for going to LS that morning?

Ans: Uma Kashyap, Presi. Ekalavya Sena & Head Women's wing (SP) – Distt. Roorkee.

(ii) What was the car no.?

Ans: Maruti ('86) no. CIM 907 green color.

(iii) Who drove the car?

Ans: Sher Singh Rana alias Pankaj (liquor merchant & law student).

(iv) Who gave her lift in his car on return fm. LS in the afternoon?

Ans: Raghuraj Singh Shakya (Member LS, SP - Ettawah).

1254. (i) How many bullets did she receive in the assassination?

Ans: 6.

(ii) Who was her personal security officer who was also shot?

Ans: Balwinder Singh.

(iii) How many bullets did he receive?

Ans: 3.

(iv) In which car did her 3 assailants escape?

Ans: Maruti ('86) no. CIM 907 green color (cf. part (ii) prev. Q).

1255. (i) Who was the 1st to surrender after the murder (27 Jul. 2001)?

Ans: Sher Singh Rana alias Pankaj (cf. Q 1253(iii) this Ch.).

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(ii) Who were the 3 to surrender at Saharanpur (31 Jul. 2001)?
Ans: Ravinder, Rajbir, Shekhar.

(iii) On which fictitious ground did Pankaj plead innocence initially?
Ans: That he was in Haridwar jail on 25 Jul. 2001 for some other offence.

(iv) Who was actually in jail?
Ans: Some friend of his.

(v) Why did Pankaj murder Phoolan as per his own version?
Ans: Avenging Behmai masacre by Phoolan (cf. Q 1236 this Ch.).

1256. (i) Which accused in Phoolan Devi murder sensationally escaped fm. Tihar Jail, Dli. ((17 Feb. 2004)?
Ans: Sher Singh Rana alias Pankaj.

(ii) Which imposter constable, claiming to be fm. Delhi Armed Police, reached Tihar Jail (0655 IST) with a fictitious warrant to take Pankaj to a Haridwar court?
Ans: Arvind Kumar (with 3 accomplices).

(iii) Who was the real constable to come later (0745 IST) to take Pankaj to Haridwar court while Pankaj had already slipped away?
Ans: Ashok Kumar.

(iv) How much award did the jail authorities announce for persons informing abt. him?
Ans: Rs. 50,000.

1257. (i) Under which govt.'s jurisdiction does Tihar Jail come?
Ans: NCT of Dli. govt.

(ii) Who was the Min. for Law & Jails on the day of escape?
Ans: Sheila Dixit (CM, Dli.).

(iii) Who was the DG, Tihar Jail?
Ans: Ajay Aggarwal.

1258. (i) Which Addl. Distt. Judge framed charges against all accused?
Ans: CK Chaturvedi.

(ii) Which Addl. Distt. Judge was currently hearing the case?
Ans: DS Punia.

1259. (i) Who was the Dy. Suptt. to be suspended immediately after the incident?
Ans: VD Pushkarna.

(ii) Who was the Asstt. Suptt. & D.O. who was also suspended for negligence?
Ans: Prem Chand.

(iii) Who was the Head warden to be suspended?
Ans: Ramesh Chander.

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(iv) Who was the Dy. Commissioner North Zone to head the inquiry into the escaping incident?

Ans: Ashish Verma.

1260. (i) How frequently are Tihar inmates allowed to meet visitors?

Ans: Twice a wk.

(ii) Which police force scrutinizes the visitors?

Ans: Spl. Police TN.

1261. (i) By which legendary 12th century hero is Pankaj inspired & has the desire to become as a hero like him?

Ans: Robin Hood.

(ii) Which film by Ramesh Sippy, starring Amitabh Bachchan had a similar episode of escaping fm. jail?

Ans: Akayla.

1262. (i) Which international criminal escaped fm. Tihar jail in a tricky way (16 Mar. '86)?

Ans: Charles Shobhraj.

(ii) By what trick did he escape?

Ans: Distributing drugged sweets, saying it was his b'day.

TEHELKA

1263. (i) Which pol. leaders were suddenly exposed (along with some Army officers) on TV chnls., accepting bribes fm. some fictitious Arms dealer for promise of promoting sale of defence items to GOI (13 Mar. 2001)?

Ans: Jaya Jaitley (Samata Party) & Bangaru Laxman (BJP).

(ii) How much amt. was Jaya seen discussing for a deal?

Ans: Rs. 2 Lakhs.

(iii) How much was Bangaru seen accepting?

Ans: Rs. 1 Lakh.

(iv) Where was Jaya seen discussing the bribe?

Ans: Resi. of Def. Min. George Fernandes.

1264. (i) Which internet website engineered the exposure?

Ans: **www.tehelka.com.**

(ii) Which Co.'s part is tehelka.com?

Ans: Buffalo Networks.

(iii) Who headed the website?

Ans: Tarunjit Tejpal.

(iv) In which magazine was Tarunjit Tejpal an edi. before heading tehelka.com?

Ans: Outlook.

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1265. (i) Which fictitious Co. did tehelka.com float to expose dubious deals in defence purchases (using hidden cameras to shoot the bribe-taking process)?

Ans: West End.

(ii) Which British firm's name did it use as cover for the said bogus Co.?

Ans: Gresham & Reid.

(iii) What address was printed on the Co.'s visiting card?

Ans: Suite 20, Morley House, Regent Street, London.

1266. (i) Who posed on behalf of the West End as its rep. in India?

Ans: Anirudh Bahl.

(ii) With which fictitious name did he intro. himself?

Ans: Alvin D'souza.

(iii) Which Def. item did he pretend to sell?

Ans: Thermal cameras.

(iv) What are button-cams, watch-cams or pen-cams?

Ans: Spy cameras.

(v) Which 4 persons were working on the project?

Ans: Tarunjit Tejpal, Minty (b/o Tarun), Anirudh Bahl, Matthew Samuel.

1267. Which 2 MoS advised Def Min. Fernandes in a cabinet meeting to step down despite strong support fm. others in the cabinet (14 Mar. 2001)?

Ans: Maneka Gandhi (Social Welfare) Omar Abdullah (Comm.).

1268. (i) Which party withdrew support to the govt. after the exposition?

Ans: TC.

(ii) What was its immediate demand after the expositions?

Ans: Fernandes' resignation.

(iii) Which ministers belonging to TC resigned fm. the cabinet immediately?

Ans: Mamta Bannerji (Rly.) Ajit Panja (MoS, EA).

1269. (i) Which Maj. Gen. admitted having recd. Rs. 1 Lakh immediately after the sensational news?

Ans: Maj. Gen. PSK Chaudhry.

(ii) What was he in the Indian Army?

Ans: ADG (Weapon Equipment Directorate).

(iii) Who headed the court of inquiry set up by Indian Army after the expositions?

Ans: Lt. Gen. SK Jain.

(iv) What position was Brig. Iqbal Singh (seen receiving Rs. 50,000) holding?

Ans: PPO (Ordnance).

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(v) What was Maj. Gen. MS Ahluwalia (who was promised Rs. 50,000)?

Ans: ADG (Ordnance Services).

(vi) What was Col. Anil Sehgal (shown receiving Rs. 40,000)?

Ans: Dir., DGOS.

1270. Which officer of Home Ministry was suspended for leaking out documents following the expositions?

Ans: Thomas Matthew, Liaison Officer for Res. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes & OBCs.

1271. (i) Who headed the commission of inquiry set up within days to investigate the expose?

Ans: Justice Venkataswamy.

(ii) Within how much time was the commission to submit report as per PM Vajpayee's assurance?

Ans: 4 months.

(iii) Who headed the commission when Justice Venkataswamy resigned (Nov. 2002)?

Ans: Justice SN Phukan.

(iv) When did Justice Phukan give the 1st report?

Ans: 4 Feb. 2004.

(v) How many pages did the report have?

Ans: 641.

(vi) How many secret Def. files were examined?

Ans: 507.

(vii) How many witnesses examined?

Ans: 26.

(viii) How many Def. deals (fm. '81 to 2001) examined?

Ans: 15.

(ix) To which country did Justice Phukan send the tapes to test if they were doctored?

Ans: UK.

(x) What was Justice Phukan's statement to journalists abt. George Fernandes & the report?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(xi) What did Dr. Manmohan Singh led govt. at centre decide reg. further working by Phukan Commission (2004)?

Ans: Commission terminated, case given to CBI.

1272. (i) Abt. which TDP leader's assets had Tehelka given a story earlier?

Ans: N Chandrababu Naidu.

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(ii) Which book did tehelka.com publish on the match-fixing episode of cricket?

Ans: Fallen Heroes.

NEPAL (ASSASSINATIONS IN THE KING'S PALACE)

(This section comes among miscellaneous topics in this Ch., though Nepal is not a part of India).

1273. (i) How is the King's palace in Nepal named?

Ans: Narayanahiti Palace.

(ii) Who started the custom of 'Friday Dinners' among Royal members?

Ans: King Birendra.

(iii) Who hosted the dinner on the ill-fated night of multiple murders (1 Jun. 2001)?

Ans: Deependra Shah (Crown Prince).

(iv) What was the venue?

Ans: Tribhuvan Sadan (within 'Narayanahiti Palace').

(v) Where was the dinner held the prev. Fri. (25 May 2001)?

Ans: Mahendra Manzil (resi. Rajmata Ratna Devi-King's step mother).

(vi) How is King Birendra's palatial resi. named?

Ans: Sri Sadan.

1274. (i) Who sent shock waves suddenly in the dining hall brutally killing several members of the Royal family (1 Jun. 2001, ≈ 2115 IST)?

Ans: Deependra Shah (Crown Prince).

(ii) Which Royal family members became his victims?

Ans: cf. Notes.

(iii) What was his next step after killing them?

Ans: Shot himself.

(iv) Which male member escaped death instantly after being shot & survived?

Ans: Gorakh Shamsher Rana (King's s-in-law).

(v) Which members escaped shooting for being out of dining hall?

Ans: Rajmata Ratnadevi, Helen (w/o Dhirendra) & Gyanendra (b/o King).

1275. Where was Gyanendra on the ill-fated night?

Ans: Pokhara (on tour abt. 250 km. W of Kath.).

1276. (i) To which hosp. were the dead bodies taken?

Ans: Birendra Army Hosp. Kath.

(ii) Where were all the dead cremated?

Ans: Pashupatinath Arya-Ghat cremation grd.

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(iii) On which riverbank?

Ans: Bagmati.

1277. Who had given for testing, the automatic rifles to Deependra, a few days earlier?

Ans: Gen. Prajjwal Shamsher Rana, C-in-C, Royal Nepalese Army.

1278. (i) Which Nepalese edi. & publisher were arrested for an article on the killings?

Ans: Yuvraj Ghimire, Binod Rai Gyawali.

(ii) Which paper's edi. & publisher were they?

Ans: Kantipur (Daily).

(iii) For which communist leader's article were they arrested?

Ans: Baburam Bhattrai.

(iv) Which Indian & US org. did the article allege for engineering the killings?

Ans: RAW (I), CIA (US).

1279. (i) What provocated Deependra to kill so many people?

Ans: Objection by King & Queen to his love-affair.

(ii) Whom did prince Deependra love & want to marry?

Ans: Devyani.

(iii) Whose phone no. was the last noticed on Deependra's mobile before the killings?

Ans: Devyani.

(iv) Whose daughter is Devyani?

Ans: Pashupati Shamsher Rana & Usha Raje Rana.

(v) In which party's govt. in Nepal was Pashupati Shamsher Rana once a min.?

Ans: Rashtriya Prajatantra Party (RPP).

(vi) Who was the last Rana PM of Nepal & gf. of Pashupati Shamsher Rana?

Ans: Gen. Mohan Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana.

(vii) What was Queen Aishwarya's choice as Deependra's would be bride?

Ans: Supriya Shah d/o Brig. Gen. (Retd.) Pradip Bikram Shah.

(viii) What was India's Vijay Raje Scindia to Usha Raje Rana?

Ans: Mother.

(ix) What was India's Madhav Rao Scindia to Usha Raje Rana?

Ans: Brother.

(x) Which sis. of Usha Raje is CM of Raj. (I)?

Ans: Vasundhara Raje.

(xi) What is Madhav Rao Scindia's 3rd sis's name?

Ans: Yashodhara Raje.

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1280. (i) Who was the 1st person in the Royal family to study at the Eton College, London?

Ans: King Birendra.

(ii) At which college of Ajm. did Devyani study?

Ans: Mayo College.

(iii) At which college of Ajm. did Princess Shruti study?

Ans: Mayo College.

(iv) Which college of Ajm. is nicknamed the 'Eton of the East'?

Ans: Mayo College.

1281. (i) Who was pronounced King after the killings?

Ans: Deependra (said to be in coma).

(ii) Who was coronated as King after Deependra was decl. dead?

Ans: Gyanendra.

(iii) What is King Gyanendra's Queen's name?

Ans: Komal (was hit by one bullet but survived).

(iv) How were Dhirendra's 1st wife & the wives of Gyanendra & Birendra related?

Ans: Sisters (cf. Q 1284 this Ch.).

(v) What are King Gyanendra's son & d-in-law's names?

Ans: Paras, Himani.

(vi) To which Indian town does Princess Himani belong?

Ans: Sikar (Raj.).

(vii) Who was the PM of Nepal on the day of assassinations?

Ans: GP Koirala.

1282. Who led the Nepalese contingent in Olympic (2000)?

Ans: Deependra.

1283. (i) Which yr. did Birendra become King?

Ans: '72.

(ii) Whom did he succeed?

Ans: King Mahendra (father).

1284. (i) Which of King Birendra's bros. was stripped of Royal titles following a feud with his mother?

Ans: Dhirendra.

(ii) What was his 1st wife's name?

Ans: Preksha.

(iii) Which European girl did he marry after divorcing Preksha?

Ans: Helen (cf. Q 1274(v) this Ch.).

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1285. (i) Which king of Nepal fled to India due to his PM's autocratic behavior ('50)?

Ans: King Tribhuvan (father of Mahendra).

(ii) Who was the PM?

Ans: Gen. Mohan Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana (cf. Q 1279(vi) this Ch. & Notes).

(iii) Where in India did King Tribhuvan take shelter?

Ans: Nepalese Embassy, N Dli.

(iv) Whom did the PM proclaim King after Tribhuvan fled?

Ans: Gyanendra (3 yrs. age).

(v) After how much period did King Tribhuvan return to Nepal with Indian efforts?

Ans: 3 months.

(vi) How many wives did king Tribhuvan have?

Ans: 2.

(vii) Which kingdom's Princesses were they?

Ans: Kashipur.

1286. (i) What is Gen. Mohan Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana's grand-daughter's name?

Ans: Yasho Rajya Luxmi.

(ii) Which prominent Kashmiri Dogra leader of INC is her husband?

Ans: Dr. Karan Singh.

1287. (i) Which council determines the successor after a King's death?

Ans: Raj Parishad (Royal Council).

(ii) How many members does the council have at present?

Ans: 125.

1288. (i) Who was the 1st ever Shah dynasty ruler in a principality of Nepal (15th cent.)?

Ans: Dravya Shah.

(ii) Which principality did he conquer?

Ans: Ligligey.

(iii) How was the King chosen at the time?

Ans: Fastest in a running contest was King.

(iv) Who was the 1st King of present Nepal?

Ans: Prithvi Narayan Shah.

(v) Which no. ruler was he fm the 1st?

Ans: 10th.

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(vi) How many principalities did he combine to make Nepal?

Ans: ≈ 50.

1289. When did Nepal first switch over to the democratic system?

Ans: '50 (After Tribhuvan returned after the fleeing episode) (cf. Q. 1285 this Ch.).

1290. (i) Which C-in-C of Army became PM by engineering a carnage (1846)?

Ans: Jung Bahadur Rana.

(ii) How is the carnage remembered in Nepal?

Ans: Kot Parva.

1291. (i) Who assassinated Ranaudip, the then head of Rana clan (19th cent.)?

Ans: Khadga Bahadur Shamsher (nephew).

(ii) At whose instigation did he assassinate Ranaudip?

Ans: Bir Shamsher (a courtier).

(iii) To which country did Bir Shamsher send the assassin for exile?

Ans: I.

(iv) Which famous Indian personality was Khadga Bahadur Shamsher's daughter's daughter?

Ans: Vijaya Raje Scindia.

(v) Whose descendent was King Birendra's Queen Aishwarya?

Ans: Ranaudip.

INDIA'S SAINTS/POETS/INTELLECTUALS

1292. Which great Sanskrit Grammarian was born (350 B.C.)?

Ans: Panini.

1293. (i) Which great Maharashtrian poet was born at Narasi-Bamani (9 Nov. 1270)?

Ans: St. Namdeo.

(ii) Which yr. did he breathe his last?

Ans: 1338.

1294. (i) Which great saint poet was born (1440)?

Ans: Kabir.

(ii) Which yr. did he breathe his last?

Ans: 1518.

1295. (i) Which legendary devotee of Krishna & blind singer was born at Vill. Sihi near Dli. (9 Dec. 1484)?

Ans: Surdas.

(ii) Which collection of songs did he compose (1545)?

Ans: Sur Saravali.

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1296. (i) Which legendary devotee of Rama & a great Awadhi language poet was born (1532)?

Ans: Tulsidas.

(ii) What was his childhood name?

Ans: Rambola.

(iii) What was his Guru's name?

Ans: Narharidas.

(iv) What was his wife's name?

Ans: Ratna.

(v) Which legendary epic based on the story of Rama did Tulsidas compose in the Avadhi language?

Ans: 'Ram Charita Manas'.

(vi) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 23 Oct. 1623.

(vii) Which great *Rishi* (sage) composed *Ramayana* in Sanskrit at the time of Rama?

Ans: Balmiki.

(viii) What was Balmiki's original name?

Ans: Ratnakar.

(ix) What was he prior to becoming a sage?

Ans: A dacoit.

1297. (i) Which legendary female poet of *'Bhakti'* (worship) era was born in Rajasthan (1567)?

Ans: Mira Bai (father's name Rao Ratna Singh).

(ii) To which God did she consider herself married?

Ans: Krishna.

(iii) What was her husband's name who died after some yrs. of marr.?

Ans: Bhojaraj.

(iv) Which kingdom's prince was he?

Ans: Mewar (Chittorgarh).

(v) Which yr. did Mira Bai breathe her last?

Ans: 1614.

1298. (i) Which great Maharashtrian saint of low caste was born in Vill. Dehu near Pne. (1608)?

Ans: St. Tukaram.

(ii) Which yr. did he breathe his last?

Ans: 1649.

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MOTHER TERESA

1299. (i) When was Mother Teresa born?

Ans: 26 Aug. '10 .

(ii) What was her childhood name?

Ans: Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu.

(iii) Where was she born?

Ans: Skopje.

(iv) Which kingdom's part was Skopje at the time?

Ans: Albania.

(v) Which empire's part was Albania?

Ans: Ottoman Empire.

(vi) Which country's part is Skopje now?

Ans: Macedonia.

(vii) What was her father's name?

Ans: Nicholas Bojaxhiu.

(viii) What was her mother's name?

Ans: Dranafile Bernai.

(ix) What was her sis's name?

Ans: Age (B '04).

(x) What was her bro.'s name?

Ans: Lazar (B '07).

(xi) How did Agnes, Age & Lazar nickname their mother?

Ans: Nana Loke (Mother of soul).

(xii) How old was Mother Teresa when her father breathed his last?

Ans: 7 yrs.

1300. (i) When did Mother separate fm. her mother & came to Cal. (I)?

Ans: Nov. '28.

(ii) To which center of nuns did she go fm. Cal. (16 Jan. '29)?

Ans: Loreto Novitiate Darjeeling (At the feet of Mt. Kanchenjunga).

(iii) Which significant vows did she take as a 'Sister of Loreto' that inaugurated a new personality in her (24 Mar. '31)?

Ans: Vows of poverty, Chastity, Obedience.

(iv) Fm. which French nun was Mother inspired & as such changed her name also to Teresa?

Ans: Therese Martin.

(v) Which yr. was Therese Martin canonized by the Vatican?

Ans: '27.

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(vi) How was she named after the canonization?

Ans: St. Therese of Lisieux.

(vii) At what age did Therese Martin breathe her last due to Tuberculosis?

Ans: 24 yrs.

(viii) Which other sis. who had completed novitiate the prev. yr. also had the name Marie Therese?

Ans: Sis. Breen.

(ix) How did Mother spell her name because of similarity of name?

Ans: Teresa (Spanish way).

(x) Which other Spanish Carmelite nun also had the same name?

Ans: St. Teresa of Avila.

(xi) How was Mother Teresa nicknamed at Cal.?

Ans: Bengali Teresa.

1301. (i) Which school at Cal. did Mother join as a teacher?

Ans: St. Mary's School.

(ii) How was she nicknamed here?

Ans: Sis. Teresa.

(iii) To which post was she promoted in the school ('37)?

Ans: Principal.

(iv) When did Mother hear an inner call (believed to be fm. God as per her faith) that she should leave the Convent & live in service of the poor?

Ans: 10 Sep. '46 (cf. Notes).

(v) Who was her spiritual director as a 'Sister of Loreto' to whom she first narrated the call?

Ans: Father Celeste van Exem.

(vi) Fm. which higher religious authority in Cal. did Father Celeste van Exem seek permission for Mother to work as a nun?

Ans: Archbishop Perier.

(vii) Who was the Mother Gen. who headed the Loreto order & fm. whom Mother sought permission to leave the order?

Ans: Mother Gen. Gertrude.

(viii) Which phrase did Archbishop Perier tell Mother to change to the phrase 'Indent of Secularization' in her application?

Ans: Indent of Exclaustration (cf. Notes).

(ix) Under which indent did Mother apply to the Vatican on Mother Gen. Gertrude's advice?

Ans: Indent of Exclaustration.

(x) To which phrase did Archbishop again change the indent?

Ans: Indent of Secularization.

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(xi) Where in N Dli. did the letter first go before reaching the Vatican (Feb. '48)?

Ans: Apostolic Nuncio.

(xii) When did the Archbishop finally receive the decree fm. Vatican permitting Mother to work for slum dwellers?

Ans: Jul. '48.

(xiii) Under which indent did the Vatican grant permission?

Ans: Indent of Exclaustration!

(xiv) When did the Archbishop permit Father van Exem to break the happy news to Mother?

Ans: 8 Aug. '48.

(xv) Which dress did mother choose for herself during all years of service to the poor & slum dwellers of many countries?

Ans: White saree with blue border.

(xvi) When did she start a new life in her newly chosen uniform?

Ans: 17 Aug. '48.

1302. (i) When did Mother get Ramon Magsaysay award for International Understanding & the Nobel Peace Prize?

Ans: '62, '79 (also cf. Qs 1069, 1074 Ch. 9).

(ii) How is the order founded by her named?

Ans: Missionaries of Charity.

(iii) How is the 'Home for Dying' named?

Ans: Nirmal Hriday.

1303. When did Mother breathe her last?

Ans: 5 Sep. '97.

1304. (i) When was Mother beatified at Vatican as a prelude to proclaiming her *'St. Mother Teresa'* as per Vatican protocol?

Ans: 19 Oct. 2003.

(ii) Who was the Pope at Vatican who presided over the ceremony?

Ans: Pope John Paul II.

(iii) To which country did he belong?

Ans: Poland.

(iv) Where in Poland was he born?

Ans: Wadowice.

(v) What was his original name?

Ans: Karol Jozef Wojtyla.

(vi) How many yrs. did he complete as Pope on the day of Mother's beatification??

Ans: 25 yrs (Sil. jubulee).

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(vii) Whom did he succeed?

Ans: Pope John Paul I.

(viii) Fm. which disease did Pope John Paul II suffer currently & despite which he presided?

Ans: Parkinson's Disease.

(ix) Who was the Archbishop at Dli. at the time of beatification?

Ans: Father Vincent Concessao.

1305. (i) After beatification, in which parts of the world can Mother be venerated?

Ans: In India & wherever Sisters fm. her order are.

(ii) How will Mother be known fm. now onwards till she is proclaimed a St.?

Ans: 'BLESSED TERESA OF KOLKATA'.

(iii) By which other name is Mother revered due to her service to the hapless poor people of the slums?

Ans: 'ST. OF THE GUTTERS'.

(iv) How is 19 Oct. named after the beatification?

Ans: cf. Q 1208 (viii) Ch. 9.

1306. (i) After how much period of a prospective St.'s death is the beatification process normally started at Vatican?

Ans: 5 yrs.

(ii) After how much period did the process w.r.t Mother begin as a spl. case?

Ans: 14 months.

(iii) Which Archbishop of Kol. petitioned the 'Congregation for Causes of Saints' & started 'Diocesan Enquiry' into Mother Teresa's life & reputation of sanctity (23 Oct. '97)?

Ans: Father Henry D'Souza.

(iv) When did the 'Diocesan Enquiry' begin work to research Mother's life & works?

Ans: 26 Jul. '99.

(v) Which postulator at Vatican interviewed 113 witnesses, investigated various depositions & checked written evidences as a 1st step to Mother's canonization?

Ans: Father Brian Kolodiejchuk.

(vi) Fm. which Distt. of WB did a girl report a miracle by Mother & the Vatican approved it (1 Oct. 2002) as the 1st miracle necessary towards Sainthood?

Ans: Distt. Dinajpur.

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(vii) What was the name of the girl who also got the privilege to attend the ceremony?

Ans: Monica Besra (cf. Notes).

(viii) After abt. how many yrs. of beatification is Mother expected to be canonized as 'ST. MOTHER TERESA'?

Ans: 5 yrs.

(ix) Which MoS fm. GOI headed the Indian delegation to the ceremony?

Ans: PC Thomas, MoS Law & Justice.

1307. Who succeeded as head of the 'Missionaries of Charity' after Mother's death?

Ans: Sis. Nirmala.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA/SWAMI RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHANSA

1308. (i) When was Swami Vivekananda born?

Ans: 12 Jan. 1863 (Mon. 0649 IST).

(ii) Which Hindu fest. fell on the day?

Ans: Makarasamkranti.

(iii) What was his father's name?

Ans: Viswanath Datta.

(iv) What was his mother's name?

Ans: Bhuvaneshwari Devi.

(v) What was his gf.'s name?

Ans: Durgacharan.

(vi) How did his mother initially name him?

Ans: Vireshwara.

(vii) How did the family name him later?

Ans: Narendranath.

(viii) What was his father at Cal. HC?

Ans: Attorney-at-law.

(ix) How many bros. sis. did Swami Vivekananda have?

Ans: 2 bros., 4 sis. (2 died at early age).

1309. (i) Which prominent reformist movement impressed by French revo. & based on reason did Narendra initially join?

Ans: Brahmo Samaj.

(ii) Who founded *'Brahmo Samaj'*?

Ans: Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

(iii) When was Raja Ram Mohan Roy born?

Ans: 22 May 1772.

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(iv) Where?

Ans: Radhanagar, Distt. Hooghly, Beng.

(v) Which yr. did he found *'Brahmo Samaj'*?

Ans: 1828.

(vi) Where was its 1st session held (20 Aug. 1828)?

Ans: Chitpore Rd., Jorasanko, Cal.

(vii) Which ill tradition among the Hindus did Ram Mohan Roy abolish after long spell of hard work & convincing the Hindu masses?

Ans: 'Sutee'(Immolation of Hindu women on their husbands' deaths).

(viii) When did Raja Ram Mohan Roy breathe his last?

Ans: 27 Sep. 1833.

(ix) Where?

Ans: Stapleton Grove, Bristol (E).

1310. (i) Whose disciple did Swami Vivekananda become after leaving *'Brahmo Samaj'*?

Ans: Swami Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

(ii) When was Swami Ramakrishna Paramahansa born?

Ans: 18 Feb. 1836.

(iii) Where?

Ans: Vill. Kamarpukur, Distt. Hooghly, Beng.

(iv) What was his original name?

Ans: Gadadhar.

(v) What was his father's name?

Ans: Khudiram.

(vi) What was his mother's name?

Ans: Chandramani.

(vii) At which devotee's house did Swami Ramakrishna first see Narendra (Swami Vivekananda) (Nov. 1881)?

Ans: Surendranath Mitra.

1311. Where was Swami Ramakrishna's *Ashram*?

Ans: Dakshineswar (cf. Notes).

1312. (i) To which holy city in Bhr. did Vivekananda go with 2 bro. disciples for long spells of meditation?

Ans: Bodh Gaya.

(ii) Which 2 disciples accompanied him?

Ans: Kali, Tarak.

(iii) Under which holy tree did Vivekananda meditate for hours like the Buddha?

Ans: Bo-tree (cf. Notes).

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1313. (i) When did Swami Ramakrishna Paramahansa attain final *Samadhi* (eternity)?

Ans: 16 Aug. 1886.

(ii) Where was the 1st monastery of the holy 'Ramakrishna Order' founded after many disciples of Ramakrishna left their homes to lead spiritual lives (1886-1892)?

Ans: Baranagore (Bet. Cal & Dakshineswar).

(iii) Which of Ramakrishna's devotees paid the expenditures of renting the bldg. for the purpose?

Ans: Surendranath Mitra.

(iv) Where was the Baranagore *Math* (monastery) shifted to (1892-1897)?

Ans: Alambazar (near Dakshineswar).

(v) To which devotee's garden house, on the bank of *Ganga* across fm. Baranagore was it shifted (1897)?

Ans: Nilambar Mukherji.

(vi) Where was the monastery finally est. (1898)?

Ans: Belur Math, Distt. Howrah (adj. Nilambar's house).

(vii) On which prominent day of Christians did the disciples vow to become monks & renounce the world after Ramakrishna's *Samadhi* (1886)?

Ans: Christmas Eve (cf. Notes).

1314. (i) Which kingdom's *Raja* (king) inspired Narendra to acquire the name Vivekananda?

Ans: Khetri.

(ii) How did Swami Vivekananda react when invited by the Raja to a musical entertainment in which a nautch girl was to sing?

Ans: Refused to attend (cf. Notes).

1315. (i) When did Swami Vivekananda start his 1st trip to US?

Ans: 31 May 1893.

(ii) What was the name of the ship?

Ans: SS Peninsular.

(iii) Which Co.'s ship was it?

Ans: Peninsular & Orient Co.

(iv) Which legendary congregation of religions did he attend as a delegate at Chicago (Sept. 1893)?

Ans: Parliament of Religions.

(v) When was the Parliament of Religions inaugurated?

Ans: 11 Sep. 1893 (Mon.).

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(vi) Which famous traveller had discovered America 400 yrs. ago (1492)?
Ans: Christopher Columbus (cf. Notes).

(vii) Who was the *Brahmo Samaj* (Cal.) delegate at the Parliament?
Ans: PC Mazumdar.

(viii) Who represented the Buddhists fm. Ceylon?
Ans: Dharmapala.

(ix) Which prominent lady of Theosophical society was also a delegate?
Ans: Annie Besant (cf. Qs 782-787 Ch. 8).

(x) On which dates did Swami Vivekananda address the Parliament?
Ans: 11,15,19,20,26,27 Sep.

(xi) Give full texts of his speeches at the Parliament of Religions.
Ans: cf. Notes.

1316. (i) Which Irish lady of Scottish descent became the most ardent disciple of Swamiji & came to India to work as a devoted spiritualist under Swamiji's blissful spiritual guidance?
Ans: Margaret Elizabeth Noble (d/o Samuel Noble).

(ii) How was she re-named as a spiritualist in India?
Ans: Sis. Nivedita.

(iii) When was Sis. Nivedita born?
Ans: 28 Oct. 1867.

(iv) Where?
Ans: Dunganon, Ireland.

(v) Where did she join as teacher after completing education?
Ans: Keswick, Distt. English Lake.

(vi) What was the name of her school which she opened when she reached London (1895)?
Ans: The Ruskin School, Wimbledon.

(vii) Which personal tragedy did she meet before she first met Swami Vivekananda?
Ans: Her lover married another woman whose lover had died of tuberculosis.

(viii) In which lady's house did she first meet Swami Vivekananda?
Ans: Lady Isabel Margesson.

(ix) When did she reach India?
Ans: 28 Jan. 1898.

(x) When was she initiated to *Brahmacharya* (celibacy)?
Ans: 25 Mar. 1898.

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(xi) What was the name of her famous book on Swami Vivekananda?

Ans: The Master As I Saw Him.

(xii) When did she breathe her last?

Ans: 13 Oct. '11.

1317. (i) Which disciple of the 'Ramakrishna Order' got the name Swami *Brahmananda*?

Ans: Rakhal.

(ii) Which disciple got the name Swami *Niranjanananda*?

Ans: Niranjan.

(iii) Which disciple got the name Swami *Adbhutananda*?

Ans: Latu.

(iv) Which disciple got the name Swami *Premananda*?

Ans: Baburam.

(v) Which disciple got the name Swami *Shivananda*?

Ans: Tarak.

(vi) Which disciple got the name Swami *Turiyananda*?

Ans: Hari.

(vii) Which disciple got the name Swami *Saradananda*?

Ans: Sarat.

(viii) Which disciple got the name Swami *Ramakrishnananda*?

Ans: Sashi.

(ix) Which disciple got the name Swami *Abhedananda*?

Ans: Kali.

(x) Which disciple got the name Swami *Akhandananda*?

Ans: Gangadhar.

(xi) Which disciple got the name Swami *Advaitananda*?

Ans: Gopal.

(xii) Which disciple got the name Swami *Trigunatitananda*?

Ans: Sarada Prasanna.

(xiii) Which disciple got the name Swami *Subodhananda*?

Ans: Subodh.

(xiv) Which disciple got the name Swami *Vijnanananda*?

Ans: Hari Prasanna.

1318. (i) When did Swami Vivekanada announce his plan to go to Western countries again?

Ans: 16 Dec. 1898.

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(ii) In which ship did he depart fm. Cal. for this visit (20 Jun. 1899)?

Ans: Golconda.

(iii) Why were the passengers not allowed to land when the ship reached Mds?

Ans: Due to plague at Cal.

(iv) When did the ship arrive at London?

Ans: 31 Jul. 1899.

(v) When did he reach Belur Math back fm. the tour?

Ans: 9 Dec. 1900.

(vi) When did Swami Vivekananda breathe his last?

Ans: 4 Jul. '02.

ADDENDA

1319. (i) Which prominent astronomer & mathematician who invented Algebra was born (476)?

Ans: Aryabhatta I.

(ii) Which were his prominent works?

Ans: Aryashtaka, Dasagitika.

(iii) How much was the value of π (pi) as calculated by Aryabhatta I?

Ans: 3.1416.

(iv) How much is the value of π up to 17th place of decimal?

Ans: 3.14159265358979324 (cf. Q 1168(vi) Ch. 9).

(v) Which prominent astronomical work did Aryabhatta II of Kusumapura write (950)?

Ans: Arya Siddhanta (or Mahasiddhanta).

1320. (i) Which prominent Astronomer, native of Avanti was born (~ 505)

Ans: Varahamihira.

(ii) Which was his most prominent work?

Ans: Pancha-siddhantika.

(iii) Which were the 5 *Siddhantas* (principles)?

Ans: Paulisha, Romaka, Vashishta, Saura, Paitamaha.

1321. (i) Which great mathematician was born (522)?

Ans: Bhaskara I.

(ii) Which great mathematician cum astronomer was born (1114)?

Ans: Bhaskara II.

(iii) Which famous works did he write (1150, 1183)?

Ans: Siddhantashiromani Vasanabhashya & Karana Kutuhala.

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(iv) Which prominent part of this work is named after his daughter?

Ans: Lilavati.

(v) Which famous Mathematical branch's idea, later invented systematically by Newton & Leibniz did he anticipate?

Ans: Calculus.

(vi) Which yr. did he breathe his last?

Ans: 1185.

1322. (i) What were the Geometry theorems called in Vedic era?

Ans: Shulva-Sootra.

(ii) Who were the 7 most prominent *'Sulvakars'* (Geometricians) of the Vedic era?

Ans: cf. Notes.

1323. (i) Which great mathematician who developed the usage of zero (*Shoonya*) was born (598)?

Ans: Brahmagupta.

(ii) Which famous work did he write at the age of 30?

Ans: Brahmasphuta Siddhanta.

(iii) Which yr. did he breathe his last?

Ans: 648.

1324. Which Vaishnava philosopher was born at Distt. Chinglepet Sriperumbudur, TN (1017)?

Ans: Acharya Ramanuja.

1325. (i) Which great mathematician par excellence was born (22 Dec. 1887)?

Ans: Srinivas Ramanujam.

(ii) When did he breathe his last?

Ans: 26 Apr. '20.

1326. (i) Which Co. owns the Union Carbide (since 2001)?

Ans: Dow Chemical Co. (cf. Q 852 Ch. 9).

(ii) What is its stand reg. Bhopal Gas Tragedy?

Ans: Does not own responsibility.

(iii) Which bogus spokesman of the Co. suddenly announced on the BBC that Dow Chemical Co. (DCC) would award $12 billions & liquidate the Union Carbide (Dec. 2004)?

Ans: Jude Finisterra.

(iv) Which real spokeswoman of DCC denied such plans & reiterated the stand that DCC did now own responsibility of the tragedy though the Co. learned lessons fm. the tragedy & kept it in memory?

Ans: Maria Ashanin.

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1327. (i) Which Indian has filed a Public Interest Litigation in Supreme Court that the word 'Sindh' may be deleted from the National Anthem?

Ans: Sanjiv Bhatnagar (Petition dismissed by Supreme Court May 2005).

(ii) Which state does he want to replace 'Sindh'?

Ans: Kashmir.

1328. (i) Which dictatorial step did the 11th king of Nepal take w.r.t. the multi-party democratic system of Nepal under Art. 115(11) of Nepalese Constitution (1 Feb. 2005)?

Ans: Sacked PM Sher Bahadur Deuba's Govt. (under Art. 27(3)) & imposed emergency.

(ii) What was his main accusation against PM Deuba?

Ans: Inability to control Maoist upsurge & inability to make them agree to 13 Jan. 2005 deadline for peace talks (cf. Notes).

(iii) When did the king lift emergency?

Ans: 30 Apr. 2005.

1329. (i) Which legendary march led by Gandhi during British period did INC organise fm. Sabarmati Ashram, Ahm. (12 Mar. - 5 Apr. 2005)?

Ans: Dandi March (cf. Q 683 Ch. 8).

(ii) Which preminent INC woman leader flagged off the march (12 Mar. 2005)?

Ans: Sonia Gandhi (cf. Qs 1209, 1210 Ch. 9).

(iii) Which Australian researcher on Gandhi's life & works, walked the whole length of Dandi March ('83) & wrote the famous book 'On the Salt March - The Historiography of Gandhi's march to Dandi' ('97)?

Ans: Thomas Weber.

1330. (i) After which king in the *Mahabharata* epic is India named *Bharatvarsha* or *Bharata* a in Hindi?

Ans: King Bharat.

(ii) What were the names of Bharat's parents?

Ans: Dushyant, Shakuntala (cf. Notes).

1331. (i) When did Pope John Paul II breathe his last?

Ans: 2 Apr. 2005 (laid to rest 8 Apr. 2005) (cf. Q 1304 (ii)-(viii) this Ch.).

(ii) Which 83 yr. old Polish widow revealed to the Berlin newspsper BZ that Pope John Paul II was the 'Love of her life' as a teenager & played the role of her finance Haeman in a play by Sophocies, in which she played Antigone?

Ans: Halina Kwiatkowska.

(iii) How was Pope nicknamed in childhood?

Ans: Lolek.

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(iv) Who succeeded Pope John Paul II as the Pope of Roman Catholic Church (19 Apr. 2005)?

Ans: Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger (age 78, fm. Germany, chose the name Benedict XVI).

1332. Which Bharat Ratna woman nicknamed 'Nightingale of India' breathed her last (12 Dec. 2004)?

Ans: MS Subbulakshmi.

NOTES

Q.1232(i) **PUTTI LAL:** Was widower before he married Phoolan. She ran away fm. her house one day as Putti Lal always beat her mercilessly & after running away she landed in a jail where cops raped her.

Q.1235(ii) **BANDIT BABU GUJAR:** Sexually assaulted her for 3 days. Vikram Mallah & she formed a gang to kidnap & kill upper caste villagers & torch their houses, for abt. a yr., as revenge.

(iii) **LALA RAM SINGH, SHRI RAM SINGH:** Picked up Phoolan & threw her to upper caste people who gang raped her.

Q.1238(ii) **PHOOLAN:** Was not released even on completion of 3 yrs. & Spl. judge, Kanpur dehat kept sending summons.

Q 1241(v) **ALLAHABAD HC:** Ordered her arrest & proceedings of cases on day-to-day basis. HC gave her time to appeal against arrest orders to obtain a stay & the time expired 10 Jan. '97. The Supreme Court, on 17 Jan. '97, dismissed her petition seeking anticipatory bail. On 21 Jan. '97 the Spl. Judge (Dacoity) issued non-bailable warrant returnable by 4 Feb. '98. She went underground. She appeared again after Supreme Court stayed the non-bailable warrant.

Q.1271(x) **JUSTICE PHUKAN'S STATEMENT:** Before journalists abt. Goerge Fernandes & the report - (excerpt fm. 'Frontline' magazine 27 Feb. 2004 p 25): "I have not given a clean chit to George Fernandes." The report, Justice Phukan was reported as saying, clearly brings out the involvement of middlemen in Def. deals & has recommended action against the officials for their alleged role in deals while suggesting improvement in the present system of procurement of Def. equipment.

Q.1274(ii) **PERSONS KILLED IN ROYAL BLOODBATH 1 Jun. 2001:** (1) King Birendra Bikram Shah (2) Queen Aishwarya Rajyalaxmi Devi Shah (3) Dhirendra (b/o King escaped death instantly but died later) (4) Prince Neerajan (s/o King) (5) Princess Shruti Rana (d/o King) (6) Shanti Rajyalaxmi Devi (elder sis. /o King) (7) Princess Sharada Shah (sis. /o King) (8) Khadga Bahadur Shamsher (h/o Sharada) (9) Jayanti Shah (King's cousin).

Q.1285(ii) **THE ROYAL FAMILY:** Was thus a part of serious Rana - Shah rivalry for which reason King Birendra & Queen Aishwarya did not like Deependra's rel. to Devyani & this opposition in turn led to Deependra's killing so many persons in a very ugly frame of mind.

Q.1301(iv) **MOTHER:** Her own version was that the 'Inspiration came fm. Heaven.' or 'A call within the call.'(p 20 of the book 'MOTHER TERESA by NAVIN CHAWLA).

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(viii) **'INDENT OF EXCLAUSTRATION'**: Meant that Mother would work for slum dwellers as a vowed nun while **'INDENT OF SECULARIZATION'** meant that she would work merely as a social worker & not a vowed nun. The Archbishop favored the latter.

Q.1306(vii) **MONICA BESRA**: (excerpt fm. magazine 'INDIA TODAY' dt. 27 Oct. 2003) Is believed to have been cured of a tumor after she placed on her stomach, a medallion blessed by Mother. (The claim was hotly contested in the state but cleared by Pope on 20 Dec. 2002 as an eligible miracle. One more miracle is needed for canonization).

Q.1311 **NARENDRA**: (excerpts fm. VIVEKANANDA A BIOGRAPHY by SWAMI NIKHILANANDA) Initially believed in 'Reason' & had vast knowledge of all the thinkers of the world & their philosophies e.g. John Stuart Mill's 'Three Essays on Religion' affected him deeply as also the 'Universal Reason' of Hegel & the Gospel of Liberty Equality & Fraternity of the French Revolution. It is a well-known fact that at young age also Swami Vivekananda's knowledge was encyclopedial. But he ultimately got transformed at Dakshineswar under the spiritual guidance of Swami Rama Krishna Paramahansa with whom he initially had long spells of arguments & at times he would even laugh at Swami Ramakrishna. In the 1st visit, the song that was sung had the following last lines:

> If anything along the path should cause you fear,
> Then loudly shout the name of God;
> For He is the ruler of that road,
> And even death must bow to Him.

Swami Ramakrishna taught him in this 1st meeting that, "God can be seen. One can talk to Him. But who cares for God? People shed torrents of tears for their wives, children, wealth & property, but who weeps for the vision of God? If one cries sincerely for God, one can surely see Him".

Ramakrishna held Vivekananda in high esteem & was often heard saying, " Naren is one of the ***'Saptarishis'*** (7 sages who appear as 7 stars in the sky) who lives in the Absolute. Ramakrishna also taught Vivekananda thus, "God listens to our sincere prayer. I can swear that you can see God & talk with Him as intensely as you see me & talk with me. You can hear His words & feel His touch.' Further the Master decl. " You may not believe in divine forms but if you believe in an 'Ultimate Reality' who is the Regulator of the universe, you can pray to Him thus: "O God, I don't know Thee. Be gracious to reveal to me Thy real nature." He will certainly listen to you if your prayer is sincere."

Ramakrishna's final teaching to Vivekananda was: THE DIVINITY OF SOUL, THE NON-DUALITY OF THE GODHEAD, THE UNITY OF EXISTENCE & THE HARMONY OF RELIGIONS. To Narendra, Ramakrishna was the vivid demonstration of the 'Reality of the Spirit & the Un-substantiality of the matter'.

Q.1312(iii) **BO-TREE** (excerpt fm. VIVEKANANDA A BIOGRAPHY by SWAMI NIKHILANANDA p 62-63): The eternal ***'Bodhi-Vriksha'*** under which Buddha meditated for many months & got enlightenment. Once while thus absorbed, Vivekananda was overwhelmed with emotion & weeping profusely, embraced Tarak. Explaining the incident, he said afterwards that during the meditation he keenly felt the presence of Buddha & saw vividly

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how the History of India had been changed by his noble teachings; pondering all this, he couldn't control his emotions.

Q.1313(vii) **VIVEKANANDA** (excerpt fm. VIVEKANANDA A BIOGRAPHY by SWAMI NIKHILANANDA p 71-73): Describing to them the glories of the monastic life, asked them to give up the glamour of academic studies & the physical world & all felt in their hearts the groundswell of the spirit of renunciation. This reached its height one night when they were sitting for meditation around a fire in the fashion of Hindu monks. The stars sparkled over head & the stillness was unbroken except for the crackling of the firewood. Suddenly Naren opened his eyes & began with an apostolic fervor, to narrate to the bro. disciples the life of Christ. He exhorted them to live like Christ who had no place to lay his head . . . it is no wonder that the monks of the Ramakrishna Order have always cherished a high veneration for Jesus of Nazareth.

Q.1314(ii) **THE NAUTCH GIRL**: Hurt, started singing a song, which reached the ears of Swamiji sitting in some adj. room. The song affected Swamiji's heart & he joined the party. The song (translated) was as follows (fm. VIVEKANANDA A BIOGRAPHY by SWAMI NIKHILANANDA p 105)

> Look not, O Lord, upon my sins!
> Is not the same sightedness Thy name?
> One piece of iron is used inside the holy shrine,
> Another for the knife held in the butcher's hand;
> Yet both of these are turned to gold when touched by the philosopher's stone.
> Sacred the Jamuna's water, Foul the water in the ditch,
> Yet both alike are sanctified once they have joined the Ganga's stream.
> So Lord look not upon my sins. Is not the same-sightedness Thy name?

Q.1315(vi) **THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS**: Was a part of the ceremonies going on in America to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus 400 yrs. ago.

(xi) **CHICAGO ADDRESSES: (1) 11 Sept., 1893**

Sisters & Brothers of America,

It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome, which you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world; I thank you in the name of the mother of religions; and I thank you in the name of the millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects.

My thanks, also, to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the Orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations, may well claim the honor of bearing to different lands, the idea of toleration. I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance. We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation, which has sheltered the persecuted, & the refugees of all religions & all nations of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnants of the Israelites, who came to southern India and took refuge with us in the very year in which their holy temple was shattered to pieces by Roman tyranny. I am proud to belong to the religion, which has sheltered

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& is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation. I will quote to you, brethren, a few lines from a hymn, which I remember to have repeated from my earliest boyhood, which is every day repeated by millions of human beings: 'As the different streams having their sources in different places all mingle their water in the sea, so, O Lord, the different paths which men take thro' different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee'.

The present convention, which is one of the most august assemblies ever held, is in itself a vindication, a declaration to the world, of the wonderful doctrine preached in the Gita: *'Whosoever comes to Me, thro' whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are struggling thro' paths which in the end lead to ME.' Sectarianism, bigotry & its horrible descendant, fanaticism, have long possessed this beautiful earth. They have filled the earth with violence, drenched it often & often with human blood, destroyed civilisation & sent whole nations to despair. Had it not been for these horrible demons, human society would be far more advanced than it is now.* But their time is come; & I fervently hope that the bell that tolled this morning in honor of this convention may be the death-knell of all the fanaticism, of all persecutions with the sword or with the pen, & of all uncharitable feelings between persons wending their way to the same goal.

(2) **15 September 1893:**

I will tell you a little story. You heard the eloquent speaker who has just finished say, *'Let us cease from abusing each other,'* & he was very sorry that there should be always so much variance.

But I think I should tell you a story, which would illustrate the cause of this variance. A frog lived in a well. It lived there for a long time. It was born there & brought up there, & yet was a little small frog. Of course the evolutionists were not there then to tell us whether the frog lost its eyes or not, but, for our story's sake, we must take it for granted that it had its eyes, & that it every day cleansed the water of all the worms & bacilli that lived in it with an energy that would do credit to our modern bacteriologists. In this way it went on and became a little sleek & fat. Well, one day another frog that lived in the sea came & fell into the well

'Where are you from?'

'I am from the sea.'

'The sea! How big is that? Is it as big as my well?' & he took a leap from one side of the well to the other.

'My friend,' said the frog of the sea, 'How do you compare the sea with your little well?'

Then the frog took another leap & asked, 'Is your sea so big?'

'What nonsense you speak, to compare the sea with your well!'

'Well, then,' said the frog of the well, 'nothing can be bigger than my well; there can be nothing bigger than this; this fellow is a liar, so turn him out.'

That has been the difficulty all the while.

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I am a Hindu. I am sitting in my own little well & thinking that the whole world is my little well. The Christian sits in his little well & thinks the whole world is his well. The Mohammedan sits in his little well & thinks that is the whole world. I have to thank you of America for the great attempt you are making to break down the barriers of this little world of ours, & hope that, in the future, the Lord will help you to accomplish your purpose.

(3) **19 September 1893 - PAPER ON HINDUISM:**

Three religions now stand in the world, which have come down to us from time prehistoric — Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, & Judaism. They have all received tremendous shocks, & all of them prove by their survival their internal strength. ***But while Judaism failed to absorb Christianity & was driven out of its place of birth by its all-conquering daughter; & a handful of Parsees is all that remains to tell the tale of their grand religion; sect after sect arose in India & seemed to shake the religion of the Vedas to its very foundations, but like the waters of the sea-shore in a tremendous earthquake it receded only for a while, only to return in all-absorbing flood, a thousand times more vigorous, & when the tumult of the rush was over, these sects were all sucked in, absorbed, & assimilated into the immense body of the mother faith.***

From the high spiritual flights of the Vedanta philosophy, of which the latest discoveries of science seem like echoes, to the low ideas of idolatry with its multifarious mythology, the agnosticism of the Buddhists, & the atheism of the Jains, each & all have a place in the Hindu's religion.

Where then, the question arises, where is the common center to which all these widely diverging radii converge? Where is the common basis upon which all these seemingly hopeless contradictions rest? And this is the question I shall attempt to answer.

The Hindus have received their religion thro' revelation, the Vedas. They hold that the Vedas are without beginning & without end. It may sound ludicrous to this audience, how a book can be without beginning or end. But by the Vedas no books are meant. They mean the accumulated treasury of spiritual laws discovered by different persons in different times. ***Just as the law of gravitation existed before its discovery, & would exist if all humanity forgot it, so is it with the laws that govern the spiritual world. The moral, ethical, & spiritual relations between soul & soul, & between individual spirits & the Father of all spirits, were there before their discovery, & would remain even if we forgot them.***

The discoverers of these laws are called Rishis, & we honor them as perfected beings. I am glad to tell this audience that some of the very greatest of them were women. Here it may be said that these laws may be without end, but they must have a beginning. The Vedas teach us that the creation is without beginning or end. Science is said to have proved that the sum total of cosmic energy is always the same. Then, if there was a time when nothing existed, where was all this manifested energy? Some say it was in a potential form in God. In that case God is sometimes potential & sometimes kinetic, which would make Him mutable. Everything mutable is a compound, & everything compound must undergo that change which is called destruction. So God would die, which is absurd. Therefore there never was time when there was no creation.

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If I may be allowed to use a simile, ***creation & creator are two lines, without beginning & without end, running parallel to each other.*** God is the ever-active providence, by whose power, systems after systems are being evolved out of chaos, made to run for a time, & again destroyed. This is what the Brahmin boy repeats every day: 'The sun & the moon, the Lord created like the suns & the moons of previous cycles.' And this agrees with modern science.

Here I stand & if I shut my eyes, & try to conceive my existence, 'I,' 'I,' 'I,' what is the idea before me? The idea of a body. Am I, then, nothing but a combination of material substances? The Vedas declare, 'No.' ***I am a spirit living in a body.*** I am not the body. The body will die, but I shall not die. Here I am in this body; it will fall, but I shall go on living. I had also a past. The soul was not created, for creation means a combination, which means a certain future dissolution. If then the soul was created, it must die. Some are born, enjoy perfect health, with beautiful body, mental vigour, & all wants supplied. Others are born miserable, some are without hands or feet, others again are idiots & only drag on a wretched existence. Why, if they are all created, why does a just & merciful God create one happy & another unhappy, why is He so partial? Nor would it mend matters in the least to hold that those who are miserable in this life will be happy in a future one. Why should a man be miserable here in the reign of a just & merciful God?

In the second place, the idea of a creator God does not explain the anomaly, but simply expresses the cruel fiat of an all-powerful being. There must have been causes, then before his birth, to make a man miserable or happy & those were his past actions.

Are not all the tendencies of the mind & the body accounted for by inherited aptitude? Here are two parallel lines of existence - one of the mind, the other of matter. If matter & its transformations answer for all that we have, there is no necessity for supposing the existence of a soul. But it cannot be proved that thought has been evolved out of matter, & if a philosophical monism is inevitable, spiritual monism is certainly logical & no less desirable than a materialistic monism; but neither of these is necessary here.

We cannot deny that bodies acquire certain tendencies from heredity, but those tendencies only mean the physical configuration, thro' which a peculiar mind alone can act in a peculiar way. There are other tendencies peculiar to a soul caused by his past actions. ***And a soul with a certain tendency would by the laws of affinity take birth in a body, which is the fittest instrument for the display of the tendency.*** This is in accord with science, for science wants to explain everything by habit, & habit is got thro' repetitions. So repetitions are necessary to explain the natural habits of a newborn soul. And since they were not obtained in this present life, they must have come down from past lives.

There is another suggestion. Taking all these for granted, how is it that I do not remember anything of my past life? This can be easily explained. I am now speaking English. It is not my mother tongue, in fact no words of my mother tongue are now present in my consciousness; but let me try to bring them up, & they rush in. That shows that consciousness is only the surface of the mental ocean, & within its struggle, they would come up & you would be conscious even of your past life.

This is direct & demonstrative evidence. Verification is the perfect proof of a theory, & here is the challenge thrown to the world by the Rishis. We have discovered the secret by which the

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very depths of the ocean of memory can be stirred up - try it & you would get a complete reminiscence of your past life.

So then the Hindu believes that he is a spirit. Him the sword cannot pierce - him the fire cannot burn - him the water cannot melt - him the air cannot dry. The Hindu believes that every soul is a circle whose circumference is nowhere, but whose centre is located in the body, & that death means the change of this centre from body to body. Nor is the soul bound by the conditions of matter. In its very essence, it is free, unbounded, holy, pure, and perfect. But somehow or the other it finds itself tied down to matter, & thinks of itself as matter.

Why should the free, perfect, & pure being be thus under the thralldom of matter, is the next question. How can the perfect soul be deluded into the belief that it is imperfect? We have been told that the Hindus shirk the question & say that no such question can be there. Some thinkers want to answer it by positing one or more quasi-perfect beings, & use big scientific names to fill up the gap. But naming is not explaining. The question remains the same. How can the perfect become the quasi-perfect; how can the pure, the absolute change even a microscopic particle of its nature? But the Hindu is sincere. He does not want to take shelter under sophistry. He is brave enough to face the questions in a manly fashion; & his answer is: 'I do not know. I do not know how the perfect being, the soul, came to think of itself as imperfect, as joined to & conditioned by matter.' But the fact is a fact for all that. It is a fact in everybody's consciousness that one thinks of oneself as the body. The answer that it is the will of God is no explanation. This is nothing more than what the Hindu says, I do not know.'

Well, then, the human soul is eternal & immortal, perfect & infinite, & death means only a change of centre from one body to another. The present is determined by our past actions, & the future by the present. The soul will go on evolving up or reverting back from birth to birth & death to death. But here is another question: Is man a tiny boat in a tempest, raised one moment on the foamy crest of a billow & dashed down into a yawning chasm the next, rolling to & fro at the mercy of good & bad actions - a powerless, helpless wreck in an ever-raging, ever-rushing, uncompromising current of cause & effect, a little moth placed under the wheel of causation, which rolls crushing everything in its way & waits not for the widow's tears or the orphan's cry? The heart sinks at the idea, yet this is the law of nature. Is there no hope, is there no escape- was the cry that went up from the bottom of the heart of despair. It reached the throne of mercy, & words of hope & consolation came down & inspired a Vedic sage, & he stood up before the world & in trumpet voice proclaimed the glad tidings: 'Hear, ye children of immortal bliss! Even ye that reside in higher spheres! I have found the Ancient One, who is beyond all darkness, all delusion: knowing Him alone you shall be saved from death over again. 'Children of immortal bliss' - what a sweet, what a hopeful name! Allow me to call you brethren by that sweet name - heirs of immortal bliss - yea, the Hindu refuses to call you sinners. Ye are the Children of God, the sharers of immortal bliss, holy & perfect beings. Ye divinities on earth — sinners! It is a sin to call a man so; it is a standing libel on human nature. Come up, O lions, & shake off the delusion that you are sheep; you are souls immortal, spirits free, blest & eternal; *ye are not matter, ye are not bodies; matter is your servant, not you the servant of matter.*

Thus it is that the Vedas proclaim not a dreadful combination of unforgiving laws, not an endless prison of cause and effect, but that at the head of all these laws, in & thro' every particle of matter & force, stands One, 'by whose command the wind blows, the fire burns, the clouds rain, & death stalks upon the earth'.

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And what is His nature?

He is everywhere, the pure & formless One, the Almighty & the All merciful. 'Thou art our father, Thou art our mother, Thou art our beloved friend. Thou art the source of all strength; give us strength. Thou art He that beareth the burdens of the universe; help me bear the little burdens of this life.' Thus sang the Rishis of the Veda. And how to worship Him? Thro' love. 'He is to be worshipped as the one beloved, dearer than everything in this & the next life.'

This is the doctrine of love declared in the Vedas, & let us see how it is fully developed & taught by Krishna, whom the Hindus believe to have been God incarnate on earth.

He taught that a man ought to live in this world like a lotus leaf, which grows in water but is never moistened by water; so a man ought to live in this world—his heart to God & his hands to work.

It is good to love God for hope of reward in this or the next world, but it is better to love God for love's sake, & the prayer goes: 'Lord, I did not want wealth, nor children, nor learning. If it be Thy will, I shall go from birth to birth, but grant me this, that *I may love Thee without the hope of reward-love unselfishly for love's sake.*' One of the disciples of Krishna, the then Emperor of India, was driven from his kingdom by his enemies & had to take shelter with his queen, in a forest in the Himalayas, & there one day the queen asked him how it was that he, the most virtuous of men, should suffer so much misery. Yudhishthira answered, 'Behold, my queen, the Himalayas, how grand & beautiful they are; I love them. They do not give me anything, but my nature is to love the grand, the beautiful, therefore I love them. Similarly, I love the Lord. He is the source of all beauty, of all sublimity. He is the only object to be loved; my nature is to love Him, & therefore I love. I do not pray for anything; I do not ask for anything. Let Him place me wherever He likes. *I must love Him for love's sake. I cannot trade in love.*'

The Vedas teach that the soul is divine, only held in the bondage of matter; perfection will be reached when this bond will burst, & the word they use for it is therefore, *Mukti*-freedom, freedom from the bonds of imperfection, freedom from death & misery.

And this bondage can only fall off thro' the mercy of God, & this mercy comes on the pure. So purity is the condition of His mercy. How does that mercy act? He reveals Himself to the pure heart; the pure & the stainless see God, yea, even in this life; then & then only all the crookedness of the heart is made straight. Then all doubt ceases. He is no more the freak of a terrible law of causation. This is the very centre, the very vital conception of Hinduism. *The Hindu does not want to live upon words & theories.* If there are existences beyond the ordinary sensuous existence, he wants to come face to face with them. If there is a soul in him, which is not matter, if there is an all-merciful universal Soul, he will go to Him direct. He must see Him, & that alone can destroy all doubts. So the best proof a Hindu sage gives about the soul, about God, is: 'I have seen the soul; I have seen God.' And that is the only condition of perfection. *The Hindu religion does not consist in struggles & attempts to believe a certain doctrine or dogma, but in realising- not in believing, but in being & becoming.*

Thus the whole object of their system is by constant struggle to become perfect, to become divine, to reach God, & see God, & all this reaching God, seeing God, becoming perfect even as the Father in Heaven is perfect, constitutes the religion of the Hindus.

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And what becomes of a man when he attains perfection? He lives a life of bliss infinite. He enjoys infinite & perfect bliss, having obtained the only thing in which man ought to have pleasure, namely God, & enjoys the bliss with God.

So far all the Hindus are agreed. This is the common religion of all the sects of India; but, then, perfection is absolute, & the absolute cannot be two or three. It cannot have any qualities. It cannot be an individual. And so when a soul becomes perfect & absolute, it must become one with a Brahman, & it would only realize the Lord as the perfection, the reality, of its own nature & existence, the existence absolute, knowledge absolute, & bliss absolute. We have often & often read this called the losing of individuality & becoming a stock or a stone.

'He jests at scars that never felt a wound.'

I tell you it is nothing of that kind. If it is happiness to enjoy the consciousness of this small body, it must be greater happiness to enjoy the consciousness of two bodies, the measure of happiness increasing with the consciousness of an increasing number of bodies, the aim, the ultimate of happiness being reached when it would become a universal consciousness.

Therefore, to gain this infinite universal individuality, this miserable little prison-individuality must go. Then alone can death cease when I am one with life, then alone can misery cease when I am one with happiness itself, then alone can all errors cease when I am one with knowledge itself; & this is the necessary scientific conclusion. Science has proved to me that ***physical individuality is a delusion, that really my body is one little continuously changing body in an unbroken ocean of matter; & Advaita (unity) is the necessary conclusion with my other counterpart, Soul.***

Science is nothing but the finding of unity. As soon as science would reach perfect unity, it would stop from further progress, because it would reach the goal. Thus ***Chemistry could not progress further when it would discover one element out of which all others could be made. Physics would stop when it would be able to fulfil its services in discovering one energy of which all the others are but manifestations,*** & the science of religion becomes perfect when it would discover Him who is the one life in a universe of death, Him who is the constant basis of an ever-changing world, One who is the only Soul of which all souls are but delusive manifestations. Thus is it, thro' multiplicity & duality that the ultimate unity is reached. Religion can go no farther. This is the goal of all science.

All science is bound to come to this conclusion in the long run. Manifestations, and not creation, is the word of science today, & the Hindu is only glad that what he has been cherishing in his bosom for ages is going to be taught in more forcible language, & with further light from the latest conclusion of science.

Descend we now from the aspirations of philosophy to the religion of the ignorant. At the very outset, I may tell you that there is no polytheism in India. In every temple, if one stands by and listens, one will find the worshippers applying all the attributes of God, including omnipresence, to the images. It is not polytheism, nor would the name henotheism explain the situation. 'The rose, called by any other name, would smell as sweet.' Names are not explanations.

I remember, as a boy, hearing a Christian missionary preach to a crowd in India. Among other

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sweet things he was telling them was that if he gave a blow to their idol with his stick what could it do? One of his hearers sharply answered, 'If I abuse your God, what can He do?' 'You would be punished,' said the preacher, 'when you die.' 'So my idol will punish you when you die,' retorted the Hindu.

The tree is known by its fruits. When I have seen amongst them that are called idolaters, men, the like of whom, in morality and spirituality & love I have never seen anywhere, I stop and ask myself, 'Can sin beget holiness?'

Superstition is a great enemy of man, but bigotry is worse. Why does a Christian go to church? Why is the cross holy? Why is the face turned towards the sky in prayer? Why are there so many images in the Catholic Church? Why are there so many images in the minds of Protestants when they pray? My brethren, we can no more think about anything without a mental image than we can live without breathing. By the law of association the material image calls up the mental idea & vice versa. This is why the Hindu uses an external symbol when he worships. He will tell you, it helps to keep his mind fixed on the Being to whom he prays. He knows as well as you do that the image is not God, is not omnipresent. After all, how much does omnipresence mean to almost the whole world? It stands merely as a word, a symbol. Has God superficial area? If not, when we repeat that word 'omnipresent', we think of the extended sky or of space, that is all.

As we find that somehow or other, by the laws of our mental constitution, we have to associate our ideas of infinity with the image of the blue sky, or of the sea, so we naturally connect our idea of holiness with the image of a church, a mosque, or a cross. The Hindus have associated the ideas of holiness, purity, truth, omnipresence, & such other ideas with different images and forms. But with this difference that while some people devote their whole lives to their idol of a church & never rise higher, because with them religion means an intellectual assent to certain doctrines and doing good to their fellows, the whole religion of the Hindu is centred in realisation. ***Man is to become divine by realising the divine.*** Idols or temples or churches or books are only the supports, the helps, of his spiritual childhood; but on & on he must progress.

He must not stop anywhere. 'External worship, material worship,' say the scriptures, 'is the lowest stage; struggling to rise high, mental prayer is the next stage, but the highest stage is when the Lord has been realized.' Mark, the same earnest man who is kneeling before the idol tells you, 'Him the sun cannot express, nor the moon, nor the stars, the lightning cannot express Him, nor what we speak of as fire; thro' Him they shine.' But he does not abuse any one's idol or call its worship sin. He recognizes in it a necessary stage of life. ***'The child is the father of the man.'*** Would it be right for an old man to say that childhood is a sin or youth a sin?

If a man can realise his divine nature with the help of an image, would it be right to call that a sin? Nor, even when he has passed that stage, should he call it an error. To the Hindu, ***man is not traveling from error to truth, but from truth to truth, from lower to higher truth.*** To him all the religions, from the lowest fetishism to the highest absolutism, mean so many attempts of the human soul to grasp and realize the Infinite, each determined by the conditions of its birth & association, & each of these marks a stage of progress; & every soul is a young eagle soaring higher and higher, gathering more and more strength, till it reaches the Glorious Sun.

Unity in variety is the plan of nature, & the Hindu has recognized it. Every other religion lays

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down certain fixed dogmas and tries to force society to adopt them. *It places before society only one coat, which must fit Jack & John & Henry, all alike. If it does not fit John or Henry, he must go without a coat to cover his body.* The Hindus have discovered that the absolute can only be realised, or thought of, or stated, thro' the relative, & the images, crosses, & crescents are simply so many symbols—so many pegs to hang spiritual ideas on. It is not that this help is necessary for everyone, but those that do not need it have no right to say that it is wrong. Nor is it compulsory in Hinduism.

One thing I must tell you. Idolatry in India does not mean anything horrible. It is not the mother of harlots. On the other hand, it is the attempt of undeveloped minds to grasp high spiritual truths. The Hindus have their faults, they sometimes have their exceptions; but mark this, they are always for punishing their own bodies, & never for cutting the throats of their neighbours. If the Hindu fanatic burns himself on the pyre, he never lights fire of Inquisition. And even this cannot be laid at the door of his religion any more than the burning of witches can be laid at the door of Christianity.

To the Hindu, then, the whole world of religions is only a traveling, a coming up, of different men & women, thro' various conditions & circumstances, to the same goal. Every religion is only evolving a God out of the material man, & the same God is the inspirer of all of them. Why, then, are there so many contradictions? They are only apparent, says the Hindu. *The contradictions come from the same truth adapting itself to varying circumstances of different natures.*

It is the same light coming thro' glasses of different colors. And these little variations are necessary for purposes of adaptation. But in the heart of everything the same truth reigns. The Lord has declared to the Hindu in His incarnation Krishna: '*I am in every religion as the thread thro' a string of pearls. Wherever thou seest extraordinary holiness & extraordinary power raising & purifying humanity, know thou that I am there.*' And what has been the result? I challenge the world to find, throughout the whole system of Sanskrit philosophy, any such expression as that the Hindu alone will be saved & not the others. Says Vyasa,' *We find perfect men even beyond the pale of our caste and creed.*' One thing more. How, then, can the Hindu, whose whole fabric of thought centers in God, believe in Buddhism which is agnostic, or in Jainism which is atheistic?

The Buddhists or Jainists do not depend upon God; but the whole force of their religion is directed to the great central truth in every religion, to evolve a God out of man. They have not seen the Father, but they have seen the Son. And he that hath seen the Son hath seen the Father also.

This, brethren, is a short sketch of the religious ideas of the Hindus. The Hindu may have failed to carry out all his plans but *if there is ever to be a universal religion, it must be one which will have no location in place or time, which will be infinite like the God it will preach & whose sun will shine upon the followers of Krishna & Christ, on saints & sinners alike; which will not be Brahminic or Buddhistic, Christian or Mohammedan, but the sum total of all these, & still have infinite space for development which in its catholicity will embrace in its infinite arms & find a place for every human being, from the lowest groveling savage not far removed from the brute, to the highest man towering by virtues of his head & heart, almost above*

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humanity, making society stand in awe of him & doubt his human nature. It will be a religion which will have no place for persecution or intolerance in its polity which will recognize divinity in every man & woman & whose whole scope, whose whole force will be centred in aiding humanity to realize its own true divine nature.

Offer such a religion & all the nations will follow you. Ashoka's council was a council of the Buddhists faith. Akbar's though more to the purpose, was only a parlor meeting. It was reserved for America to proclaim to all quarters of the globe that the *Lord is in every religion.*

May He who is the Brahman of the Hindus the Ahura-Mazda of the Zoroastrians the Buddha of the Buddhists, the Jehovah of the Jews, the Father in Heaven of Christians, give strength to you to carry out your noble idea! The star arose in the East, it traveled steadily towards the West, sometimes dimmed & sometimes effulgent, till it made a circuit of the world; & now it is again rising on the very horizon of the East, the borders of the *Sanpo* (A Tibetan name for Brahmaputra River), a thousandfold more effulgent than it ever was before.

Hail Columbia, motherland of liberty! It has been given to thee, who never dipped her hand in her neighbour's blood, who never found out that the shortest way of becoming rich was by robbing one's neighbours, it has been given to thee to march at the vanguard of civilization with the flag of harmony.

(4) 20 September 1893

Christians must always be ready for good criticism, & I hardly think that you will mind if I make a little criticism. *You Christians, who are so fond of sending out missionaries to save the soul of the heathen—why do you not try to save their bodies from starvation?* In India, during the terrible famines, thousands died from hunger, yet you Christians did nothing. You erect churches all thro' India, but *the crying evil in the East is not religion—they have religion enough*—but it is bread that the suffering millions of burning India cry out for, with parched throats. They ask us for bread, but we give them stones. *It is an insult to a starving people to offer them religion;* it is an insult to a starving man to teach him metaphysics. In India, a priest that preached for money would lose cast & be spat upon by the people. I came here to seek aid for my impoverished people, and I fully realized how difficult it was to get help for heathens from Christians in a Christian land.

(5) 26 September 1893 - BUDDHISM: THE FULFILMENT OF HINDUISM

I am not a Buddhist as you have heard & yet I am. If China, or Japan, or Ceylon follow the teachings of the Great Master, India worships Him as God incarnate on earth. You have just now heard that I am going to criticise Buddhism, but by that I wish you to understand only this. Far be it from me to criticise Him whom I worship as God incarnate on earth. But our views about Buddha are that He was not understood properly by his disciples. The relation between Hinduism (by Hinduism, I mean the religion of the Vedas) & what is called Buddhism at the present day is nearly the same as between Judaism and Christianity. Jesus Christ was a Jew, & Shakya Muni was a Hindu. The Jews rejected Jesus Christ, nay, crucified Him, & the Hindus have accepted Shakya Muni as God & worship Him. But the real difference that we Hindus want to show between modern Buddhism & what we should understand as teachings of Lord Buddha lies principally in this: Shakya Muni came to preach nothing new. He also, like Jesus,

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came to fulfil & not destroy. Only, in the case of Jesus, it was the old people, the Jews, who did not understand Him, while in case of Buddha, it was His own followers who did not realise the import of His teachings. As the Jew did not understand the fulfillment of the Old Testament, so the Buddhist did not understand the fulfillment of the truths of the Hindu religion. Again, I repeat, Shakya Muni came not to destroy, but *He was the fulfillment, the logical conclusion, the logical development of the religion of the Hindus.*

The religion of the Hindus is divided into two parts: the ceremonial & the spiritual. The spiritual portion is specially studied by the monks.

In that, there is no caste. A man from the highest caste & a man from the lowest may become a monk in India, & the two castes become equal. In religion there is no caste; caste is simply a social institution. Shakya Muni Himself was a monk, & it was His glory that He had the large-heartedness to bring out the truths from the hidden Vedas & throw them broadcast all over the world. He was the first being in the world who brought missionarising into practice—nay, He was the first to conceive the idea of proselytising.

The great glory of the Master lay in His wonderful sympathy for everybody, especially for the ignorant & the poor. Some of his disciples were Brahmins. When Buddha was teaching, Sanskrit was no more the spoken language in India. It was then only in the books of the learned. Some of Buddha's Brahmin disciples wanted to translate His teachings into Sanskrit, but He distinctly told them, 'I am for the poor, for the people: let me speak in the tongue of the people.' And so to this day the great bulk of his teachings are in the vernacular of that day in India.

Whatever may be the position of philosophy, whatever may be the position of metaphysics, so long as there is such a thing as death in the world, so long as there is such a thing as weakness in the human heart, so long as there is a cry going out of the heart of man in his very weakness, there shall be faith in God.

On the philosophic side the disciples of the Great Master dashed themselves against the eternal rocks of the Vedas & could not crush them, & on the other side they took away from the nation that eternal God to which everyone, man or woman, clings so fondly. And the result was that Buddhism had to die a natural death in India. At the present day, there is not one who calls oneself a Buddhist in India, the land of His birth.

But at the same time, Brahminism lost something—that reforming zeal, that wonderful sympathy & charity for everybody, that wonderful leaven which Buddhism had brought to the masses & which had rendered Indian society so great that a Greek historian who wrote about India of that time was led to say that no Hindu woman was known to be unchaste.

Hinduism cannot live without Buddhism. Then realise what the separation has shown to us, that *The Buddhist cannot stand without brain & philosophy of the Brahmins, nor the Brahmin without the heart of the Buddhist.* This separation between the Buddhists & the Brahmins is the cause of the downfall of India. That is why India is populated by three hundred millions of beggars, & that is why India has been the slave of conquerors for the last thousand years. *Let us then join the wonderful intellect of the Brahmin with the heart, the noble soul, the wonderful humanizing power of the Great Master.*

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(6) 27 September 1893 FINAL SESSION:

The World's Parliament of Religions has become an accomplished fact, & the merciful Father has helped those who labored to bring it into existence, & crowned with success their most unselfish labor.

My thanks to these noble souls whose large hearts & love of truth first dreamed this wonderful dream & then realised it. My thanks to the shower of liberal sentiments that has overflowed this platform. My thanks to this enlightened audience for their uniform kindness to me & their appreciation of every thought that tends to smooth the friction of religions. A few jarring notes were heard from time to time in this harmony. My special thanks to them, for they have by their striking contrast, made the general harmony, the sweeter.

Much has been said of the common ground of religious unity. I am not going just now to venture my own theory. But if anyone here hopes that this unity will come by the triumph of any one of the religions & the destruction of the others, to him I say, *'Brother, yours is an impossible hope.'* Do I wish that the Christian would become Hindu? God forbid. Do I wish that the Hindu or Buddhist would become Christian? God Forbid.

The seed is put in the ground & earth and air & water are placed around it. Does the seed become the earth, or the air, or the water? No. It becomes a plant, it develops after the law of its own growth, assimilates the air, the earth, & the water, converts them into plant substance, & grows into a plant.

Similar is the case with religion. The Christian is not to become a Hindu or a Buddhist, nor a Hindu or a Buddhist to become a Christian. But each must assimilate the spirit of the others & yet preserve his individuality & grow according to his own law of growth.

If the Parliament of Religions has shown anything to the world it is this: It has proved to the world that ***holiness, purity & charity are not the exclusive possessions of any church in the world, & that every system has produced men & women of the most exalted character.*** In the face of this evidence, if anybody dreams of the exclusive survival of his own religion & the destruction of the others, I pity him from the bottom of my heart, & point out to him that upon the banner of every religion will soon be written, in spite of resistance: 'Help & not Fight', 'Assimilation & not Destruction', 'Harmony & Peace and not Dissension'.

Q.1322(ii) **7 PROMINENT GEOMETRICIANS OF VEDIC ERA**: Baudhaayana, Aapastamba, Kaatyaayana, Maanava, Maitraayana, Varaaha, Hiranyakesi.

Q.1328(ii) **GYANENDRA**: Indian Ext. Aff. Min. Natwar Singh & PM Dr. Manmohan Singh broke the ice with King Gyaendra at the Afro-Asian meet in Jakarta (23 Apr. 2005) (Indonesia). The king had earlier released former PMs Deuba & GP Koirala but Indian PM & Ext. Aff. Min. insisted him to speedily revert to the multi-party democratic system..

Q.1330(ii) **SHAKUNTALA**: Was the d/o Rishi Kanva. Once Dushyant, the Puru Dynasty King of Hastinapur reached Shakuntala's hut after a tiresome spell of hunting. Rishi Kanva had gone for pilgrimage. While the King enjoyed Shakuntala's hospitality, the two fell in love. They married secretly, acc. to the Gandharva system of marriage. The King left for palace after gifting a royal ring to Shakuntala & the promise that when Rishi Kanva returned he would arrange to

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take her to the palace & make her his Queen. But one day Shakuntala was lost in the thoughts of her lover King whence the angry Rishi Durvasa came outside her hut. Seeing Shakuntala completely lost into herself, he cursed her that the one in whose thoughts she was lost would forget her. Shakuntals's friends prayed to the Rishi with apology. The Rishi retracted & said that after sometime the king would recollect her Shakuntala gave birth to Bharat. The King's men never came. She proceeded to the palace on her own when Rishi Kanva returned. On the way Shakuntala accidentally dropped the royal ring in a river while bathing Bharat. The King D· ·hyant did not recognise her in the absence of the royal ring. Shakuntala left the palace helplessly. But one day, a fisherman brought the royal ring to the king saying he got it while cutting a big fish. The King recollected his marriage. Shakuntala was now the Queen. Their son 'Bharat' was so brave that in childhood, he could chastise baby lions & holding them, could count their teeth. Legendary poet 'Kalidasa' has written the immortal epic *'Abhijnan Shakuntalam'* on the love story of Dushyant Shakuntala. (other name of *Bharatvarsha* was Aryavart. Later on, India also came to be known as *Hindustan*).

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पुस्तक विवरण की तिथि नीचे अंकित है। इस तिथि सहित ३० वें दिन यह पुस्तक पुस्तकालय में वापस आ जानी चाहिए अन्यथा ५० पैसे प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से विलम्ब दण्ड लगेगा।

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